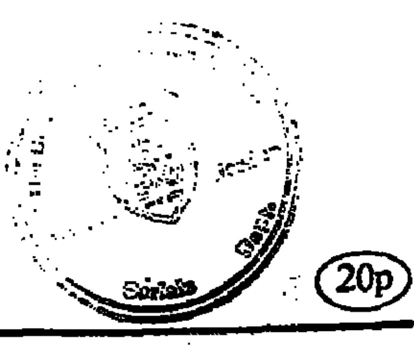
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THE  TIMES

THURSDAY JULY 14 1983

20p



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Fast...
The Times Guide to the British Grand Prix
... and furious
Heated debate is likely over government involvement in schools at the local education authority conference in Canterbury. Lucy Hodges reports.
For richer...
The world's top golfers battle in the Open for a first prize of £40,000. John Hennessy, Peter Ryde and Lewin Mair are there.
... for poorer
Penny Perrick meets the Muslim wife who missed out on the alimony millions. She reports in the Friday Page.
Free for all
Pressure is mounting in Uruguay for a democratic constitution. Andrew Thompson reports.

MPs debate capital punishment

Let terrorists hang – Brittan

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, surprised and upset abolitionists in the House of Commons yesterday by saying that he favoured the restoration of the death penalty for terrorist murders alone while failing, although a lawyer of distinction, to offer any definition of such a category.

Although his general position was known – he voted last year in favour of capital punishment for terrorist murders – his declaration and his reasoning was sharply challenged by Mr Roy Jenkins, a former Home Secretary, and Mr Roy Hattersley, the Labour home affairs spokesman.

Mr Hattersley said that such a change would concede one of the Irish Republican Army's most passionate demands, that their crimes should be treated

● Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, upset abolition is MPs last night by supporting the death penalty for terrorist murders alone.

● Terrorism was a crime against society as a whole, he said, and it was the State's duty to show its repugnance.

● Mr Roy Hattersley said the IRA would glory in execution. It would be madness to give them such a weapon.

● Mr Roy Jenkins pressed Mr Brittan into saying that judges sitting without juries might convict Ulster terrorists of capital murder

● Trial by jury would have to be brought back in the province and terrorists would go free Mr Jenkins said

● Mr Edward Heath condemned the singling out of terrorist murder and accused Mr Brittan of glossing over the definition of terrorism

differently from every other crime. They would glory in and benefit from the execution of their members, and it would be madness to give them such a weapon.

Mr Brittan spoke early in the debate, for which time was provided by the Government, giving MPs by tradition the dispassionate Home Office appraisal of the arguments on either side and, also by tradition, his own views on each proposition before them: the restoration of the death penalty for murder generally; for murder of a police officer; of a prison officer; as an act of terrorism; by shooting or causing an explosion; or in course or furtherance of theft.

For all the balance of his speech, the weight at every point was against restoration, except for terrorist murders.

There were forceful arguments against accepting the rise in homicides since abolition as proof of the deterrent value of hanging, Mr Brittan said. Murder was "only the tip of a massive iceberg of tension, violence and unrest in modern society".

He recalled the difficulties created by earlier attempts to differentiate between categories of murder in the Homicide Act 1957.

It would not be widely understood if the murderer of a police officer was hanged and the murderer of an ordinary citizen who was helping the police was not. It was difficult to see why a murderer who shot his victim should be regarded with greater abhorrence than a poisoner.

Suddenly, after a succession of such familiar arguments, Mr Britten became impassioned. Violence against the state posed a threat utterly different in character from crime against individuals, he said.

Terrorism was a crime against society as a whole, and sought the overthrow of law itself. It was the duty of the state to signal its repugnance for those who committed crimes which undermined its very foundations.

By now there were shouts of protest from the Labour benches, solidly abolitions, and approving sounds from behind Mr Brittan.

Mr Hattersley made a fluent and forceful speech, secure in the knowledge that his whol party was with him, happy in being able to declare that he was irrevocably opposed in principle to capital punishment. He would oppose its restoration even if there was evidence that it deterred, but there was not.

Both he and Mr Jenkins pressed Mr Brittan on whether he wanted Northern Ireland judges, sitting without juries, to convict terrorists of capital murder.

Mr Brittan told Mr Jenkins that it was possible that a judge would sit with other judges or with assessors. That was one of the most extraordinary ideas ever put to the House, Mr Jenkins thought.

If the law changed they would have to go back to trail by jury in Northern Ireland, he said, and the terrorists would go free.

Mr Edward Heath, a convinced abolitionist, was almost as severe on Mr Brittan, whom he accused of glossing over the definition of terrorism.

Four UDR soldiers killed

From Richard Ford Belfast

Four members of the Ulster Defence Regiment were killed in Northern Ireland yesterday when a 500lb landmine blasted their Land-Rover off the road in what was seen as a crude attempt by the Provisional IRA to sway the debate on capital punishment.

Only an hour after the regiment had suffered its worst loss since being founded 13 years ago, the naked bodies of two Roman Catholic men were discovered in a car in South Armagh after what is believed to have been a punishment shooting. Both men had been shot in the head and reports in the border area said that they had been abducted from outside an hotel in the Republic late on Tuesday night.

The sudden upsurge in violence came as Northern Ireland MPs flew to Westminster to vote in the divisions on capital punishment. It was widely seen as a tactic to increase the temperature of the debate, bring more votes in the pro-hanging lobby, giving terrorists a propaganda weapon.

The Provisional IRA attack on the UDR was used as a powerful weapon by Unionist

Photograph, page 2

politicians who denounced the bombing and argued that it favoured the return of the death penalty.

It also increased the pressure on Mr Kenneth Maginnis, a former major in the regiment and now MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone where the attack happended, who is one of only two Official Unionist MPs opposed to capital punishment.

He said that the attack had been timed to coincide with the Commons vote, adding: "The IRA are never short of an excuse to commit an act of terror, but when there is a situation such as there is today and the eyes of the world are on Westminster it is obvious that the IRA will attempt to capitalize on it."

The dead soldiers were named as Corporal Thomas Harron, aged 25, married with one child, from Sion Mills, co Tyrone; Private Oswald Neely, aged 20, married with one child, from Magheramason, co Londonderry, Private Ronald Alexander, aged 19, single, and Private John Roxburgh, aged 18, single, both from Drumquin, co Tyrone.

They were in the last of a five-vehicle convoy travelling from Omagh to training exercises in co Down when the huge bomb, hidden in a culvert running under a road, exploded near Ballygawley, co Tyrone.

The force of the blast hurled the vehicle off the road and sent mounds of tarmac and earth into fields near by. The Land-Rover burst into flames and

Continued on back page, col 6

MCC not to tour S Africa

MCC members have voted against sending a cricket team to South Africa. Votes taken at a special general meeting in London last night and added to a postal ballot failed to bring the necessary two-thirds majority.

Hongkong talks to resume

China and Britain wound up two days of talks in Peking yesterday on the future of Hongkong. China said they were "useful and constructive". The talks resume in Peking on July 25. Sir Edward Youde, the Hongkong Governor, is to attend

Stock Exchange boost, page 19

Cable profits up

Cable and Wireless, privatized in 1981, has reported pretax profits up by 76 per cent to £157m for the year ended March, 1983 Page 19

Drink tax talks

The drinks industry is likely to seek early talks with the Treasury after the European Court of Justice ruling that Britain's level of tax on wine is illegal Page 3

Moscow link

As doubts gather about Mr Yassir Arafat's cancelled visit to Moscow, the Russians have been cementing their links with one of the PLO's hard-line groups Page 5

Health cuts

Health authorities say they will probably have to reduce patient services to meet the deadline for the latest round of spending cuts Page 2

Chirac protest

At a time of growing racial tension in France, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist Mayor of Paris, has called for tough new measures to curb the tide of immigrants Page 7

Cool pitch

With the first Test match between England and New Zealand starting today at the Oval, the covers have been put on the pitch, not to protect it from rain but to keep it cool Page 23

Labour left starts NEC battle by ousting Golding

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A left wing coup which will remove Mr John Golding, an aggressive right winger, from the Labour Party national executive, is likely to be the opening shot in a concerted campaign by the left to wrest control of the executive at the party conference in October.

Strategists on the left in the union movement were predicting last night that the balance on the executive, where the centre-right has a comfortable majority, will swing in their favour and thought a 17-10 majority could be in prospect.

They have identified five seats in the trade union section which they believe can be won for the left and are also confident that Mr Albert Booth will beat Mr Eric Varley for the treasurer's seat on the executive. Excluding Mr Michael Foot, Mr Denis Healey and Mr Varley, the centre-right voting strength is about 17-10.

Right wingers were expressing scepticism that there would be a complete turn about in the balance of power but there is a recognition that the left will mount a powerful challenge this year.

Yesterday's decision by the executive of the Post Office Engineering Union to drop Mr Golding, one of its sponsored MPs, as its NEC nominee was not entirely unexpected after the union executive's swing to the left in elections in the spring.

There is an influential Militant Tendency presence in the 14-9 left majority and it was thought that Mr Golding was likely to be one of the first targets of the new regime. The executive said that the decision related solely to the Labour NEC and not his sponsorship as an MP.

"The NEC fully recognizes John's valuable work on behalf of the union as a sponsored MP since his election to Parliament in 1969 and wishes to see him continue that role in the future", a statement said.

Immediately the decision of the post office union became known, the executive of the rival Union of Communication Workers decided to nominate its deputy general secretary, Mr Tony Clarke, for the NEC in Mr Golding's place.

Mr Clarke is on the right of the party and Mr Alan Tuffin, UCW general secretary, said that a tradition of the two communication unions supporting each other's candidiates was now at an end. "I am deeply disappointed with the treatment handed out to John and I think it will be bad news for communication workers as well as the Labour Party," Mr Tuffin said.

He also announced that a consultation exercise among his 180,000 members on the Labour leadership issue had produced an overwhelming

Continued on back page, col 1



Lucky escape for Kinnock in M4 crash

Mr Neil Kinnock, favourite to win the leadership of the Labour party, with the wreckage of his car, from which he had a lucky escape yesterday when it went out of control on the M4, hit a bank and turned over (Rupert Morris writes).

Mr Kinnock, who described his escape as miraculous, suffered minor cuts and bruises, and was at the House of Commons later to take part in the debate on hanging.

He was alone, on the way to his West London home after a party meeting at Barry, south Wales, when he lost control of the new Ford Sierra near Newbury, Berkshire. He passed a police breath test and said afterwards that he was not overtired and had no idea how the accident happened.

Mr Kinnock, aged 41, climbed out through a window, and was taken home by taxi. His car was described as a write-off.

Management hopes hinge on TUC

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Management hopes for an end to the dispute which has halted the *Financial Times* now hinged on TUC action to discipline the union involved.

The company hope that the TUC would be prepared to take strong steps against the National Graphical Association, possibly up to the point of expulsion from the union movement.

It is thought that if the NGA were to be outlawed, other unions would feel able to break the strike.

Meanwhile the company is still hoping that the national leadership of the NGA will order the machine managers back to work, or abandon them and agree to a scheme to produce the paper without them.

Trade unionists felt last night that the schemes had the ring of desperation about them and that the company would eventually be forced to pay the strikers more money.

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The plans rely for their success on draconian measures by Mr Len Murray.

The Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) yesterday wrote to the NGA calling on them to accept the mediator's recommendations.

The company sent out a memorandum to its staff seeking to correct an article in *The Times* yesterday which said that Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, would not allow his union to produce the paper without the agreement of the NGA. The management contended that he was studying such proposals.

A spokesman for the NGA yesterday confirmed that Mr Keys had given it such an assurance. He had repeated the assurance to *The Times*.

Leading article, page 13

Industrial activity at three-year high

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Industrial activity in Britain is at its highest level for three years, according to official figures issued today. They show that the gradual improvement in the economy is being maintained.

Output rose by 0.5 per cent in May, its best performance since July, 1980. Almost all sectors of industry, including the beleaguered metal manufacturers, are increasing production.

Ministers have little cause for euphoria; however. While the underlying level of output, adjusted for stock changes, was 3.5 per cent above the 1981 trough, production in the country's factories, mines and refineries remains at least 14 per cent below the levels of summer, 1979.

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), production has been increasing since the start of the year, apart from a slight hiccup in March.

In the three months to May, output was 1.5 per cent above the previous year, but analysis of individual sectors confirms the Confederation of British Industry view, shared by the Prime Minister, that the recovery is "patchy and thin".

Hard-pressed manufacturing achieved a 0.5 per cent rise in output in the latest three months but was down, also by 0.5 per cent, on the same period a year earlier.

The best performers were in metal manufacture, where output was up 5.5 per cent over the three months, and chemicals, coal and petroleum products, which showed a rise of 2.7 per cent.

In contrast, engineering and allied industries increased by only 1 per cent and textiles, leather and clothing by 0.5 per cent in the three months. Other manufacturing was unchanged and food, drink and tobacco output was down by 2.5 per cent.



Propriety rules at Palace

By Alan Hamilton

When meeting one's monarch in conditions of extreme heat, the question is, does one or does one not wear stockings?

Among 8,000 guests at the first Buckingham Palace garden party of the season yesterday who cooked for a chance to glimpse the Royal Family, propriety far outweighed daring.

Stockings blue, white and brown covered the majority of female legs of all ages, but not those of the Princess of Wales. She stepped among the multitude showing bare brown legs beneath her apricot and cream silk two piece outfit, and caused many guests to realize they could have dressed a great deal more coolly without raising so much as an eyebrow.

Dresses on the whole remained decorously up to the neck.

No such sartorial abandonment afflicted the gentlemen guests, who almost to a man braved boiling black tails, waistcoats and toppers.

The copious provision of iced-coffee could not entirely assuage the effects of the heat; 12 guests fainted. One lady was borne away on a stretcher bearing a beatific smile as though embarking on her last journey in the prior knowledge that she would arrive at the right destination.

The Queen, in blue-striped cotton and a white hat, and Princess Michael of Kent, entirely in white, showed the expected fortitude in the heat.

But the Queen Mother, being the most experienced celebrity in the world, outshone them all, strolling under a white parasol clad in blue chiffon that billowed like a three masted schooner in the Roaring Forties and created a cooling draught all of its own. That, as they say, is class.

The tropical heatwave

Europe swelters and the shooting starts

By Our Foreign Staff

Deaths in West Germany and shootings in France have accompanied the heatwave smothering Europe with temperatures well into the nineties.

In the streets of Frankfurt, 10 people have collapsed and died from heatstroke resulting in heart failure, while at Blois, on the Loire in France, a driver protesting at being blocked by two cars shot dead a lorry driver who told him to stop shouting and awakening the dead.

Throughout France the heat has exaggerated bad temper, drinking and violence. In at least two council blocks, one in the suburbs of Paris and the other south of Lyons, excessive noise from neighbours in the simmering heat has driven maddened tenants to shoot at random from their windows, killing a child in the first case and wounding four people in the second.

In Lyons, a two-year-old child died from dehydration and heat after falling asleep in his parents' car under the midday sun.

In Germany police officers on point duty stood in basins of water in the road with their trousers rolled up.

On one motorway a huge 190-mile traffic jam built up: "The longest sauna in the world", as a police spokesman called it.

German cities with their liberal laws have allowed mass nudity at beaches and parks, and the popular newspapers are having a field day.

In Sweden, unaccustomed to temperatures in the mere eighties, car accidents and cases of heart failure increased drastically while police believed that a man who leapt from a ferry and drowned was driven by the heat.

By contrast, such temperatures were shrugged off as below normal in many parts of Spain.

● LONDON: The hottest place in Britain yesterday was Liphook, Hampshire, with 92F (Our Home Staff writes). London, with the temperature reaching 89F during the afternoon, had its hottest day since 1976. In Cardiff and Southampton it was 91F.

Heat damaged roads, closing the M4 westbound at Brentford and the M40 westbound in Buckinghamshire. The Severn bridge grew a foot in its mile and a half length, its steel heating up to 130F.

Effects of heat, page 3

Basnett hints at TUC talks with Tebbit on political levy

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV), which provided £2.5m for Labour to fight the general election campaign, gave the first indication yesterday that the TUC may accept the invitation from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to discuss possible legislation on the political levy.

Mr David Basnett, TULV chairman, said: "We decided to assist the TUC in any way we can in discussions with Tebbit on the political levy and we are anxious those discussions should start at the earliest possible moment."

The members of TULV also decided yesterday on a reassessment of their role in the light of the election defeat and, in a seperate move, the TUC's influential economic committee called for a comprehensive analysis of policies and their presentation.

Mr Basnett said that all members of TULV were determined to keep the organization in operation but will carry out a reappraisal of their aims and programme during the next five years which is likely to meet union leaders demands that it become "more inward-looking", concentrating on political activity within unions.

The TUC economic committee's discussion on the TUC's position on the economic accord with the Labour Party after the election defeat was preceded by an unchallenged decision to remain part of tripartite discussions with the Government and the CBI within the National Economic Development Council (NEDC).

The committee was empowered to reconsider membership of NEDC by last year's annual TUC conference and, despite some recent statements by left-wing union leaders that the TUC should break off all contacts with the Government, the economic committee did not even have to vote on the issue because there was general agreement.

Among those present were Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82 and Kenneth Gill, leader of Tass, the white collar section of the engineering union, who at last year's congress proposed and seconded the motion to withdraw from NEDC.

Prime movers of the call for a study of Labour's economic policies and the TUC's position were Mr Basnett, who is also chairman of the economic committee, and Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary of the tax office staff union.

The study, which will be completed by October, is to centre on three areas: were the policies as presented to the electorate too detailed; how the unions should advance their policies in discussions with the Government; and how they can be better promoted to win approval of union members and the public.

The study by Congress House staff will also examine the role of the TUC's economic review which is produced annually and represents the union movement's assessment of the economy and measures that ought to be taken.



The scene after yesterday's IRA bomb ambush in co Tyrone which killed four members of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

New cuts threaten patient services

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Hospital services for patients are likely to be seriously affected as health authorities search for further cuts in response to the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week.

Many districts are considering reducing wards or beds in acute treatment hospitals to make the quick savings required this year on top of "efficiency savings" already ordered.

Regional health authorities have been told by the Department of Health and Social Security that the cuts of £97m on revenue and £14m on capital will be applied pro rata to preserve cash differentials. More deprived regions are allowed some growth money, while those judged better off are allowed none.

It is not yet known whether the cuts apply only to this year. Some regions are angry at having to make further reductions four months into the financial year because of overspending by family practitioner services, which are not subject to cash limits.

The suddenness of the cuts is causing great difficulties. Staff have been hired, medical equipment ordered and building works started, making savings in those areas unlikely before the autumn.

In addition, health authorities are under pressure from the Department of Healh and Social Security to improve services for the elderly and mentally ill, which have been neglected in many areas for years.

Mr Alsadair Liddell, administrator of Hammersmith and Fulham district health authority, said the new cuts came on top of a £700,000 reduction this year and again next year.

"We are going to have to embark on an even tougher programme of measures, but frankly we are scratching our heads," he said. We are now getting to the point where tthe whole organization is creaking. Against this kind of deadline, we have to go for savings that can be achieved quickly and that means patient services."

The authority would have to consider closing wards, discharging patients more quickly, and stopping the use of agency nurses and locums when staff were away. That could complicate the present moves by the DHSS to reduce junior doctors' hours, and lead to longer waiting lists.

The district at present has 1,000 people waiting for orthopaedic surgery.

Mr Andrew Pearce, deputy administrator of Bath district health authority, forecast that the new cuts would cost more than 40 jobs, including some nurses, while waiting lists grew. There were 7,300 people in the district waiting for operations and a two-year period before hip replacements could be carried out.

Church relations discussed

From Clifford Longley
Religous Affairs
Correspondent, York

Unity with the Roman Catholic Church did not mean "asking the Holy Office and the Roman Curia to come and run the Church of England", Professor Henry Chadwick, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge University, assured the General Synod at its meeting in York yesterday.

"I think you can be absolutely certain that the offer would be regarded by the Roman Curia as quite wonderfully unattractive", he added.

He was answering some of the criticisms expressed in a debate on relations with the Roman Catholic Church and with other churches. The possibility of Roman interference in the internal affairs of the Church of England was one such criticism.

Professor Chadwick, a member of both the old and the new Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commissions, said that some rules were necessary in an international church so that the church in France, say, would not be out of step with the church in Germany.

"Therfore it is rather important for the Roman Curia to keep in touch with all its bishops in various places."

He went on to say that he had recently discussed with a Roman Catholic bishop on the Continent the bishop's relations with the curia. The bishop admitted he did "very, very rarely" receive an instruction from Rome which he regarded as impossible or disastrous.

"What do you do then", I asked him, and the answer I got was: "At the Last Judgment I have to answer for this diocese." Was that not a noble reply?"

Farmers begin to value straw

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

The familiar black plumes of smoke that hang over the countryside as farmers set fire to straw and stubble after harvesting are likely to be less in evidence this year.

One reason is that the shortage of hay and silage last spring, when the fields were too wet to turn cattle out, created a strong demand for straw as an animal feed. To the chagrin of farmers who had burnt it last autumn, it was at one point fetching up to £100 a tonne.

Aware of widespread public dislike of burning and pressure for a ban from fire officers, both the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Farmers' Union have been urging cereal growers to consider ways of using the harvest residue.

At last week's Royal Show the main working demonstration was devoted to straw utilization. The alternative uses proffered were as a fuel, as animal feed, as an indutrial raw material and as a fertilizer.

Straw has about half the energy value of good coal, and a number of straw-fired boilers have come on to the market in the past few years. Their principal market is likely to be among farmers themselves for domestic hot water and central heating, and for grain drying and heating glasshouses and livestock buildings.

As a feed it can, be treated with caustic soda or ammonia, be improved to the equivalent of medium quality hay, although untreated barley or oats straw is acceptable to cattle.

Its main industrial use is for manufacture of paper, board and cartons. Its value as a fertilizer when ploughed back into the soil depends its being chopped into small enough pieces.

Apart from the environmental and safety objections to burning, sportsmen dislike it because it destroys the grains spilt by combines and the insects on which game birds, particularly partridges, feed.

For farmers its attractions are that it is quick and labour saving, destroys weeds and means that the field needs minimal cultivation before the new seeds are drilled. The ash also acts as a light fertilizer.

The union recently issued a stricter code of practice, and the ministry's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service had reminded farmers that careless burning is a criminal offence and may lead to jail.

Parrot's oath clears shopowner

A lady woman and two male magistrates were startled at Highbury Court in London yesterday when an African grey parrot brought inot court as an exhibit in a case against a pet shop owner blurted out "... off".

David Collen, of the Kentish Town Pet Shop, Camden Town, denied three summons brought under the Trades Description Act. It was alleged he sold a parrot for £225 to a man, claiming it was only five months old and suitable for talking.

The parrot turned to be an adult, was aggressive and would not utter a word. The parrot which was brought into court was said to be one of the same batch Mr Collen had for sale.

The parrot, said nothing further during the proceedings, retired with the magistrates. On their return, all three summonses were dismissed and Mr Collen was awarded £80 costs.

MSC chief defends projects

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Technical training at school is needed to motivate young people and bring them into the twenty-first century, Mr David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said yesterday.

Speaking at the local education authorities' annual conference in Canterbury, Mr Young, as paymaster of new training courses in schools, was entering the lion's den. The local authority associations, and the education world generally, are still seething that the MSC has intervened to fund the new technical and vocational training for teenagers.

Mr Young defended the 14 pilot projects beginning next term at a cost of £7m, and the recently announced £20m extension of the training, but emphasized that the commission had no plans to take over the education service.

"Despite all that you may read, we in the MSC have no futher territorial ambitions in the schools system outside the pilots," he said. "You are running them and you will make them work.

"If our young people are to be prepared to change their occupational direction several times in their lifetime and are prepared to invest the effort to acquire higher skills, then they need a broad based education developing skills and interests for a fuller life, both in work and out".

Mr Young argued that there was nothing narrow or mean about that. He said that 11 per cent of school leavers in 1980-81 gained no qualifications and a further 36 per cent left with only low grade CSEs. "In employers' eyes, nearly one in two of our young people left school with nothing to show for it.

"Did that one in two feel that their 11 years of education had been worthwhile? I do not know the answer but this I do know; that there are many in that group we could motivate and bring back and help to acquire the skills necessary for a full and productive life as a citizen of this country".

Farmer wins right to father's tenancy

Mr Richard Saul, a Norfolk farmer, won an important legal ruling yesterday whicj could benefit thousands of smallholders wishing to take over tenancies after their fathers died.

A High Court judge in London ruled that, in cases where local authorities granted tenancies before August, 1970 – when there was a change in the law – smallholders such as Mr Saul had a "right of succession".

Mr Saul's landlord, Norfolk County Council, who had opposed his case and contended that no tenant smallholders had a right of succession to their farms, was given leave to appeal.

Mr Saul's father was granted the tenancy of Clinks Farm, Monks Toft, Beccles, in 1965. He has since died. On March 10 this year the Agriculturaal Land Tribunal (Eastern Area) refused to hear Mr Saul's application to succed to the tenancy.

In his appeal to the High Court, Mr Saul successfully challenged the tribunal's decision that his father's 1965 tenancy was covered by the 1970 Agriculture Act which removed the benefit of succession rights from smallholders.

Mr Justice McNeill sent his application back to the tribunal to be heard in accordance with yesterday's ruling. Norfolk County Council was ordered to pay Mr Saul's Costs. Lawyers said later that the ruling was a test case which would affect smallholders throughout the country

Third Scottish mine idle

A third Scottish pit was idle last night as the dispute grew over the transfer of men from the Cardowan Colliery near Glasgow, which is due for closure.

Workers at the Frances Colliery in Fife joined the protest by colleagues at Polmaise, near Stirling, and Polkemmet, near Edinburgh, who are objecting to Cardowan men being transferred to their pits. The National Coal Board said the men walked out when 20 Cardowian men arrived at the pit for a familiarization visit.

Nurses protest lack of food

Furious nurses staged a demonstration in the dining room at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in protest at lack of food. Their sit-in revolt, with other nightshift staff, was the culmination of a long-standing row over poor catering.

The staff took action when they went for their meal break during the long shift, and found no meals available for anyone. They refused to leave the dining room until salad meals had been hastily prepared.

Marble head of Augustus sold for £32,400

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A marble portrait head of the Emperor Augustus, now with his nose missing, carved early in the first century AD, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £32,400 (estimate £10,000-£15,000) to a private collector. The head is strongly and sensuously carved and is 15½in high. With the constant claims and counter claims over the issue of returning antiquities to their country of origin, Christie's has been careful to record that the head was bought in Rome in 1932.

The Corning Glass Museum had sent a fine example of a Roman glass goblet for sale. It stands four and a quarter inches high and the sides are decorated with a snake-like trail of applied glass. It was probably made in the Near East and sold for £23,760 to the Mansur Gallery, London dealers.

Among the Egyptian pieces, Christie's expectations were disappointed when an 11in bronze statue of Wadjet sold for £10,800 (estimate £15,000-£18,000) to Victor Barakat of Los Angeles.

At Sotheby's Old Master paintings secured £228,360 with 30 per cent unsold.

Decline of 'think tank' tasks began in 1979

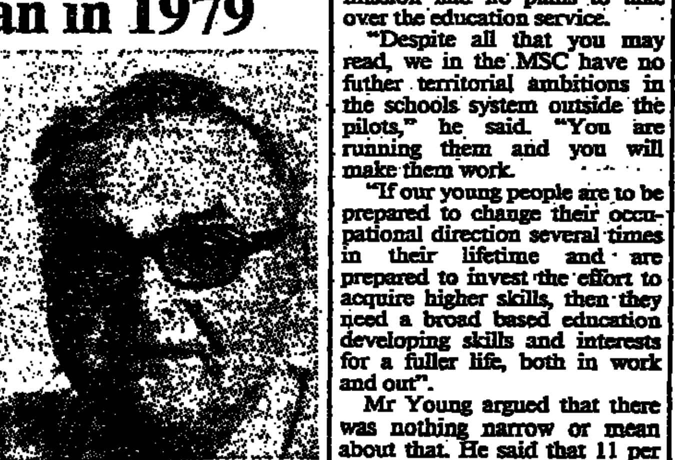
By Peter Hennessy

Mrs Margaret Thatcher ended the special role of the Central Policy Review Staff (CPRS), the Cabinet's "think tank", in advising ministers on public spending priorities on taking office in 1979, four years before she decided to disband it altogether, it was disclosed this week.

Sir Leo Pliatzky, former Permanent Secretary at the Department of Trade, who headed the public expenditure side of the Treasury in the 1970s, dedscribed the decline of the think tank's spending tasks at a seminar on "The Coming Public Expenditure Crisis?" at the Policy Studies Institute in Westminster on Tuesday evening.

When the CPRS was founded in 1971 by Mr Edward Heath one of its prime functions was the preparation of a joint paper with the Treasury on spending priorities at the beginning of the annual expenditure cycle, to raise ministers' sights above their parochial departmental interests.

Sir Leo also disclosed that the Treasury pulled out of the arrangement when Mr Denis Healey was Chancellor of the Exchequer, obliging the think tank to circulate its advice "as a purely CPRS document".



Sir Leo Pliatzky: Scathing criticism.

Sir Leo was scathing about the think tank's contribution to the preparation of public spending policy: "The CPRS, lacking expertise in this field, seemed to me at best to contribute little and at worst to render the task of bringing expenditure under control that bit more arduous.

No curb on coach speeds

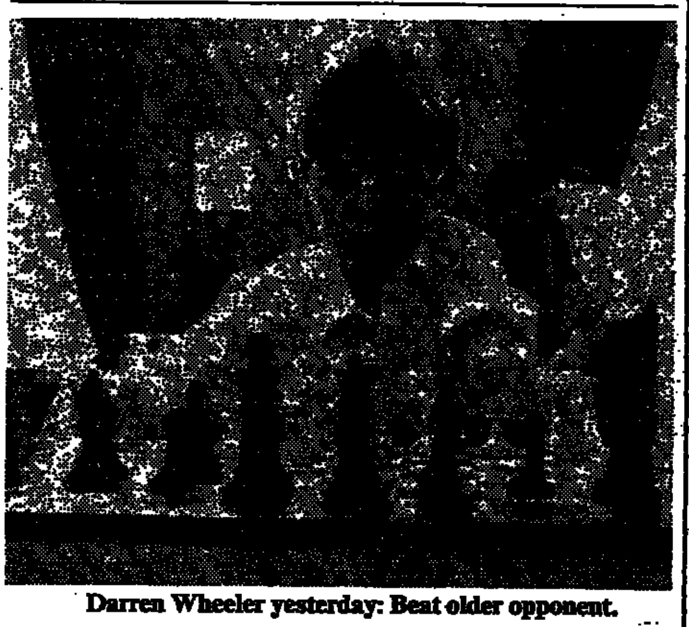
The Government has refused to reduce the maximum speed for coaches from 70 to 60 mph after recent motorway accidents. But a big monitoring exercise of motorway speed of vehicles of all kinds is to be carried out during the next few months, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Junior Transport Minister disclosed yesterday.

The check will not be confined to coaches but they will be very much in mind, and the Government will not tolerate non-observance of speed limits under any circumstances, Mrs Chalker said. Possible further action would be considered in the light of the monitoring exercise.

The lower speed limit was urged on the Government by the coach drivers' union, the Transport and General Workers' Union.

£10,000 for cure

Debbie Bowyer, aged 13, of Old Coppice Side, Marlpool, Derbyshire, who has raised £10,000 in eight months so that another child can benefit from the treatment which saved her life at Westminster Hospital, London. She was dying of aplastic anaemia until she had a bone marrow transplant from her brother.



Darren Wheeler yesterday: Beat older opponent.

Paston in chess final

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The two schools that will contest the final in *The Times* British Schools Chess Tournament in London are the Paston School, North Walsham, Norfolk, and Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall.

Paston soon attained a marked advantage over Grove School, St Leonard's. On the bottom board for Paston, Timothy Carter took only eight minutes to win a 16-move game against Mark Lyon. Paston followed that up by three more wins to defeat their opponents by the crushing score of five to one.

Details, with Paston School's names first: Christopher Paul ½, Raymond Brooks ½; Garry Coleman ½, Ian Pierson ½; Mark Hindle 1, Richard Almond 0; Andrew Connolly 1, Mark Rich 0; Philip Browne 1, Keith Adams 0; and Timothy Carter 1, Mark Lynn 0.

The Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne put up much more of a fight against Queen Mary's Grammar. The Midland school with the two brothers Wheeler at its head was much younger than its opponents. The average age of the Newcastle players was 16 years, 8 months; that of Queen Mary's 14 years, 8 months, which meant that the grammar school had to win by four to two to overcome the handicap of senior age.

But, with Mark Wheeler winning excellent game against Mark Thornton on top board for Queen Mary's, the issue was soon decided in favour of Queen Mary's, who beat the Royal Gramar by 4½ to 1½.

Details, with Queen Mary's School names first: Mark Wheeler 1, Mark Thornton 0; Darren Wheeler 1, Mark Calverley 0; David Burton 1, Jonathan Calverley 0; Paul Burton ½, Martin Hazeltin ½; David Young 0, Justin Stephenson 1; Paul Metcalf 1, Paul Dargan.

Tories further ahead in poll

The Tories' general election vote is holding up well, and Mrs Thatcher is more popular than ever, the latest Gallup Poll says.

The poll, to be published in today's *Daily Telegraph*, shows the Conservtives edging still further ahead with 43.5 per cent backing them at the election and 44 per cent now. Labour figures were 28.3 at the election and 28.5 now. Six weeks after the previous election Labour were 1½ per cent ahead of the Conservatives.

Fresh hope for museum

Work on the proposed Theatre Museum in Covent Garden, postponed by Lord Gowrie, Minister for the Arts, last week as part of the Government's latest cut-backs, may go ahead after all later this year.

Lord Gowrie held out this hope to a delegation led by Mr Norman St John Stevas, a former Arts Minister, which went to protest against what they saw as a failure to honour a commitment to support the project.

Science report

Fairway to survival for species at risk

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The Royal Birkdale course is even more important to the sand lizard and natterjack toad than it is to golfers. Without the famous links where the British Open will start today, the two rare creatures would have an even worse chance of survival in Britain.

Neither beast is likely to be seen by visitors to the course, which is set in dunes near Southport. That is probably as well, for both have full legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and the Royal Birkdale is one of their few remaining haunts which is not threatened by development.

The lizard is at the limit of its range in this country, and is larger, and in the male much greener, than the far more frequent common lizard. The natterjack is recognizable from the yellow stripe down its back.

The southern heaths adopted by the lizard have steadily been built on and the natterjack has lost most of its inland sites. The toad now lives on only about 25 British sites and the Royal Birkdale is one of the best. The dunes are also ideal for the lizard, which lays its eggs in the sand.

The presence of the two rarities is the main reason why most of the links has been declared an official site of special scientific interest which deserves protection from development. The Royal Birkdale adjoins an important coastal nature reserve between Ainsdale-on-Sea and the southern outskirts of Southport.

The long network of dune golf courses on the Lancashire coast supports many unusual insects, many bird and animal communities, and characteristic northern flowering plants like Grass of Parnassus. The Nature Conservancy Council, the quango which administers wildlife law, believes that golf has benefited nature on the north-west coast of England. It says in a report about Royal Birkdale: "Were it not for the golf course it is quite probable that this area would have been developed for housing or factories."

Clare heads Cambridge exam league

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Clare College, Cambridge, is placed at the top of the unofficial league table for this year's Cambridge University examination results. Churchill College, last year's winner, comes second and Jesus, the college to which Prince Edward will be going, comes third.

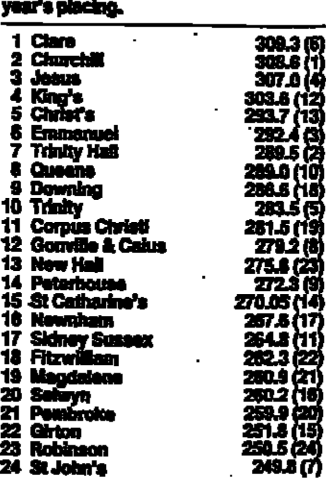
The table, compiled by Mr Peter Tompkins, a Cambridge graduate, has been corrected this year to take account of the fact that students do consistently better in some subjects, for example the sciences, than in others.

Both King's and Christ's have done significantly better than last year. King's, twelfth last year, has come fourth this year and Christ's, thirteenth last year, is fifth. Bottom of the table is St John's, which has plummeted from seventh to twenty-fourth position.

Mr Tompkins's system is to award five points for a first, three points for an upper second, two points for a lower second and one point for a third. He has answered criticism from last year about the weight given to the Part I examinations to take those into account as well in another table.

Those show Clare leading the table as well, but in second place comes Queen's and in third position Gonville and Caius. Fourth in this table is Churchill. Both Queens and Gonville Caius cannot sustain their position when it comes to finals (Part II).

Oxford's Norrington table, compiled by the *Oxford Times*, is expected to be published during the summer.



Cambridge University Part II (finals) results. Figures in brackets denote last year's placing.

1	Clare	309.3 (6)
2	Churchill	308.6 (1)
3	Jesus	307.0 (4)
4	King's	303.6 (12)
5	Christ's	293.7 (13)
6	Emmanuel	292.4 (3)
7	Trinity Hall	289.5 (2)
8	Queens	289.0 (10)
9	Downing	286.6 (18)
10	Trinity	283.5 (5)
11	Corpus Christi	281.5 (19)
12	Gonville & Caius	279.2 (8)
13	New Hall	275.8 (23)
14	Peterhouse	272.3 (9)
15	St Catharine's	270.05 (14)
16	Newnham	267.6 (17)
17	Sidney Sussex	264.8 (11)
18	Fitzwilliam	262.3 (22)
19	Magdalene	260.9 (21)
20	Selwyn	260.2 (16)
21	Pembroke	259.9 (20)
22	Girton	251.8 (15)
23	Robinson	250.5 (24)
24	St John's	249.8 (7)

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils, Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Effects of heat making people careless and accident-prone

By Rupert Morris

People are becoming careless and accident-prone because of the hot weather, a doctor at a seaside resort said yesterday.

Dr Gillian MacDonagh, consultant at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Portsmouth, treated 27 day trippers and holiday-makers on one day during the heatwave in the hospital's casualty department, which now expects 1,500 patients in July alone.

Many of the injured needed treatment for burns, ranging from sunburn to accidents in the home where people were only lightly clad in tee-shirts and swimming gear. In the last 10 days the number of people being treated for burns at the hospital has risen by 50 per cent.

Dr Macdonagh said: "There is no single explanation except that many people have become careless in this weather. The heat is taking its toll. It is not too far-fetched to warn that people could die if they sleep in bedrooms without proper ventilation."

As temperatures continued into the 90s, Smiths Industries in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, told its workers that they could clock on at 6am and leave work at 2pm, to avoid working through the heat of the afternoon. Several other local firms followed suit.

A Smiths spokesman said the new working hours would also prevent the malfunctioning of overheated delicate instruments – which is what caused the startled townspeople of Brecon, Powys, to be woken in the early hours of the morning by an incessant pealing of bells.

New machinery had been installed in the belfry of St David's Church and the heat is thought to have caused a pin to dislodge so that the bells rang for half an hour until the Rev James Coutts climbed up in his pyjamas to restore calm.

At a South Wales suntan oil factory 140 women were sent home after refusing to wear long-sleeved overalls as the factory floor temperature reached 100°F.

Mrs Margaret Meacham, shop steward at the factory, said yesterday: "We asked to be allowed to wear short sleeves and sandals and have a cold drink in the afternoon. But the company refused and said we had to wear the normal overalls and stout shoes, and sent the girls home.

"One woman collapsed and we have several others who are pregnant. For a firm making suntan oil you would think they would understand about hot weather."

There was a heath fire yesterday at Liphook, Hampshire the hottest place in Britain for the past two days, and the Hampshire Ambulance Service found most of its vehicles overheating. Back-up ambulances had to be sent out while others waited to cool down.

In Chichester, Sussex, and RSPCA official tried to track down a couple whose dog had died of heat stroke after being left in their car. An RSPCA spokesman said: "To confine a dog in a parked car in this weather is nothing short of torture."

Water authorities in Wales and the south and east of England appealed to gardeners to use hosepipes sparingly and advised people to put off washing the car. In parts of Gwent, Powys and Clwyd the use of hosepipes was banned, and sprinklers will be banned in most of Gwynedd from today.



A hot spot: Police Constable L. Parry taking Gideon through a flaming hoop at the Metropolitan Police Horse Show at Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, yesterday. Photograph: Harry Kerr

Treasury talks may be sought soon by drinks industry

By Staff Reporters

Early talks with the Treasury are likely to be sought by the drinks industry after the ruling by, the European Court of Justice that Britain's rate of taxation on wine is illegal.

The ruling comes at a time when figures, to be issued by the industry today, show that the number of consumers in Britain has almost doubled, with the annual consumption of wine now at 13.5 litres a head.

In contrast, Europeans are drinking less wine. The European Commission says that the average citizen now disposes of no more than 47 litres a year compared with nearly a litre a week in the late 1970s.

A sharp downturn in sales of "heavy" wines like sherry, port and vermouth over the past 12 months is shown in today's figures from the Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain. But consumption of table wine has increased from 90 million litres in 1970 to about 332 million litres now.

"Looking at a relatively balanced drinks economy such as Germany's, they get through 25 litres of wine per head each year", a spokesman for the association said. "So in European terms we are still small beer".

Sales of still and sparkling wines were up by 7.7 per cent, or 24 million litres; heavy wines were 12 million litres less in the past 12 months and 16 million litres over a three-year period.

The industry has welcomed the European Court of Justice ruling. We normally talk to the Treasury at least once a year but once we have done our sums we might look for an early consultation", the Wine and Spirit Association said.

The spokesman said that the downturn in port and sherry sales represented a heavy loss to the industry and came after the widening in the 1981 Budget of the differential in duty between light and heavy wines.

The drop in EEC consumption is largely attributable to a decrease in both France and Italy. Over the past 20 years, consumption in France has dropped from 123 litres to 89 litres a head, and in Italy from 109 litres to 84 litres a head.

It is bad news for those who have to stop the European "wine lake" from flooding. The EEC, despite the fact that it is succeeding in getting half a million acres of vineyards ploughed up since 1980, is still producing more wine than it can consume.

The "wine lake" at the moment would fill about 100 million ordinary bottles and estimates of this year's vintage ine that it will be another bumper year producing about 169.7 million hectolitres. That is abou 30 million hectolitres more than last year, when production was 3 per cent more than the EEC could consume.

This year's harvest is also likely to produce the highest ever amount of quality wine, with nearly a quarter of the total production falling into the top catecory, the highest proportion since 1974 when there was a smaller harvest.

Wine continues to be only the fourth most popular drink in the community. Tea is top, with the average citizen drinking 200 litres a year, followed by coffee (170 litres) and beer (90 litres).

Briton acquitted of killing wife's lover

A Briton was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of murdering his wife's lover 3,000 miles away in Kuwait.

Mr Roy Amlot for the prosecution, had alleged that Colin Littlechild, aged 41, had tracked his runaway wife to the Arab state where she was living with his friend Mr Jack Smith, aged 32, a British oil worker.

The prosecution claimed that while Mr Smith slept, Mr Littlechild cut his throat for motives of "jealousy and revenge", afterwards disguising the killing as suicide by placing the knife in Mr Smith's hand.

But Mr Littlechild, of Waddington Avenue, Old Coulsdon, Surrey, told the jury he had nothing to do with the killing three years ago, although he was in the flat.

He said he spent the night there after flying to Kuwait hoping that Mr Smith might help to find him a job. Mr Littlechild said he was extremely embarrassed to find his wife Lena, aged 36, living with Mr Smith. He had not seen her since she left their former home at High Street, Lingfield, Surrey, two months earlier.

The jury heard conflicting evidence from professor Keith Simpson and professor James Cameron the British pathologists and Mr Ibrahim El Ab'd, an arab pathologist. Professor Simpson and professor Cameron both said that after examining photographs of the dead man they believed he had been murdered.

The arab pathologist, called for the defence and the only one of the three to have examined Mr Smith's body, said he believed that the oil worker had committed suicide.

Mr Littlechild after his acquittal

But Mr Amlott said: "Suicide does not make sense."

Mrs Littlechild had vanished in April, 1980, after changing her name to Smith by deed poll, unknown to her husband. She and Mr Smith, although both married, went through a form of marriage in Kuwait and lived very happily together until Mr Littlechild arrived, Mr Amlot said.

Mr Littlechild said he had wanted to find his wife to sort out financial arrangements over their flat. The three had drinks and discussed the matter. He left for twenty minutes to allow matters to "cool off" and, when he returned, found the atmosphere between his wife and Mr Smith "tense".

He told the jury: "I personally think the answer to all this lies in what hapened or was said between Lena and Jack while I was out."

Jeffreys gets new judgment

By Richard Dowden

Was Judge Jeffreys a monster who sent people to the scaffold with ghoulish glee? Or was he an innocent victim of circumstance, suffering unendurable pain, stress of overwork, diminished responsibility, acting on orders, occasionally tired and emotional? Quite a charming and humane chap really?

In the columns of the *Law Society Gazette* lawyers are battling over the reputation of perhaps their most celebrated colleague.

In an article Celia Hunt quotes Thomas Pitt, who she says, attended some of the assizes, at which Jeffreys is reported to have sentenced more than 160 people to be hung, drawn and quartered. "He observed neither humanity to the dead nor civility to the living," Mr Pitt wrote.

However, Richard Rose, a London solicitor, dismisses Thomas Pitt as a virulent Whig pamphleteer, and says Jeffreys was "humane, intelligent and satirically humorous, though irascible when provoked. He could at times be charming."

Mr Michael Rubenstein, another London solicitor, dismisses Mr Rose's case as "nauseating whitewash" and is incensed at the suggestion that "evil conduct ... should be condoned or excused by reference to physical or temperamental malfunctioning".

The truth, according to an historian of the period, contacted by *The Times*, is simply that Jeffreys had no choice. Dr Peter Earle of the London School of Economics says that the mandatory penalty for treason was being hung, drawn and quartered. The only appeal was to the king. Does Jeffreys deserve a retrial?



Judge Jeffreys: Role disputed

Murdered au pair 'treated as skivvy'

Miss Alana Paton, an au pair, was a "skivvy" to her wealthy West German employer, but when she was murdered in a wood in Hamburg the school teacher who made her work 12 hours a day refused to help detectives to find her killer, an inquest jury at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, was told yesterday.

Herr Volker Schmidt, a German detective, told the court about the lack of cooperation by Miss Paton's employer, Frau Silke Lehmann, and a cry for help by the girl, dying from three stab wounds in her chest and shoulder.

Herr Schmidt said: "Frau Lehmann does not want to help police. I think she, like other German teachers, is anti-police. We think she knew her attacker otherwise she would not have gone in this dark place."

Miss Paton, aged 17, of Rimsdale Court, Bletchley, went to work for the Lehmanns 12 months ago. She was found unconscious 250 yards from where she was attacked in March.

Mr Rodney Corner, the coroner, told the jury that Frau Lehmann had refused to come to England to give evidence despite cash offers to cover her expenses.

One friend, Miss Tina Moore, aged 17, read passages from her letters which described how she used to cry herself to sleep at night "because I am so unhappy and hate the Lehmanns".

Mrs Jane Brockman, the dead girl's mother, told the jury: "She wrote and told me she was being used. She worked from 7 am to 7 pm, and one month she did not get a single day off.

After the jury returned an unlawful killing verdict, the girl's stepfather, Mr Raymond Brockman said: "We are not happy about the Lehmanns, and we are very bitter over the way Alana was treated but we are ordinary people and cannot afford to pursue the matter."

Mounted band plays out

The Royal Artillery Mounted Band one of the oldest and most famous bands in the British army, plays its swan song tonight at the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall. The band, which first played in 1878, at the Queen's birthday parade, but had its origins more than 100 years earlier, is a victim of defence cuts. The original band was formed in 1747

The mounted band came into being 113 years later with the amalgamation of the bands of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Horse Artillery.

Since the decision to disband, Captain Frank Renton, the director of music, has lined up an impressive array of engagements for his musicians, including the Turin Festival and special performances for the British Ambassador in Rome.

Captain Renton will be guest conductor tonight when the band plays its final farewell to Kneller hall.

Year-old British cars best buy, AA finds

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Too many motorists are swayed by giveaway prizes such as colour television sets, holidays in the sun and big discounts when buying their new cars when they should be checking on its resale value, the Automobile Association says.

To prove the point it has conducted a survey of the depreciation values of different makes. The result published yesterday in the AA's *Drive* magazine reveals trends which are aids to selecting new and second-hand models.

British cars tend to depreciate more than foreign makes in their first year but are better at holding their value in succeeding years. It suggests that one to three-year old British car makes a good buy.

That contrasts sharply with Japanese cars which hold their value well in the first year but depreciate steeply in the second. French and Italian cars lose most in the first year but German cars follow the Japanese pattern of good first/year prices.

One car appears to come out of the survey with an impressive retention value at the end of its 12-month warranty period. The Ford Escort 1300cc is said to be still worth 97 per cent of its current purchase price, a figure which surprised many Ford dealers last night. They put it at nearer 85 per cent.

Jaguar revealed yesterday that sales of its cars worldwide in the first six months of 1983 totalled 14,528, an increase of 42 per cent on the same period last year.

America sales of 7,733, (73 per cent up) put Jaguar well on the road to beating last year's record annual total of 10,349.

Warning by judge on Mafia cash

A judge at the Central Criminal Court issued a warning yesterday that Mafia-backed bondsmen, standing bail for accused people, often get their money bacj from the crime syndicate when people flee before trial.

Judge Michael Argyle, QC, made his comments after hearing that Iran Kesselmant, an alleged international cocaine dealer, had jumped bail of £50,000 and returned to the United States days before he was due to appear for trial.

He told Mr Stuart Brock: "If you receive any reimbursement from any Mafia source, or anything of that sort, you put yourself in very grave danger."

Mr Brock, aged 43, an electronics designer, of Peterborough Mansions, New King's Road, Fulham, south London, said there was "no question" of anyone returning the £25,000 bail he put up for Mr Kesselman, a businessman.

Judge Argyle said Mr Brock and Miss Delia Hirst, aged 30, of Chelsham Road, Clapham, who put up £5,000 bail, had been "double crossed" by Mr Kesselman, a friend they trusted.

Jeers as bail is refused in council siege case

An angry crowd jeered yesterday when magistrates refused to give bail to Terence Rafferty, the man at the centre of the council chamber siege in Liskeard, Cornwall, nine days ago.

Mr Mike Robertson, a wealthy stores chief, had offered to stand bail for any sum the court named.

But magistrates rejected the application and Mr Rafferty, 54 today and an unemployed father of three, was remanded in custody for a further week. Reporting restrictions have been lifted at the request of the defence.

Mr Rafferty, of Polbathick, east Cornwall, is accused of possessing a 12-bore shotgun at Liskeard on July 4 with intent to endanger life.

Yesterday the 200-strong crowd outside the court jeered when Mr Robertson told them Mr Rafferty was remanded in custody.

It was said earlier that the seige began after Caradon's planning committee turned down a planning application by Mr Rafferty. Mr Philip Stephens, defending, said yesterday the seige was a "one-off offence". A once-in-a-lifetime demonstration. Mr Rafferty would be "heavily prejudiced" in his defence if he was kept in custody.

Mr Arthur Hutchings the Magistrates chairman rejected the bail application. On the same grounds as last week: "That Rafferty obtained a shotgun and adapted it for a particular use." Mr Hutchings said the decision was reached after also considering "previous threats" made to the planning officer.

Barclaycard fights £8m credit fraud

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

Barclaycard has installed in selected retail outlets about 600 electronic devises which validate credit cards, as part of a campaign against fraud, which costs the company £8m a year.

The machines read the coded informantion on the card and transmit it to computers, which instruct the retailer whether the card is fraudulent, has the correct limit and is valid.

Other anti-fraud measures include a poster campaign alerting people to the dangers of credit card theft and loss.

Credit card fraud, which was growing at about 6 per cent a year has been reduced eightfold in 12 months. Losses are small in relation to the size of the Barclaycard turnover, which has risen to £2,500m a year. There are seven million card carriers in Britain.

London to Brighton in 3½ minutes

By Kenneth Gosling

On paper it should have been the most straightforward project which could have been advised by the combined knowledge of the BBC and British Rail, Southern Region.

To mark the half century of the electrication of the London to Brighton line it was decided to clip half a minute from the journey time of four minutes portrayed in the famous 1953 production by the BBC Film Unit, first shown on children's television and used many times afterwards as "filler" material.

The orignal speeded-up film, showing the 51 miles being covered at 765 mph, so impressed the public that people flooded British Rail with calls asking to go on this four-minute trip.

It took three runs to complete the film, using a hand-cranked camera and 35mm film.

Last month, again using 35mm film but this time in colour, the historic trip was recreated. The headcode panel was removed from the cab window and a camera installed behind a sheet of glass.

The first problem came at Balcombe tunnel, according to Mr Nigal Haurch, a BBC producer. It had rained for months and at the end of the tunnel they had to stop to wipe the window clear of water.

That was followed by a signal failure and a man with a red flag stood by beside the line to explain the problem. It was back, slowly, to Gatwick, to take the stretch again.

The result will be shown at 6.55pm tomorrow on BBC 1. But perhaps more excitingly for Southern Region, there will be a crack at the actual London to Brighton record on Saturday.

The steam record is 48 minutes; the Brighton Belle did it in 55 and British Rail hopes to do it in 45 using a train carrying under-privileged youngsters sponsored by the Variety Club.

However, as one railway enthusiest pointed out yesterday, it still takes a couple of minutes longer to do the scheduled run than it did in 1953 and it will be a couple of years yet before the time is reduced to 50 minutes or better.

For anyone who would rather go to Brighton to see the film than stay at home and watch it on television, Southern Region has an exhibition at the resort of which the film forms a part.

For the record, the journey speed over three and a half minutes is 900mph.

Gift for opera

The English National Opera has received £250,000 from the National Westminster Bank for new productions of Wagner's Ring Cycle and *The Mastersingers of Nuremburg*, the largest single sponsorship it has received. *The Valkyrie* opens on October 22. The *Mastersingers* opens next February.

PARLIAMENT JULY 13 1983

Brittan favours death penalty for terrorists

LAW AND ORDER

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, speaking in the Commons debate on restoration of death penalty, said he would vote for the restoration of capital punishment for terrorist murders, and only for such murders.

Against a background of increasingly frequent interruptions, he said that those who took this view were not thirsting for revenge but regarded it as the duty of the state to signal its total and absolute repugnance for those who committed crimes that undermined its very foundations.

There could be no clearer or more decisive a demonstration of that repugnance he said, than to reserve the ultimate penalty, capital punishment, for those who committed such crimes.

The House had before it the main motion: "That this House favours the restoration of the death penalty for murder." Also before it were amendments proposing the death penalty for terrorism; murder of a police officer; murder of a prison officer; murder by shooting or causing an explosion; and murder in the course or furtherance of theft.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C) moving the main motion: "That this House favours the restoration of the death penalty for murder," said that it might very well be the last chance that the Commons would have to decide whether capital punishment should be reintroduced for murder.

There was intense public interest and concern on the issue. It was important because it appeared to have divided opinion dramatically and that was a division which was disturbing because it was not difficult to see serious and respectable arguments on both sides.

It was important to those who believed–as he hoped all in the House believed – that it was the inescapable duty of the state to protect its citizens in the most effective way available to the state from unlawful violence and death by murder.

Some said there was no evidence for the deterrent effect of capital punishment reducing the number of murders committed, but the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment in 1953 had concluded that there was some evidence that the deterrent effect of capital punishment was stronger than that of any other punishments available for murder.

The commission had said there was no statistical evidence – but how could there be? He was not relying on statistics, but on something they all understood – the fear of death. That was a fear which was a powerful influence on all normal human beings, a fear which could make all normal human beings behave in a way to take account of that fear.

As Dr Samuel Johnson had nearly said: "Nothing concentrates the mind so much as imminent fear of execution."

Nothing was more likely to make a criminal pause before he went out with a gun than the knowledge that if he killed with that gun he could face the death penalty.

The royal commission had forecast that if capital punishment were abolished, there would be an increase in the number of homicides and violent crimes. They all knew to their cost that the commission was right, but it went on to say that the increase would only last a short time. That had proved wholly wrong.

The number of homicides had gone up nearly double since capital punishment was abolished and the number of crimes involving the use of firearms had spiralled horrendously. From 1971 to 1981 offences involving the use of firearms had risen from 1,700 to just over 8,000.

He did not doubt, as the commission had pointed out, that the deterrent effect varied according to the kind of murder, but he had had an unwavering belief that the death penalty was one of the considerations which any ordinary criminal would inevitably have to take into account and which would undoubtedly affect his behaviour.

Of all the categories of crime to which the death penalty would apply, that which would respond most sensitively to the death penalty, he submitted, would be one involving the use of firearms. (Some Conservative cheers.)

Before abolition of the death penalty, it had been comparatively rare to hear of criminals going out armed, but afterwards, it had become a commonplace crime.

The inevitable result had been that instead of having, as Britain did before the death penalty was abolished and took a pride in, something it could boast about, an unarmed police force, Britain could no longer have or could afford to have a completely unarmed police force. As the spiral of vicious crimes went up, with armed criminals going out on robberies and burglaries, the time was coming and would inevitably arise when Britain would have to have a fully armed police force.

He did not want to see that nor did anyone in the country. He saw no reason why MPs should not today take a step which would enable them to fulfil an ambition he would like to see fulfilled in Britain, of reducing the need to arm the police, and ultimately going back to the state where Britain did not have to have an armed police force at all.

The police were in the front line. As Lord Devlin had written in an article in *The Times* today:"If the police. who are in the front line, hold strongly that the death penalty is a weapon they need, I think that it is difficult for society to deny it".(Conservative cheers). He would go beyond that and say it was equally difficult for the Commons to deny it.

If there was no doubt, or if it was probable, that the prospect of the death penalty would frighten the criminal away from the use of guns and if the death penalty by its effect on the mind of the criminal was capable of puting an end to the reign of the gun and make it possible to relieve the police of the need to carry arms, then this was something that the House must consider with the utmost gravity and care.

The death penalty was not only a unique punishment. Undoubtedly if it were brought back by a vote tonight it would provide a unique protection for society which the state in its duty to defend the citizen must be prepared to accept and in proper circumstances to use.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said MPs who opposed restoration were often portrayed as being "weak on crime", unconcerned by the rising tide of violence which in modern society put the most vulnerable sections of the community in fear. The MPs who favoured restoration were often classified or even villified as being people who wished to take life and failed to regard it as the sacred thing men of every age and faith had accepted it to be.

Neither picture was accurate. Both debased debate. No one should believe or allow it to be believed that restoring the death penalty, whether that in itself was justified or not, could have a decisive impact on the broader battle against crime.

However the House votes tonight (he said) it must and will be the Government's task to pursue that battle by every means in its power.

The question: would capital punishment actually provide society with a protection not afforded by other forms of punishment, should surely be the paramount consideration, although he appreciated that there were those who were much influenced by the impact which capital punishment would have in the general tone of life in Britain, particularly as it was reflected in the media.

In the last analysis, there would be many who would feel that if capital punishment genuinely was an effective deterrent, it would be their painful duty to restore it, however unattractive some of the consequences would undoubtedly be.

Those who argued for restoring the death penalty rightly pointed to the sharp rise in homicides since 1960. Between the end of the war and 1960 the number of homicides had shown a generally downward trend. In 1960 the offences recorded as homicide in Enland and Wales totalled 282. In 1965, the year capital punishment was abolished, the total was 325; in 1970, 396; in 1980, 621; in 1982, 619.

There were, nevertheless, forceful arguments against accepting the rise in homicides since abolition as retrospective proof of capital punishment's deterrent effect.

Those who called for restoration must recognize that murder was only the most prominent tip of a massive iceberg of tension, violence and unrest in modern society whose causes were only imperfectly grasped. Most murders were, at least to a limited degree, crimes of passion. In around 70 to 75 per cent of cases the victim was acquainted with the suspect.

Each MP would, of course, balance the various factors in his own way, but he would be voting against the general proposition that capital punishment should be reintroduced for all murders.

Three of the categories of murder for which capital punishment was proposed were based essentially on the distinctions drawn in the 1957 Homicide Act.

Although attempts could be made to single out from other crime murders which were particularly prevalent, or felt to be more deterrable by the death penalty, the problem remained that any such differentiation when it was put into practice was likely to lead fairly quickly to growing feelings of injustice.

There would soon be cases outside whatever criteria chosen which would be felt to be more grave than those which fell within them. Public outrage was, no less great in cases of murder in which knives rather than firearms were used; in cases of child murder by strangulation rather than murder by shooting; in cases of appalling ferocity rather than cold calculation.

Would distinction drawn primarily on the basis of the assumed prospect of deterence prove more acceptable to the public now than they did in the past?

Of all the amendments, by far the most vulnerable was that proposing murder in the course or furtherance of theft. Expereince of murder trials before abolition confirmed that. Experience of hundreds of cases which had come before the courts since then did so, too. Applications of the death penalty could depend on the slenderest evidence as to when, how and whether a theft, possibly even a minor one, had taken place.

For just that reason it could be argued that the deterrent effect of this provision would be great. The rise in the number of robberies and burglaries was indeed deeply disturbing, but it was certain that no category of capital offence would cause more public debate and questioning as the details of individual cases were publicised as they occurred.

He respected the argument about the special position of the police, but it was not one which the Police Federation in their letter had chosen to make. They were right, in individual cases of murder, where the victim was trying to prevent the commission of a crime, the public's sympathy was wide and comprehensive.

It did not extend just to the police, but to the security guard, the bank clerk or the bystander who "had a go". There was a considerable risk that singling out a particular category of victim would in practice, as opposed to theory, over a period of time prove difficult to sustain.

It would not be widely understood when the murderer of a police officer was hanged and the murderer of an ordinary citizen who was helping the police was not. He would not be voting for these amendments.

Since 1965, 16 adults had been convicted of the murder of police officers. Most had been subject to a recommendation by the trial judge that they should serve a minimum sentence. That recommendation had ranged from 15 to 30 years. None of those 16 prisoners had been released.

That should be a clear indication of the Government's attitude towards murderers of police officers. He would ensure that in cases where no minimum recommendation had been made they were treated in substantially the same way as those where there had been such a recommendation. The expectation must be that all such murderers served at least 20 years and some might never be released.

The next category of murder to be considered was that of murder by shooting or causing an explosion. The number of serious firearms offences had increased sharply. Doubtless that was why this category of murder had been singled out. But it did not follow from that that balance of the deterrent argument was necessarily any different.

Moreover, from the point of view of the gravity of the offence it was difficult to see why a murderer with greater abhorrence than a poisoner.

Finally he turned to amendement proposing the death penalty for murder resulting from acts of terrorism.

In curent circumstances, there was no prospect of an early return to trial by Jury in Northern Ireland. Nor would it be politically acceptable to have murder trials of Irish terrorists take place on this side of the Irish Sea. The object must be to give the fairest hearing to the accused.

It was certainly true that they would never deter the true fanatic and some would positively seek martyrdom. But not all terrorists were fanatics or prepared to kill themselves by going on hunger strike.

We should never (he said), even unconsciously, accept the terrorist's vision of himself as an inflexible, high-minded freedom fighter unconcerned with the consequences. That is not true of those who are bribed, bullied, or lured to commit murder. It may well not be true of those who are knowing and assisting parties to the deed, but do not detonate the bomb themselves.

It was not true in communities where the thug and criminal slipped into terrorism through the pursuit of gain. In such cases the deterrent argument was neither weaker nor stronger in relation to terrorist murders, than in the case of other murders.

I do no (he continued) seek to deny or minimize any of these risks. But there is always such a risk in taking any effective action to curb terrorist violence. The terrorist is at war with us. He will take whatever action be can to defeat us. The question is whether we are to be deterred from doing what we think is right by those threats and that blackmail.

Those who favoured capital punishment for terrorist murders did not for the most part found their case on its deterrent effect. They did so because of a very fundamental belief about the nature of terrorism and the appropriate response to it. Acts of terrorism were crimes against civil society as a whole.

Its aim was to subvert the legitimate institutions of democratic government. It attempted to shake the will of the majority to uphold the integrity of the State. That was why many people would not require conclusive evidence of the deterrent effect of capital punishment to support its restoration for terrorist murder.

Those who take this view (he went on) are not thirsting for revenge, but they do regard it as the duty of the state to signal its total and absolute repugnance for those who commit crimes that undermine its very foundations. There can be no clearer or more decisive a demonstration of that repugnance than to reserve the ultimate penalty, capital punishment, for those who commit such crimes.

For these reasons I shall be voting tonight for the restoration of capital punishment for terrorist murders, and only for such murders. (Interruptions).

If the House voted for the restoration of capital punishment for any category of offence, the Government would provide drafting assistance for a private member's Bill to be debated.

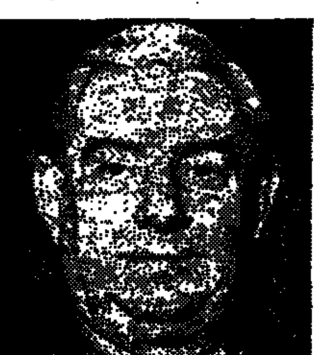
The legal and practical problems that would have to be resolved were numerous and formidable, and there would be many further controversial decisions to be taken.

If the House so wished, those problems could be resolved, and those decisions could be made. The first step was to take the central decisions of principle.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab), said he was wholly and irrevocably opposed to the reintroduction of capital punishment. To legislate for judicial execution of a man or woman held in the state's safe custody would be a reversion to barbarism. Britain would become the only western democracy where the state possessed and exercised the right to kill as a judicial punishment.

Nothing (he said amid Labour cheers) can justify savagery of that sort. A reversion to such a practice would debase and, in the literal sense of the word, demoralize us all.

There was a Consevative cry of "Never" when Mr Hattersley added: My profound hope is that with our vote tonight we shall both reject capital punishment decisively and lay the whole subject to rest.



Percival: In favour of all the proposals.

He hoped that after tonight's decision they would be able to discuss crime and punishment in a much more rational fashion. Were there evidence to demonstrate that capital punishment was a deterrent – and such evidence did not exist – He would still believe hanging to be wrong.

The Prime Minister, in a television interview during the election, seemed to be saying that some murders were so hideous that execution was an intrinsically appropriate response, and that some murderers deserved to die. (Some Conservative cheers).

There is (he said) no moral or philosophical justification for that view. It is, in fact, a cry for revenge and nothing except revenge. (Labour cheers.) I do not believe this House should, and I pray this House will not, write such a primitive instinct into the laws of Great Britain.

The Home Secretary had to understand that if there was to be capital punishment for terrorist murders, the chaos and confusion and anguish which would be caused by obtaining the appropriate definition would put the entire law in disrepute. In Northern Ireland, for example, Post Offices would be robbed and postmasters killed as part of that.

It would (he continued) be somebody's duty to decide if that robbery was carried out to give the funds to the IRA or to take the money south to the Curragh and put it on a horse. Do we really believe that a man's life should be determined by such a definition?

Such gross anomalies aside, supporters of capital punishment always argue their case in terms of cold-blooded, premeditated, calculated wickedness and ruthless terrorism. But to have execution for these categories alone would mean it would be reintroduced for appreciably less than one quarter of all murders committed in the United Kingdom.

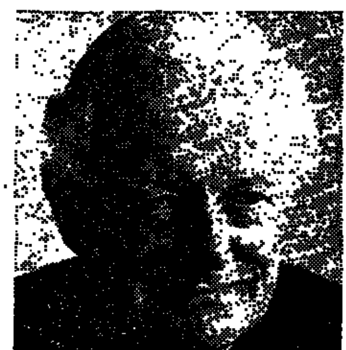
It would not be reintroduced for murder by the mentally sick, by the suddenly deranged, by the unbearably provoked, even for the fanily murder. Four fifths of murders were motivated by a passion which did not consider the consequences of the act.

Those who spoke of capital punishment as a deterrent had to face the fact that there was no evidence to support that view. If we are to hang men and women by their necks until they are dead (he said), we ought to be doing it on more than a mere hunch or the sort of anecdotes that follow Rotary Club lunches.

The only statistic of which anyone could be certain was that if hanging had not been abolished in 1964, at least five innocent men would have been dead today.

It was not clear from what the Home Secretary had said whether he proposed that execution for terrorist murders should be the punishment in Ireland and the United Kingdom as a whole or whether it was to be for Great Britain alone. Was the Home Secretary proposing and voting for the execution of men who had not been convicted by the jury system?

In 1983, in a civilized, democratic society, was the Home Secretary proposing that men who had not been convicted by their peers should be executed? By introducing such a proposal Mr Brittan was going to









Gardner: Proposed the motion. Brittan: Against general proposition. Hattersley: Wholly opposed. Heath: Case not proven.

concede one of the IRA's most passionate demands – that their crimes should be treated differently from every other crime?

Hanging such men would make their contribution to violence in the Republic greater than would their continued life. What would happen was that thousands of Irishmen who despised terrorism would suddenly find it was the British Government which was becoming the instrument of violence and the oppressor.

The IRA would glory in and benefit from the execution of their members. It was madness to provide them with such a weapon. Judicial execution would be to play into their hands. Loathing must be directed against violence by the state as well as by the individual.

By killing murderers, the state would become like the murderers themselves. Society would be lowered to their standards and, for that reason, he would vote against restoration of the death penalty.

Mr Edward Heath (Old Bexley and Sidcup, C) said for more than 20 years he had been opposed to capital punishment in the case of all crimes of homicide and he always voted against it. He intended to do so tonight.

For nearly 20 years now capital punishment had been abolished in the United Kingdom. Sir Edward Gardner had not proven the case for changing the status quo. If some backbenchers wanted revenge, he hoped they would openly say so. It was not for the House of Commons or Parliament to decide retribution: that lay elsewhere and at other times.

One Conservative MP had said on the radio that if nobody was prepared to hang people he was prepared to do the job himself. The question he would ask him was because of his views, was he prepared to be hung by mistake?

The 1957 Homicide Act, in which he was involved as chief whip, failed because the general public was not prepared to support an Act – and neither was the judiciary – which said one kind of murder was worthy of the death penalty and one was not.

If capital punishment was to be introduced for terrorism there was the problem of judges and juries deciding whether a person was a terrorist or not. Even more important, there was no hope of returning to jury verdicts in Northern Ireland.

Is the judiciary (he said) in favour of dealing with IRA terrorism with a judge and two assessors? I cannot believe for one moment they will accept that.

They could not have a situation where terrorism was dealt with in Great Britain by the death penalty and not in Northern Ireland. How could they have a situation where an Arab terrorist who shot the Israeli ambassador was dealt with in one way and a terrorist in Northern Ireland – in many ways the home of terrorism – in another?

West Germany and Italy had dealt with the problem of terrorism by effective police action and reducing the status of the terrorists so that they could not get public support.

We have to consider (he said) what changes there have been in the last 20 years. One is the immense growth of the media – TV, radio and the press – and the almost total reduction of privacy. The impact of all this in rousing public feeling in cases of execution will be many times greater than it ever was in the days before abolition.

Having listened to such debates for 30 years, he felt that the constant emphasis on capital punishment was preventing them giving attention and resources to the problem of crime. (Cheers)

He hoped that Sir Edward Gardner was right in believing that this would be the last opportunity to vote on the issue.

This is an occasion above all (he said) where we have to use our own judgment.

Conservative MPs: We are.

Mr Heath: I hope that every MP will use his own judgment. I do not believe that the case has been proved, and I urge the House to reject the motion and all the amendments.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) said that the Home Secretary's speech had left him bewildered. He had coolly rationally and persuasively, destroyed the case for capital punishment on all the amendments except one on terrorism.

They must have a clear view from the Home Secretary on whether he would use the death penalty both in Northern Ireland and Great Britain and whether therefore abolish the Diplock court which sit without juries.

Mr Brittan said he had made clear that he had not thought it responsible to distinguish between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He fully recognized the difficulty about convictions by jury and in Northern Ireland had not anticipated that it would be restored. He had mentioned that one possibility had been mentioned, not by him, that trials in Northern Ireland for capital offences should not be conducted by a single judge but by a judge with assessors or by a panel of judges.

Mr Jenkins said the Home Secretary had made clear now that he would not distinguish between the two sides of St George's Channel. He was floating a possibility of a judge with assessors with no idea of whether it would work or whether the judiciary would accept it, but was proposing that in the delicate circumstances of Northern Ireland, people should be hanged for the first time for centuries in the United Kingdom without trial by jury.

They would have to go back to trial by jury with the almost certain result that the occasional terrorist would be acquitted to go free and carry on their nefarious trade.

I am therefore convinced (he said) that hanging or any other form of judicial killing in relation to terrorism, so far from increasing public safety would increase the public danger, positively increase the public danger.

As for the other amendments, the case in favour was unproven. If the police were to be singled out for protection, but others were not, it would not be too long before this would damage police-public cooperation, which was crucial to the success of the police in the front line against crime.

In his two periods as Home Secretary he had seen at least ten cases of capital convition, some of them hanged, of whom three were clearly wrong or there was a lingering flicker of doubt at least. The finality of the punishment was too great for the frailty of human judgment. Restoration would be bad for the position of the Government, bad for Parliament, bad for the integrity of the law and bad for the protection the public.

The least defensible of all the amendments was that concerning terrorism. The Home Secretary's attitude was extraordinary and amazing. It would be totally unacceptable for a life to be taken without the verdict of a jury, and with a jury it would be difficult, if not impossible, for a conviction to be obtained and sustained.

Terrorists, by their very nature, were precisely the people who would be unlikely to be deterred. It would make martyrs and heroes of them and that would be totally unacceptable to people in this country.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab) said Capital punishment was inappropriate as a penalty and ineffective as a deterrent. The overwhelming majority of murders occurred in the family or domestic context, in a spasm of emotion or fit of rage or as a result of mental instability. Those people were not likely to kill again, so the penalty would be inappropriate and ineffective for that overwhelming majority of murders.

Were police lives any more valuable than sub-postmistresses' or security guards'? He could not accept that murder by shooting or explosion was any more despicable than slow death by strangulation or cutting someone's throat. Why was murder in the course of theft more horrendous, more despicable, more shocking than murder in the course of rape, or murder of a child?

What the motion and the amendments sought to do was to establish an hierarchy or murders, a scale with the more despicable murders at one end and the least repugnant at the other. It was not posssible to do that. It was both indefensible and invidious.

Mrs Edwina Currie (South Derbyshire, C) said she would vote in favour of the return of capital punishment. Britain seemed to have become a lawless and dangerous society in which brutality no longer shocked but had become commonplace, and in which carrying of weapons in the furtherence of crime was becoming an everyday matter. Many people in this country believed something must be done. Their, and her, sense of natural justice was offended. Why should decent citizens go in fear of their lives?

The return of capital punishment alone was not enough. Other action was urgently needed, such as reform of the laws on shotguns and bail. But capital punishment was seen by many as an essential element in the return of a firm approach to deal with crimes at its most evil.

Sir Ian Percival (Southport, C), the former Solicitor General, said the ultimate penalty should be a part of the armoury of weapons with which the state should be equipped to protect its citizens from the risk of being murdered. His view was not concerned with a thirst for blood or revenge. The ultimate penalty was a deterrent.

There was no way in which the amount of deterrence could be measured but he was convinced that the death penalty was a substantial deterrent. There were some killings that were so evil that he believed the only appropriate punishment was the exacting of the life of the person who took life.

He recognized the difficulties. The question of mistakes was the most difficult of all and placed a heavy burden on those who had to administer the law. He would be voting for all the amendments. It was not because he wanted to see them all occur, but because the first stage was to decide the question in principle and the second stage was to get down to the question of identifying the precise cases.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South, Lab) said one of his constituents, Mr John Preece, was convicted of murder on the evidence of a Home Office forensic scientist who was later discredited. If capital punishment had been in force at the time of the conviction, Mr Preece would not be walking the streets of Stoke-on-Trent but would be a rotting corpse in a prison graveyard.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C) said the London and Birmingham bombings and other outrages were carried out by political fanatics, beasts who cared nothing for human life or for the bereaved families who would spend the rest of their lives with their misery.

These terrorists knew there was no deterrent involving their own deaths. If MPs did not vote for restoration for such terrorist murders they would be virtually conceding victory to the terrorists.

When they killed police and servicemen, terrorists were using the death penalty to achieve their own ends. Only ten had been willing to die on hunger strikes because terrorists have realized that the Government was sticking to its policy and would not give way to theie daemands.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, remaining stages. **Lords (3):** Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order. Debate on experiments on living animals.

Turkish family allowed to stay

Mrs Gulten Sezer, the Turkish woman ordered to leave Britain with her four children, was yesterday given permission by the Home Office to stay on compassionate grounds.

Mre Sezer's husband was deported from Britain two years ago. He was arrested when he arrived in Turkey and has disappeared from the prison where he was being held.

Heroism award

Mr Vincent Cecil, a Northern Ireland fisherman who drowned in January, aged 41, after giving his only lifenbelt to a passenger in his sinking boat has been posthumously awarded a certificate by the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust at Dunfermline, which also made a financial grant and a regular weekly allowance to his widow and two children.

Appeal question

Strathclyde Regional Council is still undecided whether to appeal against the judgment which stopped it going ahead with a plan to add fluoride to water supplies, to help prevent tooth decay in children.

New £1 coin attacked

The new £1 coins should either have their colour changed or holes put in them so that the elderly and short-sighted could distinguish them from 10p and 5p coins, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard (C) suggested at question time in the House of Lords.

He said that customers in his estate shop were unwilling to accept the new coins in change and that the retail trade in general was having the same trouble.

Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, who replied, said the pound coin was twice as thick as any other coin, had a distinctive lettered edge, and its reverse was different from other reverse designs.

It was felt these differences were sufficient for the public to differentiate between the £1 coins and others once they became familiar with them. There was extensive consultation before the coin was issued, including with organizations representing the blind and handicapped who confirmed that the coin, because of its relative thickness, was sufficiently identifiable.

Penrith by-election

Voters annoyed by need to rerun polling campaign

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Penrith

Voters in the present Parliament's first by-election, at Penrith and the Border, are irritated at having to return to the polls so soon after the general election.

On July 28, just 49 days after the general election, they will choose a successor to the former Mr William Whitelaw who was elevated to the peerage after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet reshuffle. Westminster predictions before the June 9 poll that the former Home Secretary would soon be going to the Lords were noted locally and are now being recalled locally.

Although Mr David Maclean aged 30, the new Conservative candidate, claims that the public understands the reasons why the Prime Minister did not ask Mr Whitelaw to become Leader of the Lords before the election, many electors interviewed by *The Times* have shown varying degrees of resentment and concurrence with the complaint of the *Cumberland and Westmorland Herald* that the seat has been treated in a cavalier fashion.

The newspaper said in a leading article: "The treatment of the people of the constituency has been arrogant and contemptuous. We wasted our time voting in the general election and our money in organizing a faked contest."

There is no suggestion that the disenchantment is deep enough to pose a threat to Mr Maclean's prospect of succeeding Lord Whitelaw in England's largest seat. However, his opponents are not unhappy that the timing and circumstances of the by-election have become an issue in the campaign.

Mr Michael Young, aged 38, the Alliance candidate, a defector from the Conservatives, said yesterday that there was a growing feeling that the constituency had been taken for granted to satisfy Mrs Thatcher's wish to reshuffle her team.

Mr Lindsay Williams, the Labour-candidate, said that the people felt let down. Many Conservatives, he predicted, would not turn out but others would register their disgust by voting elsewhere.

Mr Maclean, the son of a Scottish farmer who increased the Conservative vote in the Liberal seat of Inverness Nairn and Lochabr on June 9, said that Mrs Thatcher had followed the "correct sequence" by waiting till after the election. To have done it earlier would have been unethical, presumptuous and arrogant.

With the campaign three days old, Mr Young, the director of a construction company, is continuing to anger the Conservative camp with his claim to be the true heir to the Whitelaw mantle.He worked in the Conservative research departmnt in the 1970s and was a personal adviser to Lord Carrington and Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Young was on the liberal wing of the party which Lord Whitelaw is seen as representing. "I am cast politically much more in the mould of Lord



Mr Maclean: "The public understands"

Whitelaw than this gentleman from Scotland who is very much on the right of the Conservative Party", he said.

Mr Maclean, who was born on the Black Isle, near Inverness, only a few miles from Lord Whitelaw's birthplace, describes the claim as nonsense and says that he believes in the same policies and principles as his predecessor.

Despite Labour protestations, the contest looks a two-horse race between Mr Maclean and Mr Young. The Liberals do not yet talk of winning but of eating deep into the Conservative majority.

General election: W Whitelaw (Con), 29,304; M Young (L/All), 13,883; L Williams (Lab), 6,612. Con maj: 15,421.

Extension urged for video laws

By Kenneth Gosling

Legislation to control video "nasties" should state precisely the type of material to be classified as obscene, the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association says today.

It also calls for controls on videograms – cassettes and tapes – to be extended to cover the electronic media as well to take account of the imminence of cable television.

Mr Graham Bright, Conservative MP for Luton South, is today announcing details of his private member's Bill on video "nasties". The Government itself has already indicated ;that it feels statutory rather than voluntary measures are necessary.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National VALA, said that the association opposed any solution to the problem that depended solely on a voluntary or even mandatory classification or licencing system.

"Central to the thinking of the association is the need to create impregnable defences for children and young people who are now so much at risk from violent and obscene video cassettes", she said.

Plane crashes in Essex fog

A twin-engined Piper Navarro aircraft crashed while trying to land in fog at Southend airport, Essex, early yesterday. It overshot the runway and hit an embankment at the airport.

The Piper, flying from Valencia, Spain, was carrying machine parts. The pilot was unhurt but the aircraft was badly damaged.

US drive to enforce whale ban

The future of the bowhead and humpback whales, two of the most threatened species, and attempts to force the remaining whaling nations to stand by an effective moratorium on commercial whaling from 1986, are likely to dominate the meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Brighton next week.

Last year, after a decade of pressure from conservationists, the commission agreed to effectively ban commercial whaling from 1986.

Japan, the Soviet Union Norway and Peru have objected to the decision, which under the commission's rules still gives them the right to continue whaling after the ban comes into force.

The United States, however, has started withdrawing Japan's rights to fish in United States waters in an attempt to enforce the decision. Some United States food chains have begun cancelling fish contracts with Norway.

This year's meeting will have to set quotas for the whale catch for the coming year, with conservationist countries, who dominate the 40-nation commission, attempting to force the figures down to ensure that last year's decision is implemented.

At issue will also be the bowhead whales, taken by Alaskan Eskimos. A new quota will have to be set for these whales, of which only about 3,500 remain. The United States is likely to press for about 35 whales to be taken, while the commission's scientific committee is understood to have concluded that a new method the commission wanted to adopt for deciding what the catch should be is unworkable.

Industry may forsake railways, report says

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British industry may start taking freight from the railways unless the Government gives a clear indication that the network will not be torn apart, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, was told yesterday.

The Serpell report which gave a warning of severe cuts in the rail network, has created a crisis of confidence among British Rail's freight customers, the Private Wagon Federation said in a submission to Mr King yesterday. An all-party commitment to the railways was needed to heal it.

The federation represents industry owners of 17,000 wagons, which account for 40 per cent of British Rail's total freight movements, and private sector builders and repairers of rail wagons, who face strong competition from British Rail's own declining engineering workshops.

Besides a new all-party commitment, the federation urges Mr King to: Appoint to the British Rail new, non-executive directors with industrial or freight transport experience and give voice for the private wagon operators in British Rail's planning processess.

It also recommends freedom for private sector wagon firms to compete with British Rail workshops for the building and repair of wagons, just as the British Rail workshops are free now to compete for private sector orders; and an improved grant system to encourage industry investment in railheads.



US deficit and trade war black spots on Howe's agenda for Washington

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, arrived here yesterday for wide-ranging talks on trade, economics and international issues with President Reagan and senior members of his Administration.

Although Sir Geoffrey visited Washington many times in his former capacity as Chancellor of the Exchequer this is his first trip to the United States as Foreign Secretary. It is also the highest level visit by a British minister to Washington since Mrs Margaret Thatcher's election victory last month.

In addition to meeting President Reagan, Sir Geoffrey will have talks with Vice-President George Bush, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Paul Volker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and members of the Senate foreign relations and House foreign affairs committees.

British officials said his talks would cover three main areas – the world at large, including East-West relations, arms control, Nato and regional issues such as Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East and Central America; the world economic situation, particularly the United States's role in the economic recovery and the international debt crisis; and bilateral issues, notably trade, the controversial Export Administration Act, steel imports and the dispute over transatlantic air traffic arising from the collapse of Laker Airways.

Although Sir Geoffrey's talks were expected to be cordial, with broad agreement expected on most issues, British sources said he would express concern over what the British Government regards as protectionist moves by the United States.

Britain has already voiced strong reservations, both independently and in partnership with its European partners, over moves to tighten up the Export Administration Act. It was under this Act that United States imposed its embargo last year on British and other foreign subsidiaries of United States firms supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline.

Sir Geoffrey has also criticized the Reagan Administration's decision to impose tariffs and quotas on speciality steel imports.

In his talks with Mr Regan and Mr Volker, Sir Geoffrey will emphasize British concern, which is widely shared in Europe, about the size of the United States budget deficit, high United States interest rates and the inflated value of the dollar against other leading currencies.

At last month's economic summit in Williamsburg Britain joined other participants in urging the United States to reduce its budget deficit in order to take pressure off interest rates.

The British Government believes that continued high interest rates will not only impede the world economic recovery but could also add to the problems of countries like Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela which have huge debts with Western banks.

Sir Geoffrey will reaffirm Britain's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles at the end of this year as part of a Nato decision to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe.

Britain has refused to accept the Soviet Union's contention that its Polaris missile force be included in the US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

● *Arms denial:* Sir Geoffrey is expected to repeat British backing for American policy in Central America, a policy laid out by Mr Reagan on April 27 that includes military aid to support democracy in the region (Henry Stanhope writes).

Whitehall sources last night emphatically denied a report, quoting a spokesman of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), that Britain might be about to supply arms to El Salvador.



Knesset debate: Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister (left), and Mr Manachem Begin, the Prime Minister, during a debate on events in Hebron. Mr Arens pledged Israel would build up the Jewish community there.

Russia backs PLO militants

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

As doubts gather over the timing and purpose of the mooted visit to Moscow by Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Russians have been cementing their links with one of the hard-line groups in the PLO in a week of top level talks that were not announced until they had ended.

Pravda said on Tuesday that Mr Naif Hawatmeh, leader of the militant Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, spent a week in Moscow until Monday at the head of a delegation that had talks in the Foreign Ministry and with senior party officals as well as with the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The Russians briefed the delegation on their support for the Palestinian cause, and are assumed to have made their stand clear on the rebellion against Mr Arafat's leadership.

Meanwhile, Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the PLO's political wing, met Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Moscow yesterday on a mission originally intended to prepare the ground for a visit by Mr Arafat. However Mr Arafat's announcement on Tuesday that he had no immediate plans to go to Moscow has reduced the impact of Mr Kaddumi's visit.

The Russians have kept a careful silence on the bitter row between Mr Arafat, whom they have consistently supported, and Syria, their principal Arab ally.

Baby elephant blows its own trumpet

Moscow (Reuter) – A local radio station has broadcast an "interview" with a baby elephant at a zoo in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan, Tass reported.

The elephant, named Batir, spoke nearly 20 phrases into tape recorders for zoologists, who were checking a claim by the watchman at the zoo that Batir talked during the night saying: "Batir is good. Batir is a fine fellow."

Tass steps down in clash with Marchais

Moscow (AFP) – An incident on Tuesday when M Georges Marchais, the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, tangled with Tass was the fault of the Soviet side, it was admitted informally here yesterday.

The Soviet press predictably kept quiet but officials said informally that they could understand M Marchais's annoyance at statements "attributed to him by an over-zealous interpreter".

The statement said that M Marchais felt "the main danger (in the present international situation) is from the intention of the American imperialists to deploy their new missiles in Europe".

M Marchais immediately disassociated himself from the statement, saying that he advocated "balanced reduction in weapons, taking into account all those already deployed by East and West". Tass withdrew the report.

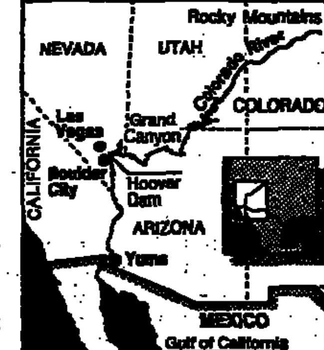
● PARIS: In an unusual step, *L'Humanité*, the French Communist Party newspaper, referred to the cancelled Tass report in a front-page article yesterday (Diana Geddes writes).

A few days before leaving for Moscow, M Marchais had lunch with President Mitterrand to discuss his visit. M Charles Fiterman, the senior Communist minister in the Government, was also at the lunch.

Colorado's trail of havoc

Wild West river on the rampage

From Trevor Fishlock
New York



The awesome Colorado river is roaring down the canyons from the Rockies to Mexico in its wildest rampage for 50 years. The bill for wrecked houses, compensation and shelter for people made homeless by floods is running into millons of dollars.

Many of the hundreds of people whose homes, businesses and livelihoods have been washed out are angrily blaming government river control authorities for blundering.

The authorities admit they were caught out by exceptionally heavy rain and an unexpected late snowfall in the Rockies, followed by a heatwave. Nevertheless many riverbank residents had either grown complacent about living alongside such a wild river, or taken a chance, and lost.

The Colorado runs for 1,450 miles to the Gulf of California and has carved the Grand Canyon and other magnificent fissures. It waters seven states and part of Mexico, and its dams, aqueducts and reservoirs have created rich communities in once barren parts of California an Arizona.

The 726 foot Hoover Dam, near Las Vegas, is the greatest of the eight along the Colorado and is one of the world's largest suppliers of hydroelectric power. It has also helped to control flooding.

This year, however, the Colorado has proved that it is not completely tamed. the extraordinary combination of very heavy rain, snowfall three times heavier than normal and the onset of hot weather made nonsense of the estimates of the Bureau of Reclamation, the river management authority.

With reservoirs brimming, threatening large-scale floods, engineers have had to relieve pressure by increasing outflow from the dams, leading to flooding of more manageable proportions.

The engineers say that they have to release enough water for the reservoirs to cope with the next snow melt.

Hundreds of people have been evacuated and many of them are furious, saying the river managers should have released water sooner. The Government has opened disaster compensation offices and more than 600 people have lodged claims.

Five Mexicans have been killed in the flooding, and an American died when a raft capsized in the Grand Canyon.

Some resort towns in the lower reaches of the river, from Hoover Dam to Yuma, close to the Mexican border, are suffering because of a ban on tourist boating and because visitors are staying away. But Boulder City booms as visitors flock to see water flowing over the Hoover Dam spillway for the first time in 42 years.

Many of those affected by flooding are among the 2,000 or so people who have accepted the risk of living in the flood plain because it is relatively cheap to do so and because the winter climate is agreeable. Some are retired people, living in caravans, who would find it too expensive to move and who cannot afford flood insurance.

The Colorado is still running high, and will do so for several months. Engineers say it has stabilized but there is concern that seeping floodwater poses a long-term threat to farming in parts of California, Arizona and Mexico.

Girl shot dead during Santiago curfew

Santiago (AFP) – A Chilean girl, aged 19, was shot dead near Santiago and a boy of 17 was shot in the back during a curfew ordered by President Augusto Pinochet's regime to quash a third day of national protest.

Police identified the girl as Isabel Sanhueza Falecio, a student. She was shot in the neck, on Tuesday, but the exact circumstances of her death were not immediately clear.

The other victim Alberto Pino Quezada, was shot in the back from a passing car in a suburb of Santiago, police said. While troops yesterday patrolled the capital to enforce the 8pm curfew, a deafening din broke out as thousands of people banged pots and pans and sounded car horns to express anger at their country's economic straits, social problems and the the military government's failure to draw up a definite plan for a return to democracy.

In two earlier days of protest, in May and June, six people died and some 2,000 were arrested in the most violent protests since the regime seized power a decade ago.

As electricity cuts plunged several neighbourhoods of the capital into darkness, including the central Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, people built barricades and burnt tyres.

The banging and hooting came as loudly from the elegant suburbs of Providencia, Vitacura and Reina as from the working-class districts of Pudahuel, Conchali and Cisterna. Around midnight, numerous shots were heard around the capital.

The noisy protest was echoed in Concepcion, a city of some 1.5 million people, 350 miles from here, and also under military curfew.

Earlier in the day, three bombs had exploded on the railway line between Santiago and Valparaiso, interrpting traffic.

Hundreds of students demonstrated at the law faculty of the University of Chile and at the Catholic University.

Police also failed to stop angry demonstrations at the Santiago law courts, where lawyers for the arrested Christian Democratic Party leader, Señor Gabriel Valdes, and two of his colleagues, filed habeas corpus writs.

● ROME: The Pope called yesterday for dialogue between the Government and protestors and urged demonstrators to avoid violence, "even in the attempt to reach goals of legitimate aspirations". He also endorsed the Chilean bishops' conference appraisal of the situation as "grave".

South African policeman suspended after killing of black held in custody

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

General Johann Coetzee, the South African Commissioner of Police, announced yesterday that an unnamed white policeman has been suspended from duty in connexion with the shooting of a young black man in a Soweto police station on July 5.

General Coetzee said that the suspension would remain in force at least until the investigation into the incident being carried out by the police department had been completed. Certain statements and the results of scientific tests were still outstanding.

Mr Paris Malatji, aged 24, died in the Protea police station. So far the police have admitted only that the cause of death was a bullet wound, and that it was inflicted shortly after Mr Malatji had been detained for questioning. They have not said what offence, if any, the dead man was suspected of.

A post mortem was carried out on July 7, and Mrs Pearl Legodi, the dead man's aunt, was present for the purposes of identifying the body. She was also told the results of the medical examination. The police have so far refused to comment on the post mortem findings.

According to Mrs Legodi, Mr Malatji had a bullet wound in the middle of the forehead just above the nose. She said that the bullet appeared to have been fired at point blank range as there were burn marks visible on the skin. There were no signs of any other injuries.

So far the incident, which on the face of it appears to be one of the most horrific in the long catalogue of dark deeds in South Africa's police stations and prisons, has received remarkably little comment in the South African press. Not a single paper has yet reported the post mortem results.

● South Africa has scrapped the last vestiges of statutory racially-based job reservation whereby certain jobs could be reserved exclusively for whites under the Labour Relations Act.

The Government's action puts an end to "Determination 27" which had hitherto reserved a small number of specialist jobs in the mines for whites – surveyors, samplers and ventilation officials. Now blacks can also apply for these jobs

Although of some symbolic significance, the Government's move still leaves intact a formidable barrier to black advancement in the Mines and Works Act which dates back to the early years of this century and prohibits blacks, solely on the basis of their colour, from obtaining blasting certificates showing they are competent to handle dynamite.

This means that the more than 500,000 blacks who work on South Africa's gold, coal, copper and platinum mines are prevented from becoming fully-fledged miners, though there is no doubt that many are as competent as their white supervisors. This is technically not called job reservation, but its effect is the same.

The Government is in favour of the abolition of this barrier to black job advancement, but is not prepared to force the issue against the wishes of the very conservative white Miners' Union, which claims that the Government is less interested in removing the colour bar than in employing cheaper black labour.

Man in the news

Cossiga on the switchback

From Peter Nichols, Rome

It was not at all out of character for Signor Francesco Cossiga to have been elected Presiding Officer of the Senate, and so the country's second most important public figure after the head of state, an hour after he had taken his seat in the Senate for the first time.

He is a man of unusual qualities, with long experience in parliament, but his career has been marked uniquely by success and disaster.

He is best known for his tenure of the Ministry of the Interior in the days when terrorism was at its height and seemed invincible. He was to become the Prime Minister who, with courage and parliamentary skill, won approval for the stationing of cruise missiles in Italy.

Yet both these ministerial experiences ended dramatically, with terrorism responsible in both cases for his discomfiture.

He was Minister of the interior when his close friend, Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister who first appointed him to the post, was captured by the Red Brigades in what is still Italy's most important act of terrorism.

Signor Cossiga's police failed to find the Christian Democratic leader. On May 10, 1978, he resigned. The body of Signor Moro had been found the previous day in the back of a car in the centre of Rome.

Signor Cossiga is a sensitive man with a strong conscience and sense of duty. He seemed to be at the end of his career if only because he himself might have been able to overcome the tremendous shock.

Then in August, 1979, President Pertini plucked him out of the shadows and made him Prime Minister. His policies won him the outright opposition of the Communists. Allegations were made that he had given a friendly warning to a Christian Democratic colleague about the impending arrest of his son, a terrorist.

A Parliamentary commission absolved him, but once again, the effect on him seemed likely to end his capacity to continue in the forefront of politics.

Now suddenly, and typically, he has been elected with more votes than any of his predecessors.



Signor Cossiga: Returning from political oblivion



Testing time: The submarine Santa Cruz, built by West Germany for Argentina, leaving Emden for sea trials. The 1,700-ton boat, first of a new class, has six torpedo tubes and a 25-knot top speed.

Yellow river valley faces flood crisis

Peking (Reuter) – Torrential rain which has swollen the Yangtze River to bursting point and claimed at least 90 lives is spreading north to threaten the Yellow River valley, reports from the area said yesterday.

Officials in the main Yangte danger areas between Jianli, in Hubei province, and Jiujiang, in Jiangxi, said that the creaking system of dykes containing the treacherous reiver was still holding.

But in northern Qinghai province, the authorities at China's second biggest hydroelectric dam project near the headwaters of the Yellow River said that emergency work was in progress to stave off an expected flood as the ran feeds the waters upstream.

Construction workers were making strenuous efforts to fortify the structure of the Longyang Gorge dam.

In Anhui province, which has reported 90 dead so far, a flood control official said that the danger was not over yet.

In Wuhan, the capital of Hubei, the river was said to be already well over its level July, 1931, when it ruptured its dykes and burst on to low-lying land.

Bonn cracks down on protesters

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved a controversial law making it an offence to take part in a demonstration that the police have declared to be violent.

Under the law, which is to be sent to committee stage and introduced as soon as possible, anyone who does not leave a rally after being ordered to do so by the police can now face up to one year's imprisonment, even if not personally engaged in violence.

The law, which was introduced by Herr Fredrich Zimmermann, the right-wing Minister of the Interior, has been bitterly attacked by the Social Democratic opposition and the Greens, who see it as a threat to the constitutional right to demonstrate.

The police have also expressed doubts on the need for the change, saying rioters can be adequately dealt with under existing laws. Last weekend a senior judge said is could not be right that to convict rioters the state made all demonstrators criminals.

The toughening up of the law has been a main plank of the Christian Social Union, of which Herr Zimmermann is a leading member, and was one of the principal points of disagreement both during the coalition talks and later between the CSU and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

Herr Zimmermann, however, has been determined to get the legislation through Parliament before the expected wave of demonstrations this autumn against the deployment of Nato missiles in Germany. He has also called for a ban on masked demonstrations, making it an offence to take part in protests with a covered face.

The FDP appears to have blocked this proposal, but Herr Hans Engelhard, the FDP Justice Minister, has won only minor concessions in his fight to water down the other provisions.

The cabinet was hurried into approval of the changes by the riots in Krefeld last month when stones were thrown at the car of Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President, and 134 demonstrators arrested. Chancellor Helmut Kohl bitterly criticized the local government and the security arrangements.

On Sunday police arrested 104 young people after raiding a youth club on suspicion that they had taken part the Krefeld demonstration.

Chad army retakes key town

Ndjanena (Reuter) – Another 300 Zairean soldiers arrived in Chad yesterday to boost President Hissène Habré's army which appears to have turned the tide in its war against advancing Libyan-backed rebels.

The number of Zairean troops is expected to rise to more than 2,000 in the next few days.

The Government announced it had recaptured the key eastern town of Abéché which fell to rebel troops last weekend. Foreign correspondents were taken to Abéché to see for themselves that rebel claims to be in control were fake.

The claimed recapture of Abéché, a dusty town of 40,000 people near the Sudanese border, was described as a important turning point in the Government's efforts to beat back the rebel offensive.

● PARIS: Mr Idriss Miskine, the Chad Foreign Minister, said yesterday the civil war was "a situation of unprecedented gravity" and pressed a new request for French troops to intervene.

He said French shipments of military aid to Chad had been insufficient to end the Goukouni offensive.

Welshman accused of subversion in Malta

Valletta – Mr Anthony Price, aged 20, from Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, was charged in court yesterday with conspiring to overthrow the government of Malta (our Correspondent writes).

The charge alleged that he had taken part in a conspiracy to subvert the government of Malta by taking up arms to compel it "to change its measures and councils".

Mr Price, who was prevented from leaving Malta by the police, was rearrested yesterday evening. He had previously been detained for 67 days, being released by court order on June 20.

Murder inquiry

Mr Richard Cottrell, Conservative MEP for Bristol and North Wiltshire was appointed yesterday by the European Parliament's petitions committee to investigate the murder of Miss Ann Chapman, a journalist, in Greece in 1971.

Basque deaths

Bilbao (Reuter) – Two gunmen believed to be Basque separatists shot dead a policeman north of Bilbao yesterday. In San Sebastian a suspected Basque guerrilla was killed by a bomb he was apparently carrying.

Dissident jailed

Moscow (AFP) – Mr Vasili barat, aged 37, leader of the committee for the right to emigrate, had been sentenced to five years in a labour camp for "agitation" and "anti-Soviet propaganda", *Trud* newspaper reported.

Missile mission

Tokyo (AFP) – Mr Shozo Kadota, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official has left for Moscow talks expected to deal with medium-range nuclear missiles which the Kremlin says may be switched to Asia, with four Soviet-occupied islands claimed by Japan (Leading article, page 13).

Royal check-up

Bahrain (Reuter) – Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia left Taif for a medical check-up in Geneva. Prince Abdullah, aged 59, is Deputy Prime Minister and commander of the 30,000-strong National Guard.

هكذا من الاصل

Chirac launches offensive against tide of immigrants

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Racial tension is growing in France, and yesterday M Jacques Chirac, the flamboyant Mayor of Paris, fired another salvo against immigrants. His attack is not likely to ease the problem.

He wants financial aid to induce what he calls foreign "refugees" to return to their country of origin, immediate expulsion of foreign residents who commit criminal offences, and much tougher entry requirements.

In an interview with *Paris Match* magazine, published yesterday, the Gaullist mayor said immigration was becoming "more and more worrying". Measures taken by the Government since May, 1981, (when the Socialists came to power), had led to a significant increase in the number of immigrants coming illegally to France, and in particular to Paris.

Not only had there been an increase in the traditional immigration from the former French territories in North Africa, but there had been successive waves of new immigrants from India and Pakistan, and even more recently, from Ghana, Zaire, Angloa, China and Hongkong, from where they were arriving in "great numbers".

He said: "They are increasingly English-speaking and come via London, which expels them to France. The last "open and welcoming" country in Western Europe, and furthermore a country where it is easy to get social security".

In Paris, immigration was particularly serious. Foreign pupils now accounted for 30 per cent on average of the school population, and even more in certain areas: 52 per cent in the 2nd Arrondissement; 42 per cent in the 3rd Arrondissement.

The city's social security office was inundated by requests from new immigrants. "These people are particularly demanding and sometimes aggressive. They are well informed about their rights", he said. That indicated the existence of diverse orgainzed networks which are bringing them up to date with the latest legal situation".

The right response was "neither laxism nor racialism", he insisted, adding that he personally hated all forms of racialism. But new measures were urgently needed, the reintroduction of visas for certain countries, and much better frontier controls to ensure that "false tourists" did not enter the country clandestinely.

Much tighter checks were needed to ensure that "false students" did not use their studies as a pretext to settle in France. The family ties of alleged relatives of immigrants already living in France also needed to be checked much more carefully, as did their intended place of residence and claimed resources.

Foreigners asking for political asylum should be examined particularly carefully. Those who had already been living for several months in other countries should not be admitted, M Chirac said.

Canberra experts may visit French test site

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

Australia is likely to send scientists to the French Pacific nuclear testing site on Mururoa Atoll to study the effects of the testing programme.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that Australia was prepared to take part in the proposed inspection provided the mission was endorsed by the South Pacific forum meeting in Canberra next month.

"We do not want anyone to suggest that we are not prepared to take part, but at the same time our priority is to ensure that our South Pacific nation partners understand and support such a move because our highest priority is to progress towards a nuclear-free South Pacific. We will do nothing to impair that", Mr Hayden said.

France has approached Australia, New Zealand and a number of independent nations in the South Pacific to send qualified scientists to Mururoa Atoll.



On the warpath: A Salvadorean "Hunter Battalion" soldier on combat patrol near San Vicente. Rebels killed four troops and injured five in an ambush

Gierek permitted to live in peace

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Edward Gierek, the disgraced former Communist Party leader of Poland, appears to have escaped the humiliation of a public tribunal to assess his political mistakes. However, his Prime Minister, Mr Piotr Jáoszewicz, and a deputy premier are, according to the findings of a parliamentary commission, to be referred to a state tribunal to answer charges of economic mismanagement.

A question mark has hung over the fate of Mr Gierek ever since the imposition of martial law in December, 1981, when he and his principal ministers was interned – along with thousands of Solidarity activists – lest they become a focus of opposition.

There then followed a surge of public criticism of Mr Gierek and his era – he was party leader from 1970 until shortly after the strikes of August, 1980 – on the grounds of disastrous investment policies and fostering party corruption. This criticism stopped abruptly at the start of this year and his name has scarcely been mentioned since.

Mr Gierek, who now lives in a closely watched villa in Katowice, could still face criminal charges – for example, for building villas with state funds – but this now seems unlikely. His escape is due to the terms of reference of the parliamentary commission that has been examining the Gierek leadership for evidence of constitutional "irresponsibility".

But Mr Gierek never held a state position – only a party job, albeit the top one – and therefore cannot be tried. The political embarrassment of trying a party chief who was once on the best of terms with the Soviet Union has thus been spared the present Government.

Also exempt from being heard by the Tribunal of State – a parliamentary body which has the right to refer people to the prosecutor – are Mr Edward Babiuch, a former Prime Minister, and Mr Jan Szydlak and Mr Tadeusz Pyka, both Deputy Premiers under Mr Gierek.

But Mr Jaroszewicz, one of Mr Babiuch's predecessors as Prime minister, and Mr Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, another Deputy Premier, who fell in February, 1980, say that he is ill and indeed a number of the accused Gierek leadership have suffered from illness.

Lawyer told to produce 'stolen' sex films

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Prosecuters have ordered a lawyer to produce in court films which he said showed senior Reagan Administration officials romping with women at sex parties.

Police served a supoena on Mr Robert Steinberg on Tuesday night after he announced that the films he acquired from a mystery blonde had vanished.

Earlier, police sealed Mr Steinberg's luxurious Beverley Hills office as part of the inquiry into the disappearance of three films. The lawyer said they showed couples having natural sex "as we know it" – and sadomasochistic sex.

He said they depicted sex games involving two officials, a congressman, a late millionaire friend of President Reagan, two businessmen and four women.

"Mr Steinberg has been ordered to produce the films in criminal court on July 25," a police spokesman said. "When we served the supoena, he apparantly did not have the films.

"The Police Department has no substantiation of Mr Steinberg's public claims the films exist. The court will have to obtain some answers on the existence of the films and their alleged theft."

Mr Steinberg claimed people in the films included two members of the Reagan Administration of ambassadorial rank and a member of the US House of Representatives.

The late millionaire Alfred Bloomingdale, who was a member of President Reagan's so-called "kitchen cabinet" of advisers, was also in the films, he said.

Other participants were Vicki Morgan, Bloomingdale's self-proclaimed mistress, who was beaten to death last Thursday, two businessmen – "who go back 20 years (with the President)" – and three other women.

Mr Steinberg said he had been handed the films by a mysterious blonde who wanted them used as a bargaining tool in the trial of Marvin Pancoast, a 33-year-old unemployed clerk charged with Vicki Morgan's murder.

He reported the disappearance of the films soon after telling reporters he had telephoned Mr Fred Fielding a White House lawyer in Washington and, on Fielding's advice, would hand over the films to the Los Angeles prosecutor's office.

Security goes private

Protection – at a price

MATABELELAND
Part 3

In his final article on Matabeleland, Stephen Taylor, Harare correspondent, looks at one way in which the Zimbabwe Government is trying to protect the region's farmers.

One consequence of the danger to Matabeleland farmers is that the Government has licensed a private security company to recruit and arm farm guards, a move which runs counter to official policy of restricting the issue of weapons.

The guards, clad in blue overalls and armed with rifles, have been deployed on farms in the Nyamandhlovu district and on anumber of ranches in the Shangani district owned by a local company.

Mr Ray Fawcett, a former policeman and head of Fawcett Security company, is at pains to emphasize that the guards do not consitute a private militia. Rather, he says, they are an early-warning system for farmers and a deterrent to gunmen.

Since the operation started more than three months ago, he believes that the guards have twice saved farmers' lives.

In the first, an unarmed guard surprised a group of gunmen as they were cutting through a homestead security fence at night and, by acting as though armed, scared them off. In the second, two guards helped Mr Edward Rushmore, a Nyamandhlovu farmer, to drive off gunmen after the homestead came under fire.

Mr Fawacett acknowledges ruefully that not all guards have been as reliable. One, at the Nyamandhlovu farm of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, former governor of Southern Rhodesia, went berserk while drunk and fired shots int Lady Gibbs' car as it stood parked near the homestead. The guard was disarmed before doing any more harm.

The idea of a guard force was to put to Mr Fawcett by another Nyamanhlova farmer after Mr Eric Stratford, his wife and two grandchildren were murdered in March.

The main problem of the scheme is that farmers, in the grips of a second year of drought, can ill afford the cost. Mr Fawcett says the guards are supplied at cost, but still only 10 of the 25 farmers left in Nyamandhlovu can run to this additional protection.

Another farmer in the district, a former policeman, is trying to persuade the authorities to agree to the establishment of a police reserve, made up of farmers and serving members of the force, to help the Army on operations against gunmen.

Concluded



Sir Humphrey and Lady Gibbs: Guard went berserk.

Fear of AIDS causes blood bank shortage

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

New York hospitals are facing a chronic shortage of blood because of donors' irrational fears about the disease AIDS.

Surgeons say that unless people come in soon to give blood they will have to postpone operations. The director of the Greater New York Blood Programme says that if there were an emergency requiring large amounts of blood the blood bank would not be able to cope.

It is widely believed that the disease can be transmitted through blood transfusions and now, it is clear, there is a fear that it can be caught simply by giving blood.

Thai officers ordered to declare assets

From Neil Kelly, Bankok

In a new drive against corruption the Thai Government has ordered more than 10.000 ministers, officials and military officers to declare their assets and liabilities within 15 days to the Counter Corruption Committee.

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister, rejecting a proposal that the military should be exempted, said the image of the armed forces might be tarnished if officers were not included.

This is the first time that officers, down to the level of divisional commanders, and permanent officials have been obliged to file personal financial reports.

In the past only Government ministers and a small number of senior officials were required to do so. The new rule also applies to police officers down to chief inspector level, senior judges, public prosecutors and university rectors.

Mr Prathuang Kiratibutr, a former Interior Minister, appeared in the criminal court in Bangkok yesterday to deny charges that he had behaved improperly as Director General of the Public Prosecution Department in ordering a prosecutor to drop serious drug charges against a young New Zealand tourist three years ago.

He was also accused of acting improperly in another narcotics case

THE ARTS

Opera

Carreras's unmistakable power and artistry

Il trovatore
Covent Garden

The current *Trovatore* at Covent Garden, the last revival of the season, stands normal opera chronology on its head. Regular practice is for the theatre to assemble a glossy cast after a few pow-wows with a record company; the show goes on stage and then a year or so later out comes the opera set, with perhaps a few judicious minor cast changes. At the ROH this time affairs are the other way round. The forces employed are an almost exact replica of those on the Philips *Trovatore*, but that was issued two years ago.

Even so the cast is virtually new as far as London is concerned. The only familar face among the principals is Yuri Mazurok's Count di Luna, ever sturdy of tone but straying off pitch during "Il balen" and generally less ingratiating in the part than he was last time round. The successes came from the real newcomers, starting with José Carreras singing his first Manrico on stage.

When Carreras took on Radames at Salzburg his detractors claimed in advance that he lacked the necessary stamina and he firmly showed them the gate on the opening night. There were similar mutterings about Manrico, but Carreras again quelled the unbelievers by straightforward power and artistry. "Ah, si, ben mio" found the voice a bit edgy and strained; but the last act, with the finishing line clearly in sight, released some magnificent sounds especially in the scenes with Azucena. Foreign opera houses scratching their heads in search of a Troubadour now know where to look, unless Carreras is putting a strict quota on the number of Manricos he sings which, being a prudent man, he is likely to do.

Stefania Toczyska in her Opera House debut makes a highly individual Azucena. In a fetching silvery wig she looks more like Manrico's kid sister than his mother. Her mezzo has neither the boom of an Obraztsova nor the cut of a Baltsa, but it has a secure warmth and Miss Toczyska has the sense not to demand too much of it even with the orchestra going full pelt. An admirable debut, and one which suggests she would be well worth hearing in the Rossini mezzo repertory.

Katia Ricciarelli's Leonora is familiar enough in Europe but this was another ROH first. She sounds in the process of putting the voice together again after taking a number of roles far too heavy for her and this Leonora was less assured than one heard in Munich a few years back: some ravishing notes, others awkward and strained. She, in common with other principals, arrived with a full wardrobe that had nothing to do with the shreds remaining of Visconti's production: a green and brown autumnal number, Cambridge blue for the wedding, midnight black for prison visiting. They dressed well in old Aljafería.

Sir Colin Davis was in restrained mood, carefully working his Philips cast into the evening and saving his best for the Azucena/Manrico scenes, in which of course he had his two stars of the night.

John Higgins



José Carreras quelling unbelief, with Katia Ricciarelli

Der Wildschütz
Royal College of Music

It was Lortzing's wish that his operas should give "a number of honest souls some agreeable hours"; and indeed no one could accuse him of over-reaching himself. The fluent melodies, robust orchestration and easy, direct responses to the little intrigues of burgher and baron in *Der Wildschütz* certainly make few demands on the audience.

But the Royal College's production is a good warning that no one should under-estimate the demands it makes on the director. The stock character reactions and attitudinizing within a totally undramatic fusion of *singspiel* and *opéra comique* can, after all, be alchemized into a tolerable piece of entertainment if they are handled with some degree of musical and dramatic style.

As it is, both the director, Christopher de Souza, and the designer, Ricardo Isotta, have a rather good line in cliché, as chorus and soloists line up with monotonous regularity and ensembles freeze as each figure stands at a carefully measured distance from the next. If the singers still need to work as hard vocally as Tuesday night's cast clearly did, they might at least be helped to move and group themselves to maximum dramatic effect.

The cast is not without talent, though it becomes something of a test to spot it in these circumstances. Brym Seccombe bumbles his way through his buffo bass part as the school-master-poacher perfectly adequately, rising to the vocal demands, at least, of his "5000-thaler" showpiece; Laura Rowley is a warm-hearted, sugary soprano, while the tenor John Graham-Hall gives the most stylish performance of the evening as Baron Kronthal. Antony Shelley, conducting, plays it all out front, and shows, when Mr de Souza allows him to, some understanding of the requirements of young singers.

There are further performances, with cast changes, tonight, on Friday and on Saturday afternoon.

Hilary Finch

● Total sales of long-playing records in Britain last year were 57.8m and in 1977 81.7m, not 244m and 332m as stated in Bryan Appleyard's article on Compact Discs yesterday.

Theatre

John Mills fast and decisive

Little Lies
Wyndham's

Ever since *The Drunkard* was reformed into *The Wayward Way* I have felt nervous about off-Broadway Victoriana, and it is a relief to report that the only whimsical thing about Joseph George Caruso's adaptation of Pinero's *The Magistrate* is its title.

There are occasional tell-tale wisecracks and words like "drooling", and the serious matter of implicating the gentlemanly officers of the Mulberry Street Court in a protection racket, but on the whole there is no telling where Pinero comes to an end and Caruso takes off. It is some years since I saw *The Magistrate* and I cannot remember whether Pinero went on from stranding the defenestrated Captain Vale in a downpour to bringing the whole balcony down in a thunderclap. But, if he did not, then he should have done.

Above all, Mr Caruso has resisted any temptation to sex the farce up. The age-conscious Mrs Posket is still passing off her grown-up son as a 15-year-old; but he never ventures beyond kissing his piano teacher, and otherwise devotes his hidden talents to fleecing the visitors at cards, and showing his old man a night on the town, where their greatest depravity is drinking champagne on unlicensed premises.

In one respect, though, Tony Tanner's production stands the original farce on its head, this being in the treatment of Pinero's title character. Mr Posket lurches through a hideous string of humiliations, from his night in the Hotel des Princes to his deshevelled arrival on the magistrate's bench next morning.

As traditionally played, he is a passive figure and a typical British loser. But not as played by John Mills, who may be putty in young Cis's hands but is in masterful control of the comedy. Even when wracked with indecision, or pulled around the stage under a precariously wobbling topper, he is fast and decisive, converting wilting embarrassment into actively inventive business.

Offstage for most of the hotel scene, he returns to take charge in the last act, undergoing an amazing transformation from rags to robed authority and imposing himself on the company while fighting a private battle with the spectacles he can only wear on the tip of his damaged nose. By the end, he has earned the compliment from one of the gentlemanly prisoners that he is a man as well as a magistrate.

Connie Booth partners him as a well-bred Henry James matron adrift in an alien madhouse. However, it is well stocked with thoroughbred grotesques like Paul Hardwicke's jujube-sucking police chief and Malcolm Sinclair's military lover, first seen leaning on a cane and then collapsing in the opposite direction when it is removed. Joe Vanek's sets feature a false proscenium in the shape of a genuine gilt picture frame.

Irving Wardle

Birthday Suite
Redgrave, Farnham

Disused doors in hotel bedrooms fascinate me. Sometimes they hide them behind wardrobes, but I am not fooled. Some skeleton-filled cupboard, a room mysteriously locked like Dirty Dick's, or a connexion with next door for some long-forgotten purpose?

For the first time, as far as I know, Robin Hawdon's comedy seizes on their farcical possibilities. As Bob (Trevor Bannister) sits in his hideously tasteful coffee-and-buff double-with-bath, Kate (Paula Wilcox) awaits dinner in its equally monstrous avocado-and-khaki replica next door, transformed to a *salon privé* by means of a bed that folds up into the wall and will fold several people up with it during the evening.

He is expecting Mimi, whose services are a birthday present from a kindly friend; she has a computer date with a psychiatrist (Derek Fowlds) too agoraphobic to go to restaurants. The connecting door is not locked, the brown room seems clearly the green room's bedroom *en suite*, booked with evil intent; and so the fun begins.

I enjoyed it very much, though the script could do with more wit, cutting and polishing (the acting in Stephen Barry's production is polished already) and the climaxes are not ideally placed. Genre clichés are also much in evidence, especially the sex-nervous male, which is unfunny and covertly sexist. But much can be forgiven for Mr Bannister's entrance disguised as a Sikh cleaner waving a vile-looking lavatory brush, or Mr Fowlds's valiant attempt to stun him with a champagne bottle while draining the dregs of same.

And there is Brian Murphy as Tony the Italian waiter, keeping dinners and seductions running smoothly with an inexhaustibly comic repertoire of expressive gesture that would do honour to Feydeau. As Bob's wife (Mary Maude) joins the merry-go-round, he directs the redoubled female traffic with a mixture of envy and utter disbelief.

Anthony Masters

Television

Political balance

If they have access to the channels on the other side, Lord Butler might have had a good chuckle last night when, in Reputations on BBC 2, Anthony Howard examined *The Uncrowned Prime Minister*. If he never became Prime Minister, he had, as Lord Home recalled, everything else. But at two crucial moments, in 1957 and 1963, Rab failed to push.

He could see both sides of every question, not an unknown political trait but in his case his balanced vision was apparent to public and party. The former liked him for it; some members of the latter thought it a suspect quality. In 1963, a rebellion of Conservative ministers "put the golden ball into his lap", in Mr Macleod's phrase. He watched it roll off. Mr Enoch Powell, whose contributions were, as ever, incisive, considered the trouble with Rab was that he was "never ready to be shot through the heart". Presumably he also lacked that other political attribute of being ever-ready to shoot others.

Mr Julian Amery recalled that once, when drinking with Churchill, Rab had poured his brandy into his shoe rather than demur. Mr Amery thought this instance, of what some of us might have considered part of the charm of the man, somehow a significant indicator of his character. Possibly Mr Butler was an incorrigible wet. Lord Devlin said that, if he were put to write a political obituary of Rab, he would say that he had "lived by the necessary practices and perished by them". Brains and ability in politics are not enough nor even, one sometimes thinks, necessary.

Lord Butler left politics for his beloved Cambridge and the Mastership of Trinity. He emerged from retirement to help the Lords defeat a proposal by Mrs Thatcher to charge rural schoolchildren bus fares. He could be dry on occasion. He remains, as he might have been amused to reflect last night, an enigma but, as was also apparent, well loved.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Homage to Diaghilev
Coliseum

An injury compelled Rudolf Nureyev to drop *Le Spectre de la rose* from Tuesday night's programme at the Coliseum. He has been dancing with a bad foot, then hurt his thigh, and the combination of troubles became too much for him to tackle that ballet with its intense and sustained demands.

However, he did dance two of the most famous male roles from the Diaghilev repertory, in spite of his injury, making a sustantial triple bill together with the Ballet Théâtre Français production of *La Boutique fantasque*, and prompting the thought that perhaps the intended programme would have seemed over-generous, especially on so hot a night.

The title part in *Petrushka* does not call for any virtuoso steps, but it is quite demanding all the same, with its falls, its jumping about and never going anywhere at less than a shambling trot. Emotionally, it is even more exigent, and the BTF production by Serge Golovine enables Nureyev to draw on his feeling for the part to maximum effect. Adeline Charpentier is the pert little ballerina doll for this revival, with Aliosha Gorki a powerfully muscled, arrogantly stupid Blackamoor. Françoise Michaux as the more successful of the two street dancers also stands out among a lively cast.

Nijinsky's *L'Après-midi d'un faune* looks easy, but that curious stiff-legged walk cannot exactly be a pleasure for a man with an injured knee. Whatever his physical condition, Nureyev was clearly concentrating on the character, which he has revealed more clearly than anyone else in my experience.

There is a priapic emphasis to many of the gestures which Nureyev uniquely has sensed and made clear. What had seemed simply archaic and affected decoration in the perfomances of others becomes, in his interpretation, the whole explanation of the character. It must have been this quality, in Nijinsky's own playing of the role, that shocked his audiences quite as much as the notorious ejaculatory ending, which in fact becomes more natural, less contrived, when prepared in this way.

This is, of all his Diaghilev Nijinsky roles, the one that is now the most rewarding, because of the way Nureyev makes clear the original effect on the audiences who first saw the ballet. Even more than his first, magical performances in *Spectre* a few years ago (which he has never quite matched since, good as some subsequent showings were), or the delirious frenzy of ecstasy he brought to *Scheherazade*, his Faun is a real tribute from the greatest male dancer of the century's second half to the greatest of its first half.

John Percival

Concerts

City of London Sinfonia/Hickox
St Bartholomew's

The air hung still and heavy around St Bartholomew-the-Great on Tuesday night; so did the music. There were two distinct sorts of langour in evidence: the pleasantly drowsy English pastoralia of Elgar and Vaughan Williams and the more acerbic but still rather distant ruminations of Alexander Goehr.

It was an ingenious idea to bring together for the first time the three pieces Goehr has based on a setting of Psalm 4. The Romanza is by far the most outgoing of the three, indeed the only one that does not seem completely wrapped up in itself: the Fugue for strings is a dour, almost dogged affair which did not in this performance achieve serenity; the original Psalm 4 setting for voices, cruelly demanding of its two female soloists, cannot quite sustain its hypnotic alternation of chorus, viola-and-organ interpolation and solos. Its rhythmic profile is not strong, and it does not carry the confidence of, say, the Stravin-sky Cantata.

Perhaps Goehr simply asks more of his listeners than I gave, requiring us to be content with his limited means and limited expressive ends; still, in the Romanza, where he allows himself to blossom with decorations and disruptions of the original choral lines (now transferred to solo violins and violas), he achieves a much more direct impact. Even in a performance by the City of London Sinfonia which was clearly far from ideal – though Malcolm Layfield led a confident solo quartet – the latent power of the original psalm suddenly seemed to be released.

There was a moment, a couple of minutes before the end, when the rich textures and even the harmonies of Goehr's string orchestra reached a *rapprochement* with the English school; but the moment passed. Among the English miniatures, Holst's Choral Hymns from the Rig Veda stood out as something ambitious and exotic. Until the cruel mishap of a broken harp string, which also broke the concentration, Thelma Holt and the women's voices of the BBC Singers gave a fine performance; Richard Hickox conducted it with a convincing sense of atmosphere which was lacking elsewhere in the evening.

Nicholas Kenyon

LSO/Kubelik
Barbican

Jan Kubelik, who died in 1940, used to be known as the Czech Paganini. That epithet gives some idea of the nature of his Sixth Violin Concerto, written in 1924, which his son Rafael conducted with the London Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday. It is diabolically difficult, although to judge from Yuuko Shiokawa's astonishingly accurate and unfailingly beautiful playing you would not have guessed it. Ultimately, though, its contents are spread rather thinly over a needlessly vast canvas, and the form does not help to hold things together satisfactorily.

Yet the work does not entirely want for ideas or technique. The first movement has some skilfully orchestrated accompaniment, particularly from the wind section, and often the harmony is headily aromatic. And what could have been simplistically sentimental in the Andante is turned into something touchingly plaintive by its chromaticism, although things are rather spoilt by the unsophisticated rhythmic doggedness of the finale. Still, the concerto deserved an airing, and it offered a fascinating glimpse of Kubelik senior's own technical prowess.

Another novelty came in the form of the Tenth Symphony attributed to the late eighteenth-century Czech composer František Adam Mīča. Mozart is known to have admired his work and this symphony shows why. There is a similarity between the two in the way that Mīča exploits self-expanding ideas, and formal boundaries are not marked by overt interruptions to the music's flow.

Other qualities mark Mīča's as an advanced musical mind – to name but two, the delightful second theme given to oboes in the first movement (modified for its return) and the final fugue which hints at a Beethovenian toughness, albeit in the early 1770s. Again the LSO responded vivaciously to Kubelik's direction, and the high horns were especially good in the Allegro.

The challenge of these works obviously stimulated the players for Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, for they gave no mechanical reproduction. Instead there was an intensity of concentration that lent the familiar a rare excitement. I hope they maintain it for the repeat performance tonight.

Stephen Pettitt

Law Report July 14 1983

Minister cannot ignore objections

Regina v Secretary of State for the Environment and Cheshire County Council, Ex parte Halton District Council

Before Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered July 11]

Where a dispute between local authorities regarding the location of a proposed gipsy caravan site had been referred to the Secretary of State for the Environment under section 8(2) of the Caravan Sites Act 1968, the secretary of state was obliged to consider any objection to the proposal on its merits, and it was not open to him to decline so to do on the ground that the dispute was of a type with which he did not wish to be concerned.

Mr Justice Taylor so held in the Queen's Bench Division granting an application by Halton District Council for judicial review of a decision of the secretary of state on December 6, 1982 who had directed Cheshire County Council to proceed with the establishment of a proposed gipsy caravan site to which the district council had objected.

Section 8(3) of the Caravan Sites Act 1968 provides: "After considering any [objection notified by a district council under section 8(2)] the minister may, as appears to him proper, give directions to the council of the county – (a) to abandon the proposal; (b) to proceed with the proposal; or (c) to make an application for planning permission in respect of the proposed use of the land; and any application for planning permission made pursuant to such directions shall be deemed to be referred to the minister under section 35 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971."

Mr Robert Carnwath for the district council; Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state; Mr Anthony Porten for the county council.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR said that Halton District Council had given notice to the secretary of state under section 8(2) of the 1968 Act that it objected on several specified grounds to a proposal of the Cheshire County Council to establish a permanent gipsy caravan site within the district council's area.

The secretary of state had directed the county council to proceed, under section 8(3)(b), without dealing with the merits of the objections which the district council had raised.

Joint Circular 28/77 disclosed that the secretary of state's policy regarding such objections was to interfere only if the objections raised more than purely local issues which would be of wider application.

It had been contended for the secretary of state that it was proper for him not to consider "local" objections on their merits at this stage as the only purpose of section 8 was to accelerate the procedure by which he could consider proposals which did raise wider issues; in this case it would still be possible for him to call in the proposal at the planning application stage if the objections warranted it.

His Lordship could not accept such a restricted construction of section 8. It applied only to proposals regarding gipsy sites, and Parliament, foreseeing likely conflicts, had provided that procedure for resolving them.

The secretary of state could not fetter his discretion with a policy which would render the existence of section 8(3) virtually unnecessary and frustrate the policy and objects of the Act. That was the principle which had been established in *Padfield v Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food* ([1968] AC 997) and which in this case required him to deal with issues raised by a section 8(2) objection on their merits.

It appeared from the recital of facts in the decision letter that the merits of the district council's objections had not been considered in any detail if at all and, although he was not under any obligation to give reasons, if the secretary of state failed to give reasons in such circumstances, a court might be entitled to assume that his decision had been based on nothing but his declared blanket policy.

The application would succeed and certiorari and mandamus would issue to quash the secretary of state's decision and to require him to consider the district council's objections on their merits.

Solicitors: Sherwood & Co for Mr M. F. McNaughton, Widnes; Treasury Solicitor; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr J. T. Kellett, Chester.

Applicant cannot be expected to stay unlawfully

Regina v Hillingdon London Borough Council, Ex parte Wilson

An applicant had not rendered herself intentionally homeless by leaving accommodation in Australia since it was not reasonable for her to continue to occupy that accommodation as she had been told that there was no prospect of her leave to stay there being extended.

Mr Justice Woolf so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 6 and quashed Hillingdon London Borough Council's decision that the applicant was intentionally homeless within the meaning of section 17(1) of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.

HIS LORDSHIP said that it was not suggested that the applicant had rendered herself intentionally homeless by leaving secure accommodation in England to go temporarily to Australia. The borough accepted that the prospects of getting an extension to stay in Australia were remote and to remain in Australia involved remaining unlawfully and contrary to immigration laws.

Finally, the applicant was pregnant and if she had remained in Australia for a further week, she would have been refused a flight back until she had given birth.

On the special facts of the case, the borough could not reasonably have decided that it was reasonable for the applicant to continue to occupy accommodation.

No percentage sentence cut for guilty plea

Regina v Williams (Steven)

Although there was ample authority for the proposition that credit should be given by a court passing sentence where there had been a plea of guilty, there was none to the effect that such credit should take the form of a uniform percentage reduction in sentence.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Tudor Evans and Mr Justice Peter Pain) so held on June 30 in allowing an appeal by Steven Leslie Williams against a sentence of four years' imprisonment imposed by Judge McKinney at Portsmouth Crown Court for offences of obtaining property by deception. The sentence was reduced to one of two and a half years' imprisonment.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the proposition that a particualr percentage reduction in sentence should follow upon a plea of guilty was unsupported by authority.

It had been suggested, citing the commentary upon the decision of *R v Skilton and Blackham* ((1983) Crim LR 123), that such reduction should be in the region of 25 per cent.

That was to ignore that sentencing was an individual exercise and had to be tailored to the needs of each particular case. The mathematical approach was therefore unreliable and had never received any approbation from the court.

Expert's fees allowed

James Longley & Co Ltd v South West Thames Regional Health Authority

Professional fees paid to a claims consultant for work done as an expert witness in the preparation of a building case for arbitration were correctly allowed in a taxation of costs.

Mr Justice Lloyd in the Queen's Bench Division on July 7, dismissed a summons to review a taxation by Master Devonshire following the settlement after only 16 days of a 16-week arbitration hearing between the appellants, James Longley & Co Ltd, and the repondents, South West Thames Regional Health Authority.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the calling of unnecessary expert evidence had undoubtedly done much to lengthen trials. But in some cases, such as complex building disputes, expert evidence might have the opposite effect, because it tended to simplify the issues which the judge had to decide.

The fact that the arbitrator was himself an expert did not prevent him listening to expert evidence called by the parties. The reason for having an expert arbitrator was so that he could understand the evidence, not so he could do without it.

SPECTRUM

Stringfellow

Art is not the same as fashion or even the same as taste. All the same, the arts have been affected by changing vogues throughout their histories. Music as much as any art had been formed by fashion – and fortune. Some instruments were lucky: they fitted in with the development of European music, the violin supremely so. Other instruments have been less lucky. The guitar was always a popular instrument for light music, and the lute enjoyed a season of favour centuries ago before disappearing from view.

In this century these two have been reintroduced into the mainstream of musical life. That is the work of a very few musicians. First, as far as the guitar is concerned, is of course Andres Segovia, who will be 90 early next year. A fellow-Spaniard once said that an Englishman playing the guitar was a contradiction in terms. But Segovia himself would scarcely say that, having watched and encouraged one of the few musicians who can be spoken of in the same breath as himself: Julian Bream, one of the great guitarists and – although superlatives are idle in music – almost certainly the greatest lutenist now alive, a man who is English of the English.

Not English merely, but a Londoner through and through, although now transported to a remote patch of Wiltshire. If you didn't know Julian Bream you might easily think him a London taxi-driver or more likely a publican – no insult, this, to a man who is fond of a drink, though nowadays fine wine more than the beers whose brewing smell so often hang over his native Battersea. He was born there 50 years ago tomorrow, the son of a commercial artist. It was a mixed-up London family, Portuguese Jews by maternal descent. Julian's mother left home when he was 13; he left school the next year, and two years later his father died.

It was not a musical family exactly, but "my father had a gift; he played the piano by ear and he taught me the guitar to begin with". Bream senior wanted his son to do "something more sensible" than become a musician but the boy was precociously brilliant, winning a junior exhibition to the Royal College of Music when he was 12; the next year, 1946, he made his first professional appearance and the year after that he was heard for the first time by Segovia, the man who had brought the guitar out of the shadows as a serious instrument for classical music. Before Segovia, it had for ages been a popular instrument for parlour plucking and in the first quarter of the nineteenth century it enjoyed a great vogue through the connexion with romanticism and the pastoral.

"Schubert had a guitar – it's an amazing thing, but he didn't have a piano in the house – and I'm sure he worked out pieces on the guitar", Bream says. "But the trouble was the guitar was no more than that – something for frivolous family music-making." It was rather feeble in tone then, far to go until its apogee of development, with the result that it missed out when the greatest of all generations of composers might have written for it. "There were great players then in their way but the instrument didn't really have the potential composers needed."

Even in the middle of the twentieth century it was a problematic instrument for a young musician to make his career on. Bream's brilliance was recognized, but where was he to go? In the symphony orchestra – usual first home for most instrumentalists – there are no guitar desks. He still played the piano, and better than the guitar for some years. He also took up the cello; he never really mastered it but the bowed instrument gave him invaluable undertanding of how to phrase on a plucked one.

An interlude in the army postponed awkward decisions when he left the Royal College in 1952. He shocked the sergeants of the Pay Corps by turning up in his own little Austin 7 van: squaddies did not have cars then. Despite the frosty reception he signed on as a regular for three years as the only way of becoming a bandsman.

Although he had no affection for the army he had a fairly cushy time, playing electric guitar in the Royal Artillery's dance band (there was of course no place for him in an ordinary regimental band any more than there was in an orchestra) and moonlighting in London. He even played abroad for the first time, driving in his van to Switzerland – strictly against Queen's Regulations – to accompany the singer Frederick Fuller.

Fuller became a regular partner as Bream began his career in earnest. It was hard, but "I was very determined in those days and anyway, it's easier to live on nothing when you're young. I just had my little bedsit in South Ken."

For all that his instrument did not have a large and familiar repertory, he was soon well known. To begin with he was so broke that he needed an old-fashioned benefit recital – "Segovia gave a tenner" – but work started to come his way. The BBC was a patron which he remembers with especial gratitude, as how many British musicians do not? First were little interludes on the old Light Programme, then the Home Service (five guineas for quarter of an hour), and after that graduation to the Third Programme.

By the time he was in his mid-twenties he had taken flight; he has risen ever higher over the past quarter of century. His advance came in part because he was taken up by and with the English musical renaissance. The list of those with whom he has worked and who have composed for him is remarkable: Rawsthorne, Sir Lennox Berkeley, Sir William Walton (who had promised another piece at his death), Sir Michael Tippett, more recently Peter Maxwell Davies, and maybe most especially Benjamin Britten. Bream has given countless recitals accompanying Britten's life-long companion Sir Peter Pears, in music by Britten and others.

Although substantially the larger part of his working life has been spent playing the guitar, and although he learnt to play the lute comparatively late, it is the latter instrument that he speaks of with greater affection. It may have a smaller repertory than the guitar but in large measure it is a superior one. The contrapuntal music of the sixteenth century (and later) is so much more intellectually demanding than much of the guitar repertory by Spanish and other composers of the second rank, if that.

As with Segovia, it is no wonder that Bream has spent so much time arranging great music written for other instruments. At his birthday recital tomorrow he and his younger confrere John Williams will be playing the arrangement of Schubert's early G minor String Quartet (D 173) which Bream has made for two guitars.

His life nowadays is divided. Part of it is spent touring, as he describes in racy and funny detail in the recent book *Julian Bream: A Life on the Road* by Tony Palmer (Macdonald £8.95). The road mostly leads abroad: about four-fifths of his 50 or so concerts every year are in Europe or further afield. Touring has its problems and its complications. He has to have a quiet and relaxed day when he is playing, with a light meal before the concert and nothing to drink – "The vino comes afterwards." He likes to be paid his fee in cash, which has meant in light-fingered Italy awkwardly playing with his pockets bulged out by wads of hundreds of thousands of lire.

Most of the time he is in his house not a hundred miles from Salisbury, a large handsome farmhouse surrounded by converted out-houses. Julian Bream is a serious musician behind his charmingly unserious and bucolic manner. He practises and works hard. His day begins at 7.30 with a cup of tea, then half an hour's piano practice to exercise his fingers – this always comes before the guitar or lute – and breakfast and work from 8.30 till noon. After lunch he has a longish walk – in weather as hot as this week's the walk might be before breakfast – and then work again from four till seven.

Wiltshire has other advantages than a landscape of chalk downs. Not very far from Bream's home is the beautiful baroque chapel of Wardour Castle, which has perfect acoustics for broadcasting and recording. (There are also problems. His house is too near a military airbase – as Britten's house at Aldburgh was – for silent comfort. And the chapel is not a great many miles away from a large gunnery range: the naked ear cannot pick up the distant gunfire but the recording tape sometimes does.) Mr Bream has the additional happy advantage of a neighbouring guitar-maker.

This is no coincidence. José Romanillos followed him there. Together they have what must be a unique distinction for a great guitarist and a great guitar-maker: the one has a cricket bat made for him by the other. As well as the bat Bream has numerous guitars but normally plays only one. Most guitars, however good, can be played only for so long, then they lose their bloom and their tone grows veiled. The instrument can, however, be rested for a year or so and then nursed back.

Although he lives alone now, with two marriages behind him, Julian Bream is far from a recluse. He has a regular flow of friends to stay, to play music – and not only music. He is a cricket devotee, both as a spectator at Lord's and playing in village matches. Unlike some musicians he has no neurotic care for his physical well-being, although the prospect of a rising ball striking his left hand cannot be amusing. His most serious physical concern is with the finger nails of his right hand. There are various ways of sounding a guitar string, but, following Segovia, most players pluck with the nails for greater sonority and brilliance. At the end of Bream's beefy arms and strong though delicate hands are long, tough and carefully manicured nails.

A good part of the time when he is not alone, this hand will be grasping a glass of wine as he talks. Not plonk: for a passing oenophilic reporter he cheerfully and most generously opens a bottle of '67 Chateau Latour. For all that he likes touring and concert giving, it is hard not to think that the exiled Londoner is happiest there in his beloved garden with flowers, books, wine and most of all music.

Geoffrey Wheatcroft



Philip Sayer

At home in his English country garden, with flowers, books, wine and music

The Times Profile: Julian Bream at 50

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moreover...
Miles Kington

Now I know my station in life

I was once brought to a standstill in the late 1960s by an *Evening Standard* placard headline: NUDE POLICE SWOOP. In order to deal with the vision of unclothed policemen wheeling and soaring out of the sky, and swooping on some poor innocent (until proved guilty) victim, I had to come to a physical halt in the street. It was then I noticed the missing colon – NUDE: POLICE SWOOP – and could pass on peacefully once more, since which time I have not been brought to a stop by any *Standard* headline. Not, that is, until last Monday, when I read the message: LONDON STATION FOR SALE.

It wasn't until that moment that I realized, deep down, that I had always wanted to own a station. This is probably because for four years, between the ages of about 6 and 10, I lived in a station. I went home to sleep and for meals, and I must have gone to school, but the rest of the time I lived in the station, simply because it seemed the best possible place in the world.

It was called Gresford; it was a country station and it had everything. It had a level crossing, it had a bridge, it had a signal box and it had buckets hanging up marked FIRE. Behind the station there was a steep hillside with woods which sprouted bluebells in spring and bracken in summer. The other side there were water meadows which specialized in lady's smock and cowslips and through which the River Alyn flowed, though I never found out where to. It had a notice asking passengers to shew their tickets at the barrier, and I often wondered why they had to shew them and not show them. It wasn't till I was grown-up that I realized railways like using words that nobody else uses, such as "alight", "commence" and "terminate".

Gresford also had trains. I leave mention of them till last because, although at the time I thought I was there to see the trains, I realize looking back that it was the station I loved. I didn't want to be an engine driver when I grew up; I wanted to be a stationmaster.

The line it was on was the main Great Western from London to Birkenhead, and Gresford is just beyond Wrexham, on the last bit of Welsh foothill before the rich Cheshire plains are reached. Why my English father wanted to live in Wales I never found out, but the result is that although I had a Welsh childhood, I shall never be able to write about it like a real Welshman, not being one of the tribe, and not being called Gwyn or Thomas or both. The next village over the hill had the real Welsh name of Llay, and the Gresford lads had a long-standing rivalry with the Llay lads, but I never felt really involved.

Someone at Gresford station, one of the porters I think, liked gardening and the main platform had lovely flower beds which one year entitled them to sport a plaque saying: "Best Kept Station of the Year in . . ." Denbighshire? Britain? The world? It was also a base for pigeon racing. Now and again the stationmaster would lug a big basket full of pigeons off a train and leave it lying on the platform. You could hear them making soft noises inside. Where have they sent us this time? Gresford? Never heard of it. *Wales*? How the hell do we get home from Wales?

Then the stationmaster would re-emerge, checking his big turnip watch, and at the very dot of the very hour would open the basket. The pigeons would launch forth as if inaugurating the Olympic Games, circle above the station once or twice, feel the cold air coming down from the Welsh hills and shoot off in the direction of wherever they lived, apparently unworried by the thought that as soon as they got there they would be put in another basket and sent off again. Occasionally the station master would find one rebellious pigeon skulking in the bottom of the basket and kick him out, then leave the station to me and the flowers. And the trains. The Castles, the Manors, the Halls, the 0-6-0s, the pannier tanks – ah, what engines they were in those days.

The curious thing is that for 99 per cent of the time there were no trains at all. One was always waiting for the next one. And why not? The whole point about being in a station is just being in a station. The one that has just come on the market, Marylebone, is a little big for my needs but now that I know that's what I want, I can wait.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
ECONOMICS

To work or not to work

The Chancellor's charge that some people deliberately remain on the dole because they calculate they are better off that way comes in the wake of a lively academic controversy on the subject. Firmly on Mr Nigel Lawson's side is Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University who suggests in a recent book, *Unemployment – Cause and Cure*, that 15 per cent of the workforce would be better off unemployed.

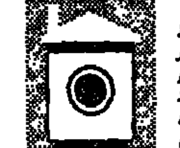


The independent Institute for Fiscal Studies, on the other hand, reckons that only about 2 per cent of the work force is in this position. They say Professor Minford has exaggerated the costs of working – fares to work and so on – and underestimated the benefits available to low paid people with jobs.

A related argument adding fuel to the debate over whether unemployment benefits should be cut – for instance by not raising them in line with prices as now – is that the level of benefits sets a (high) floor to wages and so pushes up general pay levels, pricing people out of work. Professor Minford claims that a 10 per cent cut in benefit would reduce unemployment by 700,000 but a more detailed recent study* by researchers at the London School of Economics, based on data from a government survey, suggests the figure is closer to 90,000. With the number of jobless topping three million this would be small reward for a heavy price in hardship for the families left on the dole.

*Unemployment benefits revisited, by *W. Narendranathan, S. Nickell and J. Stern, Centre for Labour Economics, Discussion Paper 153.*

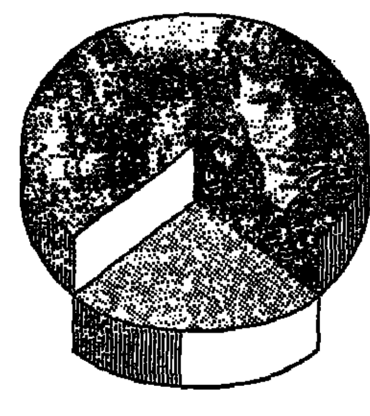
Home comforts



The boom in mortgage lending, which jumped by nearly 50 per cent last year to £14,000m, has not been accompanied by an equally sharp increase in house prices. The reason is that at least half the mortgage money, and possibly more, finds its way out of the housing market and into other consumer spending to finance carpets, washing machines, holidays and the like.

It is not so much that people are cheating – obtaining mortgage funds just for the tax relief. It is an inevitable part of the process. As the Bank of England commented in its Quarterly Bulletin last September, every chain in the second-hand housing market has an end. The last house comes on the market because the owner has died, or moved in with relatives, or is sold by the landlord after tenants have left. That cash is not spent on housing.

Unemployment may also have persuaded some people to trade down their houses, releasing cash for consumption. And mortgage money will have gone in large part on home improvements and repairs, and new fixtures and fittings on moving. The Bank reckons that about 50 per cent of mortgage lending now "leaks" into consumption, a much higher proportion than in earlier years. But other researchers put the figure as high as two-thirds.



Dear boys

A quarter of all youngsters under 18 are now without a job, twice the proportion for the workforce as a whole. A Department of Employment study (summarized in its June *Gazette*) backs ministers' claims that part of the problem is caused by young people's wages being too high compared with experienced adult workers.

During the 1970s youth earnings rose from 47 to 56 per cent of adult earnings, though since 1979 they have fallen back to 53 per cent in 1982. The researchers found that a 1 per cent increase in relative wages cut youth employment by at least 2 per cent, on top of the effects of recession.

The implication is that cutting youth wages would help to price youngsters into jobs. But one snag is that this could mean a lot of adults losing theirs.

Doing it yourself

Self-employment has been one of the few growth industries of the last few years. Between 1979 and 1981, the latest available date, the number of people in business for themselves jumped by 12 per cent – 215,000 – to more than 2 million.

More than 60 per cent are in the service industries, such as shops, the professions, hotels and catering, and garages – with another 12 per cent in farming, forestry and fishing and 19 per cent in the building trades.

The main boom area is in insurance, banking, finance and business services – up by 27,000 or 47 per cent. But the June issue of the Department of Employment's Gazette, from which these figures are taken tantalizingly provides no more detail. Could this be a reflection of the explosion in computer services to business?

Yet the growth of self-employment will not be sufficient to replace jobs lost in established firms, according to a study by Peter Johnson of Durham University and John Rodger of the Manpower Services Commission, also reported in the Gazette.

They found that only 2½ to 10 per cent of several groups of workers made redundant in the late 1970s has taken the plunge into self-employment. A quarter of those businesses has failed by 1981 and 60 per cent were still employing only one or two people. The study says: "Only 2 (out of 64) employed more than 10 in 1981 and one of these has since failed."

Money puzzle

The case of the missing trade surpluses – $95,000m (about £62,200m) to be exact, equivalent to a twentieth of all world trade – is baffling the experts. The Bank of England points out in its latest *Quarterly Bulletin* that virtually all the main groups of countries now appear, inconsistently, to be in deficit. But world trade must balance – one country's exports are another's imports. So where has the money disappeared to?

Top of the list of suspects are the undeclared income on overseas assets of investors in the oil-producing states, and the shipping earnings of flags-of-convenience countries. Britain is not the only place where the black economy is booming.

Thin times

The chief economic success claimed by the Government for its first term in office, apart from reducing inflation, has been what it calls the productivity miracle. British industry is demonstrably leaner and fitter now than in 1979, ministers insist.

Doubt is cast on this claim by research by John Muellbauer of Nuffield College, Oxford and Dr Lionel Mendis of the London School of Economics. Their work suggests that there was a brief and genuine breakthrough in output per worker between 1980 and 1981. But the main cause was the massive closure of less efficient plant, labour and management.

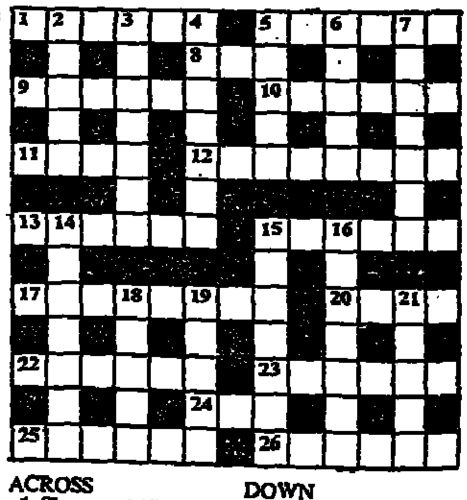
Most of the gains since 1981 have been no more than those normally expected as output begins to recover from recession and the existing plant and workforce is used more intensively, the research indicates.

Once these cyclical improvements are stripped out of the figures, the "productivity miracle" looks less impressive. Muellbauer and Mendis say Britain's long-term productivity growth is unlikely to exceed the sluggish rate of about 2 per cent a year seen in the 1970s unless there is a substantial recovery in investment.

Some indication of how far Britain has to go to catch up with its major international rivals on productivity came last year from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. According to its Review of August 1982, Britain would have to boost manufacturing productivity by 50 per cent to match European levels, by 100 per cent to equal Japan and by as much as 200 per cent to reach the United States.

Frances Williams

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 103)



ACROSS
1 Sharp tool (6)
5 Aimless (6)
8 At the stern (3)
9 Roof tiles (6)
10 Not at sea (2,4)
11 Diving Bird (4)
12 Welcome (8)
13 Human mind (6)
15 Been unsuccessful (6)
17 Church bells (8)
20 Hawk's strap (4)
22 Muddled (6)
23 Encroachment (6)
24 Firing weapon (3)
25 Jetty (6)
26 Mechanical device (6)

DOWN
2 Salutation (5)
3 Evil (7)
4 Pasta (7)
5 Expiate (5)
6 Rent again (5)
7 Provide funds for (7)
14 Spoken defamation (7)
15 Verdict (7)
16 Wounded (7)
18 Tooth filling (5)
19 Shelf (5)
21 Extra part (5)

SOLUTION TO No 102
ACROSS: 1 Pastel 4 Stripe 7 Test 8 Volition 9 Observer 12 Gel 15 Unison 16 Blamed 17 Fig 19 Everyman 24 Oddballs 25 Dice 26 Exceed 27 Animal
DOWN: 1 Pith 2 Shambling 3 Liver 4 Solve 5 Rite 6 Phone 10 Elope 11 Rally 12 Gymnasium 13 Lode 14 Ruff 18 Index 20 Valid 21 Rasta 22 Oboe 23 Cell

BOOKS

Our old father figure

King George V
By Kenneth Rose
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95)

By and large recent monarchs have been exceptionally fortunate in their biographers whether official or unoffical – James Pope Hennessy's *Queen Mary* is a wonderful book – astute, scholarly and, as biographies should be, generous. Philip Magnus's *Edward VII* is its fellow, although in many ways its subject was more dramatic, more colourful and more fissured: Harold Nicolson's *King George V* with which Kenneth Rose's new biography is bound to be compared, was a sound contribution to political and diplomatic history written with agreeable ease, but lacking total conviction about the King's character and private life.

There are, of course, a number of reasons why royal biographies have been so good. One is the plethora of intimate sources – Queen Victoria was a compulsive writer about her children and grandchildren as well as herself. King George V kept a daily diary throughout his adult life – often banal, always unexciting but, in the hands of a skilled biographer such as Kenneth Rose, a marvellous source. And then, of course, courtiers for the last hundred years or so have realized that in retirement or after death their memoirs and diaries will be the stuff of history and of profit. Material is abundant. More important, however, is the effect of being royal on human character. It often acts like a glasshouse, allowing traits of character to flourish in the most extraordinary fashion.

At first glance King George V appears a rather unexciting monarch – a dull man who lived in highly dramatic times who, with his Queen, appeared in moments of national drama like icons, never changing with the changing decades, bowler hats and frock coats, toques and long dresses, the symbols of rectitude: as changeless as the Palace itself.

And yet what a strange complex pair they were, as Kenneth Rose reveals in this wonderful biography of his. He writes not only with enviable ease and grace but with even more enviable psychological insight. He conceals none of the King's weaknesses – the unpleasant bantering of relations and guests in his loud, hectoring voice; his obsessive eye for minute errors of dress and uniform; his equally strong obsession with the slaughter of thousands of birds; the equally obsessive manias of stamp-collecting, and with records of the weather. Nor does Kenneth Rose disguise the coarseness of his nature that led him to delight in the vulgarities of J. H. Thomas.

For the first time King George V's pusillanimity over the rescue of the Tsar is laid bare, but treated with that fair-minded generosity which is the hallmark of this book. Kenneth Rose is tremendously well versed in the strange complexities of human nature and knows that we all contain several selves. And King George V who could revel in gunroom ribaldry could just as easily feel sympathy and understanding for the deprived, the weak, the disabled, and the unlucky. Like his grandmother he was not sympathetic to high society and hated derogatory remarks about the working classes and in many ways his relations with Labour ministers were both closer and smoother than with all of his other ministers, conservative or liberal. He obviously found Ramsey Macdonald the most sympathetic of all the Prime Ministers of his reign, and equally obviously Ramsey Macdonald treated the King with more courtesy and more generosity than the rest who tended to bully him for their own party ends, especially in regard to honours.

Kenneth Rose's account of how the honours system, much to the King's horror, was dreadfully abused, particularly by Lloyd George, is fascinating if depressing. Like everything else, however, it is a beautifully balanced account – human greed dominant, if human worth not forgotten. Against the King's horror, Kenneth Rose neatly balances the King's own gullibility as with that notable fraud Horace Farquahr who swindled his way to a peerage and nearly ruined the Fifes. Oblivious to all rumour, the King gave him positions at Court, shot with him and dined with him throughout his long and corrupt life. Private life, private scandals are, of course, not the essence of this book. Kenneth Rose is masterly on constitutional and political crises, marvellously sensible about home and foreign affairs. Indeed because he is so constantly amusing, readers may overlook the depth and width that he brings to our understanding of the grave problems of the reign.

Surely this is one of the most fair-minded of biographies and one of the most enthralling of our time. In spite of many unpleasant traits of character, our sympathy stays with the King. He was a man of great integrity who grasped quite firmly the limits of his constitutional powers. He might resist his ministers but he always yielded. He feared the unknown, as he feared change and innovation, and whenever possible tried to avoid new experiences – once they became inevitable he always responded positively, as he did with the Labour government and Christmas broadcasting.

What a joy it is to read an historian with real style, real verve. Kenneth Rose is a true literary craftsman as well as a master of sources, and a scholar of judgment. This is historical biography as it should be written.

J. H. Plumb



The Gatehouse, Stanway House, Gloucestershire: an odd stylistic amalgam, with Gothic bays, gables from Holland, and Renaissance chimney-stacks and gateway

Glories of English stone

English Stone Building
By Alec Clifton-Taylor and A. S. Ireson
(Gollancz, £12.95)

"Good chimney construction", declares Alec Clifton-Taylor, as so often compelling our lazy minds in a direction undreamed of previously,

Requires that the wind shall not blow across a horizontal plane but impinge against an edge, and this can be achieved with the pot projecting no more than two inches: the rest can be, and often is, sunk within the flue, so that the pot is invisible from below . . . If it is felt that clay pots must be retained on a stone house, it is undoubtedly preferable that they should be stone-coloured, and of uniform design and height throughout.

Decisive yet accommodating, precise and robust, implying a profound pleasure in a job correctly done, whilst leaving it plain that the retention of clay pots on stone houses, *even in stone-coloured clay*, is not really on . . . Readers of his masterpiece *The Pattern of English Building* (1972) and viewers of his two *English Towns* series on television (a third is on the way) will recognize the Clifton-Taylor voice.

His sensual enthusiasm and unsentimental curiosity never flag. Who else would have watched the opening scenes of *The French Lieutenant's Woman* in the serene conviction that the lady was unlikely to slip off the Cobb at Lyme Regis into the sea since the Cobb is constructed of Portland Roach, well known for its foot-holding powers? This particular piece of knowledge is tested against *Persuasion*, too.

English Stone Building is handsome, lucid, reasonably priced and generously illustrated with nearly two hundred photographs by Peter Carson and beautiful drawings by David Green. Even so, it is not always clear exactly for what kind of reader the book is intended, since it sustains two tasks at the same time: it compresses the scholarships devoted to English stone in *The Pattern* and compounds it with a large amount of living, practical lore and incidental information provided by A. S. Ireson, the distinguished master-mason of Stamford. "The book", writes Clifton-Taylor, "has been written by me, but without him it could not have been".

The intention is to preserve Ireson's received knowledge of historic techniques in print, and in this the book is successful, but whilst both men share feelings about stone for which love would not be too strong a word, the resulting mixture is, by Clifton-Taylor standards, a little dry. Perhaps *English Stone Building* will be most usefully enjoyed piecemeal and not read, as a reviewer must read it, in two or three days from beginning to end.

Ten chapters take us through the marvellous diversity and wealth of England's geological endowment and the uses to which virtuoso techniques have put the stone from the Saxons to Lutyens and the programmes of restoration in progress today which looks like keeping the surviving quarries and men of stones in business indefinitely. We are told not only how to construct a correct chimney but also how to erect drystone walling or lay out a cobble path; we learn about feathers and plug, vermiculation and thermal lancing and a twelve page glossary summarizes the terminology of stone-building from abacus to windlass via jenny lind, joggles and throat.

All readers will be amazed at some point by marvellous buildings whose existence they had never suspected – in my case Wroxton Abbey, Oxfordshire, Howsham Hall, Yorkshire and Stockton House, Wilts – and indeed to amaze laymen with the inexhaustible glories of English craftsmanship and architecture is what Clifton-Taylor's work is all about.

Michael Ratcliffe

Great man manqué

Cyril Connolly
Journal and Memoir
By David Pryce-Jones
(Collins, £12.50)

He tells us in *Enemies of Promise* (1938) how the word would go round the school: "Connolly's being funny", and an admiring crowd would gather. His performance would reach a dazzling, erudite, comic pinnacle, and then fly over the top into tears. "Connolly's not funny now. He's gone too far. . . . 'Oh, Boo-Hoo-Hoo. I wish I was dead.' 'Oh, shut up, Connolly.'" A parable of his life, perhaps?

But then Cyril Connolly built his whole career out of such parables, such Cautionary Tales. Towards the end, he wrote this epigram in a presentation copy of his beloved, red-backed Virgil:

At Eton with Orwell, at Oxford with Waugh,
He was nobody afterwards and nothing before.

As David Pryce-Jones observes astutely in this penetrating and very funny Memoir: "he cast himself to his own satisfaction as the great man *manqué*, the mythical role which he had come to prefer above all others, for it gave his imagination greatest play." The genius was so often "indistinguishable from the clown", or the thin man "wildly signalling" to be let out of the fat one (an aphorism which has come to rest in the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*).

Nevertheless it is still difficult to see how future biography will finally place Connolly. Comparisons with other great Men of Letters – Dr Johnson, Théophile Gautier, Edmund Wilson – will have to be made, I am sure. His four collections of critical essays (notably *Previous Convictions*, 1963) will have to be generously assessed (Virginia Woolf's "cocktail criticism" won't do at all); the immensely creative impact of *Horizon* during the war years will require full acknowledgement; as well as the extraordinay finesse of *Enemies of Promise*, and the exquisite, mad melancholy of *The Unquiet Grave* (1944), which for many of us poor hacks is both a touchstone and a permanent terror. As a stylist, Connolly is certainly in the alpha class (as he would mockingly put it): his prose rhythms are far better than Pater, his resonant quotations are as good as Hazlitt's (from Horace and Chamfort, rather than Shakespeare or Wordsworth).

The present book consists of evidence, both for prosecution and defence, rather than a final judgment; and this is surely right. The main exhibit is Connolly's *journal intime* of 1928-1937, the pre-Palinurus period of his novel *The Rock-Pool*. It occupies 150 tantilizing pages: "hard upon each other follow the inspired starts and guilt-ridden stops of his minds – the phrases and observations, sketches and turns, which might have impelled whole books in someone less self-centred." (Pryce-Jones is never less than severe on Connolly's self-indulgence).

The central story concerns Connolly's meeting with his first wife, the young American Jean Bakewell – a romance that both saved him and somehow doomed him and their years of exile in Europe. Though "exile" was always a state of mind, as much as a geography: "Choza de Indios, reed hut by the sea, last life upon the wild Marquesas, we live in all the beauty of our degradation, for long streaked brown by native drugs, observing all the ceremonies of our relapse. Far away, heads wag, dons groan, friends grieve and gloat, relations and ushers point the moral . . ."

Other friendships, passionate or uneasy (usually both), also shaped the flowery path: Orwell, Logan Pearson Smith, Peter Quennell, Harold Hobson, Aldous Huxley . . . all of which Pryce-Jones sketches in with relish and a certain amused distrust.

But would the Journal have made another *Unquiet Grave*, as Connolly once pondered in 1968? The litanies of Sacred Places, the lists and lamentations of Friends, the brilliant disquisitions on Homesickness, Romanticism, Melancholy, Bathing, Libraries, Lesbianism, Idleness, Authorship, all suggest the possibility. Everywhere there flicker the sudden, glowing turns and intensities of the Connolly pen: "the grim rich game-pie England of 18th century squires, yellow waistcoats, brown woods"; or, "in these first days of mist and feathery dusk and falling leaves, my mind begins to stir like a boat raised from the mud by the tide"; or simply, "the essence of country life is waiting for the post".

Yet the final construction, the finished work, is not there. All that remains is the "innate feeling for elegy", and the shadowy projection of Cyril Connolly's other myth of himself, the genius in exile, permanently about to grant deeds, write great works. "No deputations will fetch me back, no envoys will drag me from my tin table under the fig tree, or my carafe of wine." But in due season, the envoys will come, O Palinurus: they will come with laurel crowns.

Richard Holmes

Fiction
Hallo Jung lovers

The World is Made of Glass
By Morris West
(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

The Ice-House
By Nina Bawden
(Macmillan, £7.95)

I once crossed the Atlantic on a ship where one could drink as much red wine at dinner as one wished. This I did. It was only after a week I realised that successive carafes, although pleasant in their way, were having very little effect. In fullness of bladder rather than of mind, I traced the wine to its source and discovered the reason. It was powdered. Morris West's novel is of a similar vintage. What seems plausible at the time of reading is retrospectively ridiculous. What appears to be the intoxicating encounter between a man and a woman who explore "the nature of evil" and "the complicated logic of guilt" turns out to be a boggy twilight where Dennis Wheatley gropes for D. M. Thomas. The story is based on a brief reference in Jung's autobiography to a lady who came into his office and confessed to a murder. Not much, one might think, but enough to inspire the author to create a noblewoman who is profligate in her pleasures, foul-tongued in her pillow talk and in desperate need of help. Magda's "mania for sexual experiment" began, she tells Jung on her one visit to him, when her father seduced her at 16. Incest led to lesbianism, sado-masochism and most exciting of all, murder.

On the face of it, Magda – who is a kind of blue-stocking with a bull whip – seems to have come to the wrong man, for Jung is having a few problems of his own. He has broken with Freud, he is having a steaming affair with his assistant in the boatshed, and worst of all, he is being torn apart by dreams of everything that Magda has confessed to. "We are both imprisoned in a transparent world," he laments, unable to do much except get in touch with her doctor.

The World is Made of Glass is solidly researched and professionally written, but it does not go to the head. I have a suspicion it is not aimed there, and that Morris West is tackling universal themes with Universal Pictures in mind.

"There is no better recipe for boredom," argues West's Jung, "than year round sex with a legal wife." Jung lovers – wherever you are by now – will enjoy Nina Bawden's chilling if somewhat suburban account of adultery, deceit and enduring female friendship. Daisy and Ruth are childhood friends who get married to men in the same oil company and live in the same street. Shortly after losing his job, Daisy's husband is killed in a motorway accident. By Daisy's reaction, Ruth realizes the marriage has been a wretched one. Till then, "safe in her own happy marriage, she made comfortable assumptions about other people." Not just other people, for it transpires her husband, the asthmatic Joe, has been carrying on with another woman. On a melodramatic trip down the Nile, Ruth discovers this to be no other than her friend Daisy.

Nina Bawden has often been keener on irony than plot. In this novel she does succeed in maintaining a balance. Its fault lies not with the peripheral characters, who are wickedly and robustly observed, but with the central trio who are sometimes feeble and often silly. The asthmatic Joe to Daisy: "I look at Ruth and I want to love her as she loves me, as she deserves to be loved, as I think I could love her if only she didn't know how shabby I am, and then I see you...." He'd be much better off selling powdered wine.

In a semi-detached in Hendon,, rejoicing in the name of Shangri-La, are discovered the corpses of two old women. One had been dead for up to a year. Flitting back and forth over the century, **When I Was Otherwise** *(Bodley Head, £7.95)* by Stephen Besatar traces the background the demises. Top-heavy with jabbering dialogue, it is an exhausing story which must be read with patience. As with his last novel, Benatar's obsession with female insanity is rather too accurately reflected in the structure. He is a good writer who seems wasted on charting, albeit authentically, the mind's decay.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Hamlet and Ophelia

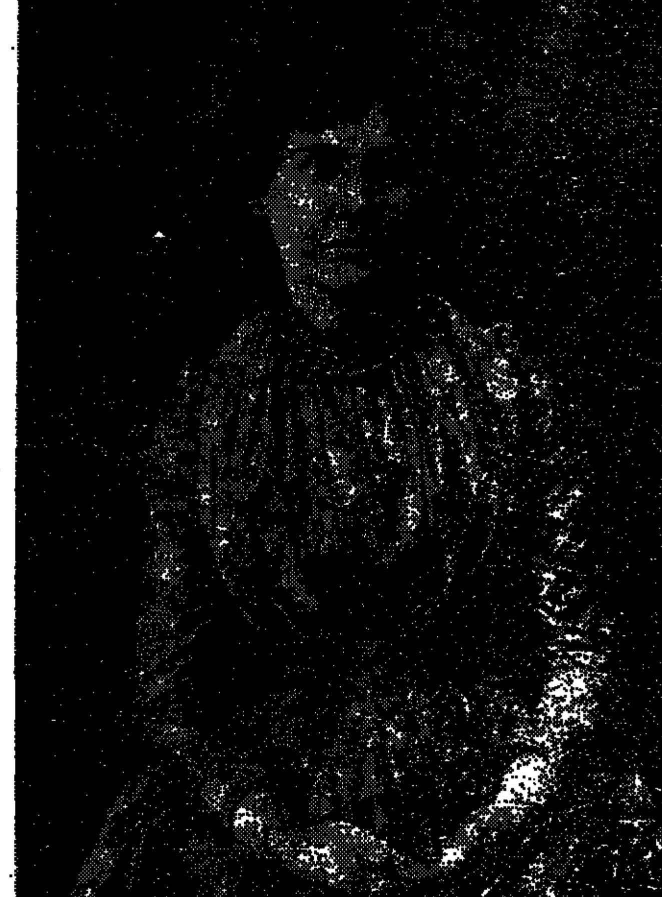
Mrs Oscar Wilde
By Anne Clark Amor
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £8.95)

The Importance of Being Constance
By Joyce Bentley
(Robert Hale, £8.75)

Oscar Wilde's debacle has been described as having the dimensions of a Greek tragedy. He got into trouble for doing what the Greeks did; and his imprisonment ruined his life and brought him to an early grave. But while one must have sympathy for him, he seems almost to have courted martyrdom. He knew what the consequences of flouting Victorian morality might be (consequences to his family as well as himself); and he did not take the chances offered him to escape to the Continent before the vindictive penalty could be imposed.

It was his wife, Constance Wilde, whose tragedy was truly Greek: innocent, she was pursued by the Furies, in the grip of a fate whose inevitability she could not divert.

In the early 1960s, two films were produced almost simultaneously on the trials of Oscar Wilde (the Robert Morley and Peter Finch versons). Now here are two lives of Mrs Wilde: and how the authors must be cursing each other for, dare I say, queering each other's pitch.



Oscar's ever-constant Constance

An odious comparison has to be made; and the palm must go to Anne Clark Amor, whose book is larger, fuller and more scholarly than Joyce Bentley's. At its worst, Joyce Bentley's work reads like a romantic tosh novelette. "Between heart-quaking alarms and vile fantasies of her husband with Douglas, between the agony of waiting and the fear of knowing, she knew that, whatever abysmal maze he had let himself into, she would always love him." At times her combination of chatty colloquialism and exaggerated metaphor reminds one of Amanda Ros: "What price unconventionality now? What had begun as a delectable feast now resulted in gross over-indulgence, and at this stage she must have longed for the bread and cheese of normality. But as Mrs Oscar Wilde she was stuck with it. . . ." It is evident that Ms Bentley takes much the same view of his homosexual relationships as Mr Justice Wills at his trial. She writes of the years Constance had slept alone "while he had been taking his fill elsewhere in so monstrous a manner": would she be so censorious if Wilde's unfaithfulness had been with another woman?

However, in one respect – and it is an important one – Joyce Bentley does score over Anne Clark Amor. Because she is not so scholarly, and is prepared to indulge in some pretty free speculation, off the leash of "documentation", she does seem to get inside Constance's mind more than the rival biographer.

There are some discrepancies between the two books. For example, Anne Clark Amor says it was Constance's father, Horace, who exposed himself to nursemaids in the Temple Gardens; Joyce Bently holds it was her grandfather, Horatio, adding the glorious Ros-ism: "Whether he revealed little or all made no difference to the outcome; he could no longer be considered for an eminent position." But the portraits of Constance which emerge from these two very different books are remarkably similar. In both cases, the more one reads, the more one's admiration for her grows. Both explode, convincingly, the canard that she was stupid; both convey her beauty, charm and tenderness, her wonderful loyalty and courage in a situation which few women in history have to face.

Both writers keep creditably to their brief, which is Constance Wilde's life, not Oscar's: he is only allowed on scene when his life impinges on hers. Perhaps for this reasons some Oscar ancedotes turn up which are not too familiar from the biographies of him – though no doubt they are well-known to professional Oscar-watchers such as Mr H Montgomery Hyde. To his son Cyril, who asked whether he ever dreamed: "Why, of course, my darling. It is the first duty of a gentleman to dream."

In some of the jests there were true words. Joyce Bentley tells this story: "Before her marriage her clothes were so striking that, as she and Oscar strolled about Chelsea, an urchin remarked, ''Amlet and Ophelia out for a walk, I suppose,' to which Oscar replied, 'My little fellow, you are quite right, we are.'" In Oscar's spurning of Constance and in her uncomprehending and constant love for him is much of Hamlet and Ophelia's tragedy. It is surprising that Constance did not go mad.

Pop goes English

The Language of the Teenage Revolution
By Kenneth Hudson
(Macmillan, £15)

There is no Queen's English, but a thousand overlapping dialects, registers, and uses to which we put the mother tongue in different contexts. In his new book Kenneth Hudson examines the aggressive teenage culture of the sixties, which said: "I don't need to wear a tie, or get my hair cut, and I can speak how I want." He explores the ways in which the teenage code affected the language, often in subtle detail, including the habit of speaking in inverted commas for irony or sarcasm. Hudson, good wordsmith, has mined such rich sources as *Jackie* and *New Musical Express* to come up with another useful report on the state of the ever-changing language.

Philip Howard

Crime
Realism that compels belief

Four Novels
By Jim Thompson
(Zomba Books, £8.95, paperback £5.95)

Hammett, Horace McCoy, Chandler, "none of these men ever wrote a book within miles of Thompson's." The applecart upsetter I quote is R. V. Cassill, an American academic, and, though computer-ranking writers is a pretty silly occupation, his claim does at least indicate that Thompson is a novelist worth consideration, a niche in some pantheon, even buying. But who was he? Answer: an American who wrote 29 novels, mostly as paperback originals chiefly in the 1950s, and who died in 1976. So it is not surprising that books of considerable quality made little impact, nor that the quality is not equally present in all the pages.

However, in *The Gateway*, the first of the four novels in this notably value-for-money omnibus, he produced a book that absolutely deserves to live. It is the story of ever-amiable Doc McCoy, a compunctionless criminal whose engaging wife engineers his escape from prison and who with her is hunted, hunts in his turn, kills and kills and kills again while yet perversely retaining the reader's sympathy and who ends in a sort of hell, described in a reaching-up to the symbolic which made me at least think of Borges. But until this last section Doc's adventures are described with a flat realism that compels belief. The hard school of writing for the pulps in the wake of Hammett and Chandler pays marvellous dividends in pace and telling simplicity.

Of the other novels in the volume, *The Killer Inside Me* betrays its pulp origins in a soft-porn tone, though even there the writing is commendably unexaggerated. *The Grifters* is a story, ore-rich in low-life detail, of grifting or minor confidence trickery, and *Pop. 1280* is an odd, Rabelaisian tale reminiscent of that curious little volume *The Specialist* set in a township of precisely 1,280 souls. In it comes a sentence which illustrates Thompson's dark and consistent view of life in a nutshell: "How else can you bear up under the unbearable?"

But Zomba Books simultaneously put us even deeper in their debt with **Four Novels** by David Goodis *(£8.95 hardback; £5.95 paper)*, another '40s and '50s pulp author who writes at a high level and with a genuine romanticism. To this they add **Four Novels** by Cornell Woolrich *(£8.95 hardback; £5.95 paper)*, better known, more praised, filmed, but to my mind so uneven that his claim to that lasting place must be doubted.

Tooth and Claw, by Gabrielle Lord *(Bodley Head, £7.50)*. Deeply Australian suspense story set in isolated smallholding, slowly mounting thanks to a fine (if sometimes over-extended) description to a truly gripping climax.

Keystone, by Peter Lovesey *(Macmillan, £6.95)*. Murder in Hollywood, a straightforward tale, and beautifully easy to read with all its doubtless accurate facts neatly stowed away.

Spiral Staircase, by John Wainwright *(Macmillan, £6.50)*. Ex-top cop just out of stir takes law into own hands. But never mind the action (which crackles), feel the implications (which frighten).

The Fatal Shadow, by Gavin Black *(Collins, £6.95)*. Adventure writer here produces a delightfully tart Scottish spinster heroine forthrightly involved in Highlands murder, a lady to remember.

The Lie Direct, by Sara Woods *(Macmillan, £6.50)*. Woods does it again with a tremendously teasing puzzle (How can spy-bigamist be innocent?) and her customary, credible courtroom showdown.

H. R. F. Keating

THE TIMES DIARY

Gone with the deal

BBC television programmes have consistently declined the opportunity to interview Anne Edwards, biographer of Margaret Mitchell, who wrote *Gone with the Wind*, while she is in Britain next week to launch her book *The Road to Tara*. The BBC, you may remember, paid £4.4m in 1980 for television rights to the film. The reason for the reluctance to feature Edwards is simply that the programme producers would all want to introduce her with a clip from the film. Yet to do that would cost them another £850, which is beyond their budgets. The BBC's £4.4 million deal with MGM allows for clips to be shown only as trailers to complete screenings of the film.

Financial graffiti

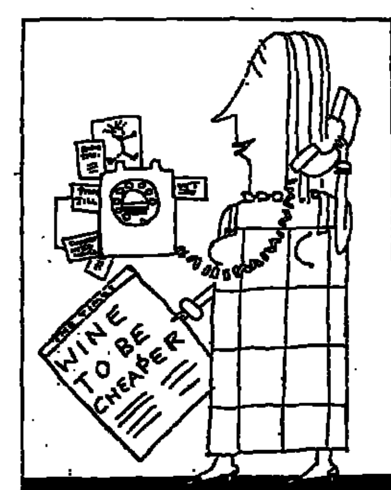
I am glad to see that *The Wall Street Journal* has not been tempted by the absence of its local competitor, *The Financial Times*, to compromise its editorial standards to the extent of writing its headlines in English. Two which caught my eye this week have been: "Sling Aims to Cure Idle Handicap, End Noon Nappers' Snooze Blues" (a man has invented a canvas strap to support the arms of cat-nappers) and "Connecticut Lemon Law on Cars Bears Fruit, Consumers Say, but Auto Firms Are Bitter" (a man was able to claim a new car from General Motors after his Chevrolet Camaro was off the road seven times in five months with a faulty clutch). Neither story would I have read had the headline been readily comprehensible.

● *"All clocks in this station are incorrect", a scrawled notice at Baker Street underground proclaimed yesterday. Above it, one of the clocks in question showed the correct time, to the second.*

Bad language

The English on a German sachet of Arya Laya Citro-Bad explains: "It treats the skin, eliminates the cramps, fortifies the organs and the action of their function. Skinfriends tensiders garantee a deep cleaning."

BARRY FANTONI



'Alexander's delighted – he's set his heart on becoming a journalist'

Down the middle

Michael Quinlan, permanent secretary at the Department of Employment, playing cricket for the department against the industrial correspondents, bowled first a wide down the offside, then a ball far outside the leg stump, followed by a dead straight delivery. "He's just the same with me", Norman Tebbit, fielding in the slips, remarked to the batsman. "On the one hand this, on the other hand that, but here is my central submission."

Seering

I owe an apology to the Diary's consultant meteorologist, Arthur Mackins of Bognor Regis. It was with some scepticism that I reported his assertion in February that we could expect a long hot summer. I suggested that you keep the paper in which the prediction was made as it might come in handy to light a fire. Now, Mackins chides me, the paper is likely to catch fire of its own accord in the blazing sun. He promises at least two month's continuation, with the only possible interruption threatened by thunderstorms in an unsettled period from tomorrow until next Wednesday. Prepare the standpipes.

● *The Irish have solved the difficulty of coping with the confusion between Chris Patten, present under-secretary for Northern Ireland, and his predecessor John Patten, now under-secretary for health. A letter from Jordanstown arrived addressed to: A. Patten, House of Commons.*

Causing a stir

An apologetic petty pilferer has returned to the British Airports Authority a teaspoon stolen from Gatwick 47 years ago. It was taken, a covering note explains, while Edward G. Robinson was there shooting *Thunder in the City*. The spoon bears the mark of the airport's original owners, Airports Ltd, And BAA rather doubt they have a use for it.



A chat with my Friendly Bank Manager leaves me smiling. I had phoned to complain about a service charge levied despite my, I thought, comforting balance. Threats to withdraw my custom elicited an offer of a friendly chat over a glass of sherry. Forty minutes, four glasses of sherry and a promotional gift later, I reckon the cost to the bank at over £50. The service charge was £4.66, and I will be paying. "Banking is not just about money" says my FBM, obscurely. I had t. promise not to name the bank.

PHS

Tim Congdon welcomes yesterday's industrial production figures

How 364 economists can be wrong —with the figures to prove it

Britain is now, as it has been for the last four years, a testing ground for economic ideas. In particular, the debate about whether recovery can develop without government stimulus may soon be resolved. The outcome will be important. It will influence for a long time to come the climate of opinion in which policy-formation and theoretical analysis are conducted.

The earliest and most fundamental criticism of the Conservatives' economic programme was that self-generating revival in business activity could not occur. In early 1981, 364 economists signed a letter to *The Times* which stated as its main point that: "There is no basis in economic theory or supporting evidence for the Goverment's belief that by deflating demand they will bring inflation permanently under control and thereby induce an automatic recovery in output and employment."

This letter was undoubtedly representative of academic and professional opinion. Most economists in this country have long thought that it is the Government's task to manage the level of demand. They seem to regard the economy as behaving like an obstinate mule which, without the occasional push and shove from extra expenditure or deliberate currency depreciation, will just stand still. In 1981, when the recession was at its worst, they wanted particularly vigorous reflationary measures.

The Government did not oblige. Instead it adhered to a medium-term financial strategy which specified monetary and budget deficits targets for several years ahead. This strategy came in for some sharp criticism, notably from the Cambridge Economic Policy Group. In a newspaper article of September 30 1981, the group's leader, Professor Wynne Godley, said: "There is no hope at all for a sustained recovery if all that happens is that the MTFS is continued or reconstituted into some alternative mumbo-jumbo". In his view, the MTFS had already become "ridiculous".

The thinking behind the MTFS and, indeed the Government's whole approach was that the economy had in-built mechanisms which would sooner or later lead to improved business conditions. Supporters of official policy were not very explicit about what these mechanisms were or how they operated. But one idea was emphasized quite strongly: it was that lower inflation would permit lower interest rates and lower interest rates would cause more spending.

So who has been right, the majority of academic economists or the Government and the relatively small band of advisers sympathetic to it? Are there signs of a spontaneous recovery? And are they sufficiently numerous and convincing to decide the argument?

The difficulty with the stand taken by critics of the Government is that they failed to explain how the economy had grown in the centuries before the invention of fiscal fine-tuning, demand reflation and the rest of the Keynesian tool kit. A not very thorough examination of economic history until 1940 suggests that output and employment did recover automatically from cyclical downturns. Contrary to the claim of the 364 economists, there is a mass of "supporting evidence" on the issue. The interesting question is what caused business fluctuations in the absence of a meddlesome demand-managing government.

There are many potential answers, but nearly all involve changes in the rate of capital accumulation and in the scale of credit flows to finance investment. It follows that if we are to understand how the economy might recover without government stimulus today, we should look at wealth and credit. By far the largest single capital asset in the economy is the housing stock, while borrowing for house purchase is the biggest financial transaction most people undertake. It seems reasonable to expect the most reliable signs of recovery to emerge in the housing market. What is happening in this area at present?

The evidence is unambiguous. The years 1982 and early 1983 have seen a remarkable boom in mortgage credit. As the table shows, lending for house-buying soared from £2,491m in the fourth quarter of 1981 to £3,868m in the fourth quarter of 1982 and has been maintained at high levels this year.

Initially the entry of the banks into the mortgage market was one reason for the rapid increase. But they have curtailed their activities recently, allowing the building societies to resume their traditional position as the dominant suppliers of housing finance. Between the first quarters of 1982 and 1983 lending by the building societies more than doubled.

Housing credit influences economic activity through several channels. There is a direct impact on housebuilding and the construction industry. Probably more important, although less obvious, is a boost to consumer demand. Much mortgage credit does not stay in residential property, but instead seeps out into other parts of the economy by a process known as "equity withdrawal". The classic example is an individual moving up-market who increases his mortgage by more than the change in the value of his home, releasing money for the purchase of consumer durables.

Whatever the particular route by which mortgage lending has been diverted from residential property, there is no doubt that the boom in housing credit has been associated with an upturn in consumer spending. Retail sales in the first half of 1983 have been about 5 per cent higher than in the first half of 1982; car registrations have jumped by almost 20 per cent over the same period. The upturn in demand is now being followed by an increase in output. Industrial production in May was over 4 per cent up on the low point in November last year, while the latest CBI survey was the most optimistic since 1979.

There is still room for a few qualifications, hesitations and doubts, but it seems clear that a recovery has started. The recovery has taken hold without fiscal stimulus. It owes almost everything to a revival in domestic demand which originated largely in the British public's enthusiasm for home ownership and a willingness to translate that enthusiasm into heavy mortgage borrowing; it owes very little, if anything, to an enlarged budget deficit.

To complete the story we need to ask what was responsible for the boom in housing credit. Some institutional changes, such as the bank's new involvement in home mortgages, played a role, but much more significant was a large fall in interest rates.

As this fall proceeded in 1982, the building societies cut their deposit rates less than the banks, pulled in more money and had no trouble lending it to the large number of their customers eager to increase their stake in residential property. The move to lower interest rates would have been inconceivable without a simultaneous decline in inflation.

Have the 364 economists lost the argument? It seems so. The MTFS may or may not be ridiculous, but it is intact. There may or may not be any basis in economic theory for the Government's belief that lower inflation would lead to an automatic recovery, but that recovery is now fact, not forecast. Although assessments of the success of any economic policy fluctuate almost as violently as the economy itself, optimism about the system's self-correcting properties seems at present to have been vindicated. The open question for the next five years is not "will the 364 economists be wrong?" but "how wrong they will be?"

The author is economics partner of stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

The boom in housing credit

		Building societies £m.	Banks £m.	Other £m.	Total £m.	% change
1979		5,269	590	731	6,590	+19%
1980		5,715	500	1,177	7,392	+12%
1981		6,323	2,265	1,021	9,609	+30%
1982		7,841	4,927	1,027	13,795	+44%
1981	1st qtr	1,592	250	212	2,054	+28%
	2nd qtr	1,844	400	233	2,477	+42%
	3rd qtr	1,591	723	273	2,587	+35%
	4th qtr	1,296	892	303	2,491	+17%
1982	1st qtr	1,222	1,078	308	2,608	+27%
	2nd qtr	1,943	1,289	274	3,506	+42%
	3rd qtr	2,062	1,508	243	3,813	+47%
	4th qtr	2,614	1,052	202	3,868	+55%
1983	1st qtr	2,821	n/a	n/a	4,000*	+53%*

Note: % change refers to growth over previous year or same quarter of previous year. * Estimate

Ronald Butt

Lawson, shooting in the gloom

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer's cash-saving and cash-raising exercise to cover some of the Government's over-spending in the current financial year has found few supporters enthusiastic enough to cheer him for getting his judgment precisely right.

Those who thought that Sir Geoffrey Howe's budget judgment was too tight for spending and borrowing in the current financial year naturally argue that his successor could have afforded to accept the potential extra £2,000m to £3,000m in public sector borrowing.

The City, on the other hand, has tended to feel that Mr Lawson's correction was enough to signal alarm that the Government's monetary policy was somewhat awry but not enough to remove the reasons for anxiety. Either the cuts should have been larger or the Government should have been willing to come more quickly to the gilt-edged market for the money it needs to borrow at the "right" price.

What the Chancellor has done has admittedly been small by comparison with the *possible* – but not yet certain – dimensions of the problem. He has, in effect, imposed only £600m of genuine spending economies. The sale of assets is not a genuine economy. Indeed, in strictly monetary terms, it is not distinguishable from an issue of gilt-edged, and it is arguably less satisfactory than an issue of gilt-edged since, leaving aside the desirablility of privatization *per se*, this amounts to disposing of capital assets for the specific purpose of covering current spending.

So perhaps, on a strictly monetarist argument, the Chancellor should have raised more like £1,500m from straight economies. It is not hard to see why the Cabinet would have found this politically unacceptable. More important, it is still early in the year to make slashing cuts in anticipation of an end-year overspending the size of which is at this stage still unpredictable. Indeed, mid-year public sector cuts have usually been regarded as impracticable hitherto, which makes it all the more significant that Mr Lawson has attempted them in an attempt to change the psychology of public sector managers.

What has emerged from this episode is how inadequate is the evidence on which Mr Lawson has had to make this adjustment and, as a result, the Treasury is now investigating with the departments how in future to monitor expenditure through the year. More specifically, it is clear how little is known about the state and purpose of local authority spending, which now appears to have been the principal cause of the borrowing problem which confronted the new Chancellor.

Whereas central government borrowing in this current financial year rose by £2,300m, only £500m of this – almost exactly equivalent to the Chancellor's spending cuts – is accounted for by central governments own excess of spending over revenue. The rest is accounted for by the central government's lending to local authorities and to nationalized industries.

The Treasury does not know to what extent this money represents capital or current spending, although the overall picture will be clearer when the first quarter of this financial year's public sector borrowing requirement is published next week. In other words, last Thursday's announcement of spending cuts was made, if not in the dark, at least in the half-light of knowledge – which is the principal justification for Mr Lawson's caution in not cutting more at this stage.

Had he done nothing, he would have risked seeming indifferent to the prospect for keeping inflation down in 18 months to two years time, which is what principally determines market attitudes to sterling and interest rates now and in the coming months. Just as the stringency of 1981 led to the present success in curbing inflation (and creating the basis of economic recovery) so laxity now could sow the seeds of renewed inflation in 1985. But the danger was equally of over-reaction, for it is by no means impossible for demand controlled expenditure to contract later this year, and for the total outturn of public spending to be less than is now predicted.

The battle for next year's departmental spending programmes will be a hard one, but the immediate question is whether enough has been done this year to stave off a rise in interest rates here. In the last analysis, everything will depend on what happens in the US but a rise in the rate of interest there is more easily resisted if there is confidence in our own domestic economy.

For all these reasons, Conservative MPs are generally disinclined to cavil at Mr Lawson's judgment, but they are rightly worried about the lack of information behind it, and particularly about the extent and purposes for which local authorites can borrow from the Government more cheaply than they can from the banks.

With our borrowing as a proportion of our gross domestic product in constant decline, and our recovery comparing favourably with that of other western countries, they do not want to see capital spending and industrial recovery sacrificed to demand-led and local authority spending. Nor do they want a replica of the 1972-73 property boom.

A full and early statement on local authority spending is needed. It should go without saying that Mr Lawson's skill at the Treasury will be assessed by his success in preventing inflation without preventing recovery as well. But more than Mr Lawson's own reputation is at stake. The Government's prospects of a third parliament in which Mrs Thatcher's concept of a new and free society finally takes root is at stake as well.

Broader-based, a European view

Continuing our series by contenders for the Labour leadership, Eric Heffer outlines the way he thinks the party should develop



The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party, and it must remain so. From its inception it has been made up of many strands, from the left to the right, united by its desire to build by consent a decent, just and egalitarian society. The party believed and still believes that this can best be done through the public ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, with a system of democratic control of industry.

It believes that production should be for use and not purely for profit. The old Christian concept that I am my brother's keeper is at the core of Labour's thinking. It is a caring party.

Because Labour has been defeated and Tory philosophy has temporarily gripped many people, there will be those who would like to see Labour jettison its basic socialist ideas, because, they would argue, they are not vote-winners. I believe in the convoy theory, i.e., one moves at the speed of the slowest ship, which in my view puts the whole convoy in jeopardy. Labour must not jettison either its socialism or its compassion, and must continue to fight for greater equality in society. This must remain central to its thinking. What it will need to do is to explain its policies in a more clear and uncluttered way.

The party must build itself into a mass campaigning party. That can be done, and was proved possible in this last election when thousands of people, many of them young, from all walks of life, actively worked in the election campaign and in the process joined the party. The base of the Labour Party is the organized working class. The trade unions helped form the party. They are an integral part of it, and without them it would not be the Labour Party.

With the trade unions being a part of the party there is a recognition that industrial and political life are basically one. This unity needs to be further strengthened at all levels, and to those who say Labour should move away from the unions, I reply that way lies disaster. Certainly, there is room for improvement in the relationship between the two. Certainly, some aspects of it require examination, and some old-fashioned concepts need changing, but the basic elements are sound.

Labour cannot, however, confine itself purely to the organized working-class movement. Beyond that there are other groups and strata in society that are, or should be, natural allies. Millions of young people in particular are concerned about peace. They abhor nuclear weapons, they want to see an end to them. Many are in CND, others are not. They should all be working through and in the Labour Party for their objectives.

There are those deeply concerned about ecological questions: they too should be in the Labour Party. The same goes for those fighting for women's rights. Blacks and Asians continue to support Labour; they must now become an integral part of the party.

The number of manual workers in industry, the hard core of Labour's support, is decreasing. Today, the old communities in which they lived are increasingly being broken up and the new communities that replace them have less cohesion and inner unity. The tribal aspect of society, while lingering in some places, is slowly dying out. Labour must take practical steps to win over these new groups. It must appeal not only to the manual workers but also to white-collar workers, professional groups and those progressive groups which have clear, one-issue, political objectives.

Some of these latter groups have clearly been attracted to the SDP/Liberal Alliance. They have not yet been convinced that Labour really caters for them because they have been seduced into believing that politics is not about class issues and that politics and political argument are somehow not a good thing.

The Tories in Parliament are being exposed for what they are, and Labour must continue to expose them. They, with their policies of turning history back, of undermining the welfare state, of non-intervention in economic and industrial affairs, of supporting reactionary regimes abroad and of advocating reactionary policies at home, must clearly be the main political enemy. But if they are to be turned out of office at the next election, then Labour must also turn its attention to winning support from those who have temporarily been won over to vote Alliance.

The truth of the matter is that in the last election, the Tories did not really win. It was the Alliance which helped to keep them in office. Votes which would and should have gone to Labour went to the Alliance, and in seat after seat the Labour candidate was defeated because of the Alliance intervention. The Tories are in office even though the country voted overwhelmingly against them. Labour's job between now and the next general election must be to win back that vote.

We must not allow ourselves to be deflected into debates or arguments about proportional representation. That will not come about. The real task is to build up the party, appeal to the workers and a wider public and concentrate on victory.

As for changes in policy, naturally we cannot go on, parrot fashion, saying all the same old things. But Labour's defeat does not mean that the policies were wrong, although they were not properly got over to the public. It is clear however, that some of them need revising. There must be, for example, a greater emphasis on building up contacts among European socialists and trade unionists. The issue of Britain's membership of the EEC cannot now be a central question, certainly not in the foreseeable future. The emphasis must be on producing policies by all socialists in Europe, for full employment, control of the multinationals, planning the continent's resources in the interests of the people and not allowing Europe to become, like the USA, the home of unbridled free enterprise.

What we really need is to work towards a Europe that reflects the bureaucratic concepts of the Soviet Union, where political democracy is non-existent, and the totally free enterprise system of the United States, where money rules. Europe was the cradle of modern civilization. It can be the model for democratic socialism, and that should be Labour's objective. In the past, many diverse politicians have advocated a Socialist United States of Europe, a concept which has been overlooked or pushed aside; but one which I believe has a great deal to commend it. One thing is certain: the type of just society that Labour wants cannot be built in isolation.

That applies equally to the campaign against nuclear weapons. Labour's policies on this are correct and need to be extended to Europe as a whole, with the objective of creating a European nuclear-free zone. While working within Nato, Labour must work for the ending of both the Nato and Warsaw Pacts, so that the frontiers of war can be rolled back.

Mrs Thatcher has faced the country with a stark choice. The Macmillan "middle way" has been destroyed. The future is either to have democratic socialism or for the country and Europe to sink further into the morass of unemployment, capitalist concepts, conflict and confrontation.

Labour has to develop a renewed socialism, one which rejects bureaucratic all-pervading state control and replaces it with a non-state socialism which develops self-management with a greater involvement of the people.

The struggles for the future of Britain are going to intensify. Labour needs a strong, dynamic, vigorous and intelligent parliamentary leadership, but it must also accept that extra-parliamentary activity will increase. This would be in keeping with British tradition, and those Labour councils and trade unions finding themselves in conflict with Thatcherism must be given support.

Labour's future is as a fighting, democratic socialist organization. It is that or it is nothing. If it builds such an organization, appealing to the workers and beyond, a Labour government at the next election is assured.

The author, MP for Liverpool, Walton, is Opposition spokesman on Europe.

Next: Neil Kinnock

Paul Jennings

Getting nowhere is all the fun

What is to happen to the old West London Air Terminal in Cromwell Road, now that the Piccadilly Line goes all the way to Heathrow? At present it houses various airline offices; but surely it retains enough of the mysterious atmosphere of arrival and departure, of beginnings and endings, to deserve a better end than that (as one rumour has it) of being put to merely commercial use by Sainsbury?

It's probably just an accident that ever since the Piccadilly extension opened I always seem to have been taken to Heathrow in the cars of kind London friends. Yet I had the same friends in the days of the West London Air Terminal (was there an East London terminal as well?) and I always seemed to be humping a heavy suitcase up that ramp just too far from Gloucester Road tube station. I'm sure the extension is all that it should be; I imagine smart new escalators coming up right in the middle of Heathrow with awful shops of scarves, Churchill figurines, children's police helmets and huge paperbacks by Robert Ludlum (have made date to read him, in the year LVDLVM).

But has it got the – well, the *otherness* that the West London Air Terminal had? Would it not be better if there were coaches on Piccadilly Line trains which you could enter only if you had an airline ticket? Ordinary commuters would peer in enviously at jolly laughing people with smart matching luggage sipping duty-free miniatures or wonderfully aromatic coffee.

The West London Air Terminal may have been hard to get to but it did bring something of the mystery, the slight *frisson* that air travel still gives most of us (I mean, fancy drinking gin and tonic while you look *down* on Mont Blanc). Once you had done all the checking-in and went down those cinema exit concrete steps into those buses you were already on another plane, at least metaphorically.

Has it not occurred to the authorities that to give this place over to mere cornflake commerce would be a dreadful sacrilege against the *genius loci*, the whole Cromwell Road atmosphere?

For this is unique in the world as the road of museums, and the West London Air Terminal could be turned into the final, cumulative glory of a marvellous symbolic order starting right back in Knightsbridge. First comes Harrods, bursting with all the material things needed for this life; then Brompton Oratory, reminder of the spiritual, last refuge from rock 'n' calypso hymns; then the V & A, tremendous warehouse of the achievements of dead artists; then, housed in huge, yellow-brick buildings like grammar schools for giants, the vaster time-scale of geology and evolutionary science. And finally (so far) the Aeronautical Museum, full of flimsy contraptions with thin oilskin wings, many wires and struts, reminder that obsolescence is now going faster than we are.

But the trend in museums today is from passive to active, indeed one of the new commercial ones is actually called The London *Experience*. Is there not a golden opportunity at Cromwell Road to make provision for modern people who feel in some vague way that the only escape from a "reality", either prosaic or terrifying, is not through religion or art or music or any of the traditional routes to the wonderful, but through air travel, to have – well, to have *The Cromwell Road Experience?*

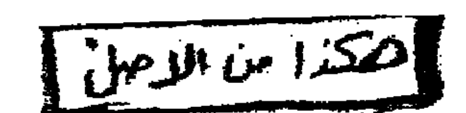
It is not the destination, however exotic; it's the flying there, and, even more, the air-terminal feeling of having left ordinary life behind, that people want. They needn't even bring heavy suitcases; these would come with the tickets to the whole thing, bought at Gloucester Road tube station. Probably £2 each.

Then there would be the business, as before, of getting across the roaring traffic with it, walking up the long ramp, checking in.

But there would be subtle differences, a sense of the place somehow being simultaneously London and not-London.

There would be more than a hint of primitive cargo-cult religion, with crudely painted effigies of pilots and stewardesses on pedestals at the tops of stairways and escalators. There would be stalls with newspapers from all over the world but only the *Sun* from England, and of course all the works of Robert Ludlum and Shere Hite. Then, gently, past red damask ropes and through gleaming turnstiles, past security men and metal detectors, people would go down those steps into a bus-simulator, with back-projection of the entire route from Kensington to Heathrow; then out into the Heathrow wing, and into a Boeing 737 simulator, and a three-hour "flight".

The last exit would lead to the original bus-ports. And the heavy suitcases? People would take them back to Gloucester Road tube all right. There would have been a £25 deposit.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE FORTRESS FACTOR

The draft report on future policy for the Falklands published yesterday by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee once again shows what a useful service can be provided by Select Committees. Naturally the Chamber of the House of Commons will remain the ultimate place where the Government's policies are tested, as well as the spirit and cohesion of the governing party. However, much of the raw material which should inform those debates will have to come from the proceedings of Select Committees, such as with this report. The future of the Falklands should rightly continue to exercise the minds of MPs, even if the position in the South Atlantic provides no foreseeable grounds for any likelihood of early change.

Sir Anthony Kershaw's draft report recognizes certain underlying factors about the Falklands, and argues in favour of the recognition of others. The basic claim to sovereignty is accepted as not proven either way, and thus less proven for Britain than the Foreign Office would assert. However, the Argentine claims – whatever they were before 1982 – have been seriously prejudiced by its unwarrantable resort to force last year, in brech of every accepted principle of international law. Until Argentina completely renounces the use of force, therefore, her claim cannot be seriously considered.

That is the Committee's view, but that is not in itself enough. The Argentine claim cannot be seriously considered simply because it is reiterated. There are respectable international procedures for adjudicating on claims of sovereignty. Argentina should either use them or recognize that it has no better position in law, and possibly a worse one, than the British Government, which thus has no need to respond to the claim, except when it is pursued with force.

The Committee also states that no change in the situation in the Falklands should be agreed without the fullest consideration of the views of the islanders. That is the minimum commitment that they should expect from the Government.

The Committee goes on to explore what changes there could be. Integration within the UK? Independence? Trusteeship? Leaseback? As a provision of the Antarctic Treaty? Or as a multilateral defence base in the South Atlantic? The merits and demerits of each option are considered. The Committee concludes that of them all the leaseback proposition, extending over a span of several generations of islanders, should be kept under the closest consideration as a possible device for securing the long-term future of the islanders at lower financial and diplomatic costs to the United Kingdom. But not yet. The legacy of distrust and enmity created by the Argentine invasion and occupation, the unpalatable nature of the Argentine regime and its continuing bellicosity not only rule out such considerations for the time being, but make it imperative that Britain maintains the firmest posture of deterrence and defence of the islands.

These are respectable considerations for members of Parliament, but they have a major weakness as a basis for policy in a government. The committee concludes that, since the Argentine claim is not likely to go away, it will have to be conceded. It bases this conclusion on the supposition that the defence burden will otherwise become intolerable. No sentiment could be more conducive to encouraging Argentine intransigence than to take this line.

The committee's fallacy is to consider that the defence burden will automatically become intolerable. It will indeed be an additional burden on Britain's defences. That might cause the actual contribution to the European theatre to be lightened. What is overlooked, however, is the considerable strategic advantage of a continuing British presence in the South Atlantic.

In the United States there is a division of view about the need to mend fences with Argentina and the fear of upsetting Britain in the process. In November, when Argentina should acquire a civilian government, it will be necessary for Washington to make friendly representation to Buenos Aires, which will probably include some arms deals. Arms sales may be a necessary element for forging a new relationship between Washington and Buenos Aires. The weapons concerned must not alter the current balance of power over the Falklands, but provided that can be aranged, Britain should not protest. The only hope of more amicable future relations between Buenos Aires and London must lie in a triangular relationship with Washington. That might encourage a gradual understanding in Buenos Aires that Argentina's strategic interest in the South Atlantic is best served by multilateral conversations and agreements and not by an obsessive persistance with the claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. Then – but only then – it might be possible for Britain to contemplate leaseback arrangements in which the juridical change would not in any way undermine the security of the Falklanders and Britain's capacity to guarantee it.

THE SHORT-SIGHTED STREET

On a clear day in Fleet Street you cannot often see tomorrow. It is the fate of the *Financial Times* to be out of print at present, struggling with a dispute which has dragged on now for 40 days. But it might be any other house. The plethora of negotiating bodies, each and any one of which can halt production of any issue of any paper on any night – at *The Times* there are 35 such bodies – when coupled with a congenitally cavalier attitude to agreed procedures, and aggravated by the failure of the printing trade union leadership when challenged to excercise that leadership to the full over its members, that creates conditions of total instability.

If ever the nation needed an example of the trade union leadership paralysed by its own impotence – or at least by its lack of will to enforce its writ – the dispute at the *Financial Times* provides an unedifying illustration. It has become a commonplace to blame Fleet Street managements for the chaos in Fleet Street, on the grounds that "they do not manage". Certainly many managements have surrendered their prerogatives far beyond any prudent degree, to a point where they neither hire, fire or take primary responsibility for the general deployment of many of their workers. To that extent they do not manage. In the case in question at the *Financial Times*, however, that criticism does not apply.

Here was a management operating in an orthodox manner, respecting procedures which were then flouted on the shop floor. It called in the trade union leadership, including Mr Len Murray. They endorsed the exercise in mediation and Mr Murray, on behalf of the TUC, said he hoped both sides would respect its findings. Mr Wade for the NGA said that the union would give it most earnest consideration and agreed that the target date for concluding negotiations should be 3 July.

In the event, the paper has not restarted publication. What response has there been from Mr Murray and the other trade union leaders? The answer at present is very little. As hitherto, disruptions in Fleet Street are shown to flourish because trade union leaders cannot, or will not, put their own house in order. The *Financial Times*, though the latest victim, is merely one more in a long saga of trade union inability to deliver its members.

It is difficult for other newspapers to help the *Financial Times*, much more difficult than it is for other members of the NGA to help their colleagues there by subscribing a weekly £5 levy from pay-packets of several hundred pounds per week. It may sound like crocodile tears for another newspaper – and one certainly engaged in some direct competition with the *Financial Times* – to bewail the absence of its competitor. But apart from the transitory benefit of advertising revenue coming here in default of a home at the *Financial Times*, there are distortions to our sales pattern, and a general lack of clarity to the commercial picture, which are not welcome.

On a higher level, moreover, it is not comforting for any Fleet Street house to witness the ease with which any Fleet Street workers can bring the whole edifice tumbling down. We come in to work each day with no guarantee that one or other of the many trade union chapels will not conspire to halt production. When the bell tolls for the *Financial Times* it tolls for us all.

There are only three conditions in which Fleet Street can ever see beyond its nose, even on a clear day. The first is for the trade union leadership to acquire the authority and will to deliver its members to honour agreements. That is sadly lacking to date. The second is for Fleet Street managements to introduce a system, such as a layoff clause in their working agreements, which would prevent small groups of workers being able to hold the whole company to ransom because it has to continue paying all its other workers during their period of enforced idleness. If a layoff clause is impracticable then binding contracts should be considered which have the sanctity of contracts and would thus carry penal consequences for any breach.

Finally the performance of the National Graphical Association in the dispute at the *Financial Times* has shown once again that it is not entitled to be entrusted with monopoly control of the new technology knocking on Fleet Street's doors. It is not entitled to insist on this monopoly, nor is it systemically necessary. Mr Joe Wade recognized that fact in his speech to his annual meeting two years ago; but his members do not yet seem to have absorbed the message.

EASTERN APPROACHES

The Japanese-Soviet talks which open today in Moscow are more likely to emphasize the growing tensions between the two states than to initiate any reduction in arms. Since last November when Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone became leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and prime minister, Japan's relations with the United States have improved, while existing differences with the USSR have been exacerbated. Moscow blames the deterioration on "Japanese militaristic trends stimulated by US imperialism" but the real causes are to be found in the policies of the USSR and its inflexible attitude on issues of great concern to Japan.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has claimed that Japan and its territorial waters are "crammed" with US nuclear weapons, and Moscow objects strongly to the planned deployment of American F-16 fighter bombers in northern Japan. But the Japanese have felt increasingly vulnerable because of the massive expansion of Soviet military power in the Pacific area; they have initiated a modest growth in the defence budget which remains less than one per cent of GNP.

Soviet offers at the Geneva negotiations that the USSR would reduce the number of SS-20 missiles in Europe by transferring some beyond the Urals are quite unacceptable. Tokyo believes that more than a hundred SS-20s are already deployed in the eastern territories of the USSR.

Moscow has repeatedly attacked Mr Nakasone for stating his intention of turning Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" but of course has failed to acknowledge his reason for doing so: the need to stop Soviet submarines and Backfire bombers violating Japanese territorial waters and airspace.

Since even the largest opposition party, the Socialists, received only a third of the number of seats won by the Liberals in the June elections to the upper house of the Diet, Mr Nakasone can expect to continue his policies of strengthening defences and promoting closer ties with the United States.

The leader of the Japanese delegation in Moscow, Mr Shozo Kadota, is the head of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations department and is expected to raise the issues of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam, which have both been condemned by the UN. But matters closer to home are likely to lead to even more heated discussion.

The USSR has reinforced its military bases in the four disputed islands, lying to the north of Hokkaido, which the USSR occupied in 1945 and claims as an inalienable part of the Soviet Kurile chain. Tokyo continues to demand the return of its lost northern territories.

As a consequence of the Soviet military build-up and aggressive policies in Afghanistan and elsehweire, the USSR has lost valuable trade with Japan. Rather than stridently accusing Tokyo of "militarism", the Soviet leaders should reflect on their isolated position in the world. It is not by chance that Nato countries, China and Japan share a mistrust of Soviet intentions and a consequent determination to strengthen their defences.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting financial world to rights

From Mr A. J. Fox

Sir, The burgeoning scale of sovereign debt to the international banking community is such that, sooner or later, this debt will have to be recognized for what it is: permanent funding of the kind normally associated with the national debt.

It follows, therefore, that these loans should be converted into bonds for which both interest and redemption provisions should be under the regulation of the IMF. After a suitable period, in which it would be hoped that interest would be reliably met, trading in the bonds should be permitted on the major world bourses, thus allowing the banks eventually to restructure their sovereign exposure.

It is another matter whether or not the international banks would welcome converting part of their loan portfolio into "Argentine Everlasting" or "Polish Perpetuals", but a solution managed by the appropriate international agency would be preferable to recurrent rescheduling crises.

Alas for the debtor countries, they will not be allowed to follow the example of Britain, which even now has £2.6bn outstanding in irredeemable (undated) low-coupon gilts whose original owners must regard the UK Government as being in moral – but not, of course, legal – default.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. FOX,
7 Brambles Park, Bramley,
Guildford, Surrey.

Western defence

From Mr Lionel Bloch

Sir, Ever since the US agreed to carry most of the burden of Western defence, we had to put up with the unseemly spectacle of European wags carping at the military efforts of successive administrations from the comfort and security provided by the American nuclear umbrella.

The latest example is your anonymous profile (feature, July 8) of the Assistant Secretary for International Security Policy, Mr Richard Perle.

Even his expertise and brilliance are only acknowledged in order to emphasise the *ad hominem* sneering. His crime? A determination, shared by every senior member of the Reagan Government, to stand up to Soviet expansionism and not be fooled by bogus disarmament postures.

Mr Perle is allowed a few sentences about the inordinate increase in Soviet missiles since 1972. As the argument is unanswerable, no attempt is made to answer it. Indeed, no evidence is offered to substantiate the snide criticisms of the policies which he articulates. Instead there is abuse: "The Darth Varder of the Pentagon", "The Cold Warrior", "The Prince of Darkness". Only Doctor Strangelove and the Apocalypse are somehow omitted.

His pleas for higher standards of arms control – the *sine qua non* of any meaningful disarmament negotiations – are belittled as "his standards".

Of course, Perle has enemies: unilateralists whose fantasies collapse under his lucid scrutiny; bankers who are concerned about their wobbly loans to Eastern Europe; churchmen to whom an accommodation with the Communist regimes seems the most important thing; and miscellaneous wets and appeasers. It is a matter of some regret that *The Times* should, at least in this instance, appear to join their ranks.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.

De minimis

From Mr Andrew Webb

Sir, The article by Frances Gibb (Spectrum, July 4) rightly points out that criminal legal aid is often abused by all concerned in the judicial system and often results in an extravagant waste of taxpayers' money.

To illustrate the point further: I recently acted for a 31-year-old woman, with no previous convictions, who stole two packets of peanuts, value 48p, from a shop. The magistrates were of the opinion that they needed to know more about this woman before sentencing her and so the case was adjourned for reports.

Legal aid was granted and the end result was that the woman was given a conditional discharge. The legal aid cost of preparing that case and representing that woman came to £262.85.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WEBB,
26 Bellevue Crescent,
Clifton Wood,
Bristol, Avon.

State safety net

From Mr Derek Osborne

Sir, It is sad to read in your leading article, "The safety net state" (June 27) an encouragement for the resurrection of the every man for himself ethic in a field of social democracy where, after many years' thought and effort, we had managed to eliminate the need for individual and commercial usury and competition.

There are so many other areas in which these factors depress the unprivileged and stimulate the arrogance of the privileged (and some of us may move from one group to the other more than once) that it was refreshing to witness the patient growth of a caring society.

You trot out the monetarist statistics about the cost of universal service as though they were dismissal enough. But you fail to examine the alternative cost in human misery which our past experience records so fully. The test of a benevolent society is when most of its members (it can never be all) are prepared to contribute their shares to preserve a freedom from fear, let alone from want. In a civilized state this ideal can become a reality. Not where every man is for himself.

Your disciples have talked these last few months vigorously and resolutely of freedom and justice, but with little sign that they understand the terms. Decades ago even a Forsyte had to recognize his epoch as one which "had gilded individual liberty so that if a man had money he was free in law and in fact, and if he had not money he was free in law and not in fact".

True freedom depends on respect for others, not on fights with them to gain the lion's share, be it of a private health company's profits or the power to summon "my little man" from Harley Street or "my little nurse" from "wherever she lives".

As each of us knows, there are ways to economize without cutting our throats. Let the social services be pruned and pruned again as their expenses rise. Let the fees, drug prices, estate sprawls, administering personnel, etc, be continually reviewed. Let new techniques for management and service be explored and tried. But do not let us abandon what is perhaps the one great achievement of the British people snce 1945.

Nineteen eighty four is nearly upon us. Ironic that Orwell had other targets in his sights (or did he?). I do not know which he wrote first, but already we seem to be in the gateway to an Animal Farm, where justice is done but more for some than others.

If we have to go in, and maybe we shall not, I hope that *The Times* will manage to keep its four feet firmly on the ground.

Yours sincerely,
DEREK OSBORNE,
4 Dale Close,
Horsham,
West Sussex.
June 29.

Change in the nature of marriage

From Dr J. Dominian

Sir, The proposed changes in the divorce law and the Church of England's consideration of remarriage in church have once again focused attention on marriage and divorce.

In the last 25 years there has been a 600 per cent increase in divorce and there is much debate about the causes, consequences and what course of action should be taken. We are about to see another round of this discussion insofar as it affects the plight of children, the financial disposition of the spouses, and the Church's attitude to marriage.

It seems unlikely that a coherent policy for the future will emerge until society faces the fact that we are witnessing a profound change in the nature of marriage. The name remains the same, but its inner world is changing from being primarily a permanent contract, in which the children and their welfare were its main concern, to a relationship intended to be permanent, in which companionship, equity and personal fulfilment are becoming just as important as the welfare of children.

The viability of marriage is increasingly reflecting the ability of two people to meet each other's minimum social, physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual needs. The gap between the previous expectations and the current ones, unassisted by preparation, education or support for the changes, has been filled by divorce.

Until society accepts this transformation in marriage, which is occurring at different rates throughout this country and the whole of Western society, it will remain helpless before divorce, with its large-scale human suffering and the cost to the state of upwards of £1bn annually.

It is important that the Government, churches and society join forces to make use of the available facts, whilst encouraging more research to integrate nationwide programmes for both church and state marriages which aim to give adequate preparation before marriage and effective support to the unfolding relationship afterwards.

A co-ordinated plan is needed for education, prevention and early effective intervention at the start of difficulties. The basic ingredients for such a policy exist if all concerned show the will to grasp the challenge presented by one of the most profound changes in the fabric of society.

Yours faithfully,
J. DOMINIAN, Director,
Marriage Research Centre,
Central Middlesex Hospital,
Acton Lane, NW10.
July 12.

From his Honour Lyall Wilkes

Sir, For over 18 years on the Bench until my retirement last year, I have dealt almost every day with some aspect of divorce and the consequential travail of custody, access and financial applications, so that what follows is the result of that experience.

The attempt by the courts under the present rules to place the parties in the position they would have been in had the marriage not broken down may have been impossible to achieve, but it kept before the courts the vital principle that there should be no "offensive disparity" between the standard of living of husband and wife before the divorce and after.

It is now apparently proposed that the "no offensive disparity" principle should be replaced by the doctrine of "the clean break" and the "no meal ticket for life" principle, so that the husband who made his marriage vows for life is to be allowed, or encouraged, to free himself of all obligation to his wife after the wife's period of "rehabilitation" is ended.

This reduction of marriage to a contract limited in time – and a very short time where there are no children – seems to me offensive in itself, for if anything is certain it is the easier you make divorce the more divorce you will get. Is that really what Church and Parliament want?

But even with the present disparity doctrine what so often happens is that, with half the proceeds of the matrimonial house sale, the wife still has not enough money to buy a house, and since she is not earning enough (and often nothing at all) she cannot obtain a mortgage and so is compelled to go into a council house or flat; the husband on his earnings does obtain a mortgage and buys a house or flat.

The wife, or ex-wife, and children are therefore left with a depreciating asset, the rent increasing every year, whilst the husband, or ex-husband, gets his feet once again on the property ladder and has an appreciating asset. At once the gap opens between the standard of living and the environment of the children of the first and second marriage.

The ex-husband is under pressure from his second wife to do only the minimum for his first family; the court orders for the first family are too low because the courts generally pay too much attention to the new domestic burdens the ex-husband has quite voluntarily assumed on his re-marriage, without thought as to whether he can discharge his obligations to his first family.

To be encouraged by Parliament to think it is possible to "wipe the slate clean", to pretend that your mistake never happened, or should have no unpleasant long-term consequences, is much in accord with today's fashionable flight from personal responsibility and responsibility for choice. Both husband and second wife entered into their marriage with their eyes open as to the husband's prior obligations.

And what if, years after the divorce, the ex-husband much improves his position in the world? Under the present "no disparity" principle this can be taken care of. But under the banner of "no meal ticket for life", this cannot be dealt with.

Yours faithfully,
LYALL WILKES,
Dissington Garden House,
Dalton,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
July 7.

EEC accountability

From Mr Harry Salter

Sir, It is a pity that even among members of Parliament (Sir Anthony Meyer, July 2), there is still a misunderstanding of what can be done for the United Kingdom by simply increasing the size of the EEC budget.

There should certainly be such an increase or the Community will grind to a halt. But to say, as Sir Anthony does, that there would be a significant financial benefit for the UK from an expanded regional policy is to ignore the facts.

The UK at present gets 24 per cent of the EEC Regional Fund and contributes overall about 24 per cent of its cost – net benefit, nil. However, additional expenditure is financed from the VAT element of the contributions of member states, where the UK's share is about 21 per cent, so one can argue that an increase in the fund would benefit the UK, but only by about three units for every 100 units of additional expenditure.

It is highly unlikely that Italy, Greece and Ireland (the other main beneficiaries from the fund) would agree that we should get more than the present 24 per cent and, indeed, when Spain and Portugal join our share, under the present method of calculations, will drop to about 20 per cent and our share of financing the cost will increase. We are not the poorest of the poor in the Community and will be even less so when Spain and Portugal come in.

Enlarging the EEC budget, although desirable in itself, is not the answer to the UK problem. The financing side has to be rethought so as to bring the contributions of member states more in line with their capacity to pay. If there is not agreement to that, then either the other member states have to agree to continue the ad hoc rebates which we have had for the past four years or we regard our net contribution (only about £10 per head of the UK population) as a reasonable price to pay for membership of the Community.

Certainly the issue must not be seen as one which could call into question that membership.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY SALTER,
63 Rue Genéral Tombeur,
1040 Brussels,
Belgium.
July 4.

Dr Banda's 'Eton'

From Dr Ian Michael

Sir, Michael Hornsby (feature, July 2) could have brought out more fully the irony of Dr Banda's academy if he had made it clear that Malawi has had its own university since 1965. The university was founded on the initiative of Dr Banda, who is its Chancellor, at a time when it was the policy of the Malawi Government to provide undergraduate education at home.

One effect of the academy and its programme of foreign scholarships for first-degree courses is to reduce, by implication, the standing of Dr Banda's own university.

Sincerely,
IAN MICHAEL (Vice-Chancellor,
University of Malawi, 1964-73),
10A Downfield Road,
Bristol,
Avon.

Herstmonceux sale effects

From the Astronomer Royal

Sir, The proposal (*The Times*, July 8) that the Science and Engineering Research Council should dismantle the Royal Greenwich Observatory by selling its present home, Herstmonceux Castle, involves more than the economics of cubic feet of office space and the problems of maintaining a fifteenth-century castle.

Since Greenwich itself became unusable, the observatory has provided many services for British universities. In addition to the traditional services to time-keeping and navigation, it now provides vital observing facilities for university astronomers in the form of training telescopes at Herstmonceux and major telescopes in Australia and the Canary Islands.

In collaboration with Hull and other universities it has also recently completed a satellite laser ranger, which is expected to make major contributions to international geodetic programmes.

The report in *Nature* (June 30) that economic difficulties of the council as a whole may lead to the closure of the satellite laser ranger within a year of its completion suggests to me that the proposed economies at Herstmonceux may have been set down without due consideration to their effects on the many university research groups that now depend on the observatory.

It would be very sad to see the castle misused, or the library of the old Royal Observatory dispersed: it would be a disaster if the many ways in which the observatory provides for university research were to be destroyed in the process.

Yours faithfully,
F. GRAHAM SMITH, Director,
University of Manchester,
Nuffield Radio Astronomy Laboratories,
Jodrell Bank,
Macclesfield,
Cheshire.
July 8.

A taste of nothing

From Mrs Stella Herbert

Sir, The mass of facts and figures produced by the supporters of rape honey is indeed impressive. I had not realised that I was betraying my country by objecting to it until I read Mr Sergeant's letter (July 4).

If, as he suggests, the lack of distinct flavour makes rape honey "ideal for children", how much further this idea could be taken in other areas of the food-processing industry.

Great strides have already been made in removing the flavour from, for instance, bread, chicken, pork and potatoes, but why not apply the same principle to *all* foods objected to by children? One thinks of turnips, apricots, onions, coffee, Christmas pudding, kippers – the list is endless.

The success of such a scheme would put an end to unpleasant mealtime scenes and restore parent power at a stroke.

Yours faithfully,
STELLA HERBERT,
23 Cedar Drive,
Market Bosworth,
Nuneaton,
Warwickshire.
July 6.

Feet on the ground

From Mr A. D. W. Pimm

Sir, I was very interested to read Sir Peter Masefield's letter (July 9). I should like to point out, however, that Joseph Montgolfier ascended from Lyon in a large balloon, "La Flesselles", on February 19, 1784, accompanied by Pilâtre de Rozier and several other people. They landed prematurely owing to a tear in the fabric but are said to have attained a height of about 1km.

Etienne did not accompany his brother on this occasion and probably did not make any balloon ascents.

Yours faithfully,
A. D. W. PIMM,
43 Rowan Walk,
Bromley,
Kent.
July 11.

Hongkong council

From Mr W. Lo

Sir, As an ex-member of the legislative council of Hongkong, the remaining and most important colony, I would like to correct an error in Mr H. Hall's letter to you in *The Times* of July 4. He stated that the colonial legislators consisted of elected members and nominated members appointed by the governor, after the election had been held. This is not so; all members are appointed by the governor.

Yours faithfully,
W. LO,
Hyde Park Hotel,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
July 5.

Bit of a come-down

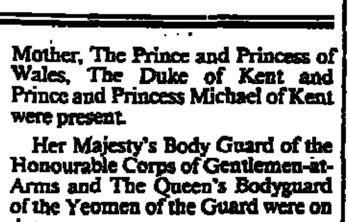
From Mr Alan Brooks

Sir, How delighted I am that my local branch of the Abbey National Building Society is one of those fortunate enough to be already computer-linked! For, this morning, the machine unblinkingly credited me with a balance, in my seven-day account, of £3,871,870.

I have the evidence in the print-out in my passbook. It is true that it has been crossed out and replaced, in a humble hand, by the correct figure – a somewhat smaller sum. But, at least, I have had the satisfaction of being a (multi-) millionaire for a minute.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BROOKS,
43 Western Avenue,
Brentwood,
Essex.
July 8.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 13: The Viscount Dunrossil was received in audience by The Queen on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

The Viscountess Dunrossil had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry, received the following Officers of the Regiment: Major-General George Lewis (formerly Honorary Colonel), Major-General P. B. Cavendish (Honorary Colonel), Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Pennant-Williams, on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Hedley, on assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer.

Mr G. L. Bullard was received in audience by The Queen on his appointment as British High Commissioner to Barbados.

Mrs Bullard had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Colonel Gerard Leigh had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the Garden of Buckingham Palace.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince and Princess of Wales, The Duke of Kent and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty.

The Bands of the Irish Guards and the 1st Battalion The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) played selections of music during the afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 13: The Duke of Gloucester, Honorary Colonel, Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia) this morning received Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. C. Smales and Major R. Stowe.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 13: The Duke of Kent, President of the British Computer Society, this morning presented the prizes at the Jubilee Schools Project Competition at Lanchester Polytechnic, Coventry.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 13: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy left London this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight to visit the Isle of Man.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard is in attendance.

Birthdays today

The Earl of Arran, 45; Mr Guy Bassett Smith, 73; Mr Ingmar Bergman, 65; the Right Rev T. Bloomer, 89; Miss Vera Di Palma, 52; Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, 59; Sir Nigel Fisher, 70; Sir Clive Fitts, 83; Dr F. S. Grimwood, 79; Dr D. W. Hardy, 53; Air Marshal Sir Patrick Hine, 51; Lord Hunter of Newington, 68; Mrs M. S. Hunter-Jones, 56; Major-General C. A. R. Nevill, 76; Dame Ann Parker Bowles, 67; Sir William Rees-Mogg, 55; Mr Isaac Bashevis Singer, 79; Baroness Stedman, 67; Mr Robert Stephens, 52; Mr Terry-Thomas, 72; Sir Richard Trehane, 70; Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, 62.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Group Captain R. P. O'Brien, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to The Queen in succession to Group Captain J. S. B. Price.
Dr John Cullen, to be chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, in succession to Mr Bill Simpson.
Sir Richard Bayliss, to be a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority's medical advisory panel, in succession to Professor Sir Eric Scowen.
Mr Michael Walpole, University librarian at the University of Ghana, to be Librarian at Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, in succession to Miss Frances Williams.

Legal
Mr J. M. C. Evans to be the registrar of the Kingston-upon-Hull County Court and district registrar of the High Court from September 19 in succession to Mr Registrar Gosschalk.
Mr P. M. Baker, QC, to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Latest wills

Lord Redmayne of Rushcliffe, of Mayfair, London, Government Chief Whip from 1959 to 1964, and MP for Rushcliffe from 1950 to 1966, left estate valued at £120,097 net.

Mr Frederick John **Brotherton**, of Effingham, Surrey, solicitor, senior partner of Swepstone, Walsh and Company, and a libel specialist and legal adviser to Associated Newspapers, left estate valued at £168,624 net.

Judge David Meurig **Evans**, of Menai Bridge, Anglesey, a circuit judge, left £88,678 net.

Memorial service

Mr G. Rink, QC
A memorial service for Mr George Rink, QC, was held on Tuesday in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. The Rev Felix Boyse officiated and the lesson was read by Mr Justice Goulding, Treasurer.

Among those present were:



Mrs Rink (widow), Mr Anthony Suttill (stepson), Mrs May Rink, Mr and Mrs J S Rink, Mr and Mrs P M M Windsor Aubrey, Mr and Mrs B R Suttill, Mrs Elsa Perkins.

Lord Amulree, Daphne Lady Hacking, Lady Renton, Sir Robert Megarry (vice-chancellor), Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice Slade, Sir John Thompson, Lady Rickett, Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, Sir George Engle, QC, and Lady Engle, Mr Justice Foster, Mr Justice Balcombe, Mr Justice Peter Gibson, Mr Justice McNeill, Mr Justice Nourse, Mr Justice Warner, Mr Justice Wood, Judge Peter Mason, QC, Professor R Graveson, QC (treasurer, Gray's Inn), Mr Justice and Lady Mervyn Davies, Judge Peter Baker, QC, Judge J Hazan, QC, His Honour Edward Clarke, QC, and Mrs Clarke, His Honour Bernard Gillis, QC, and Mrs Gillis, Mr C Dehn, QC, and Mrs Dehn, Rear-Admiral C A W Weston (representing King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers).

Mr George Newson, QC, and Mrs Newson, Mr John Armstrong, Mr F Heyworth Talbot, QC, and Mrs Talbot, Mr J M Price, QC, Mr Michael Miller, QC, Mr Leonard Bromley, QC, Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC, Mrs Felicity de Burgh Codrington, Mr John Knox, QC, Mr Oliver Lodge, Mr J Armstrong, Mr P W E Taylor, QC, and Mrs Taylor, Colonel and Mrs M J Buckmaster, Dr and Mrs R H L Cohen, Mr D Rippengal, QC, Mr John Cole, QC, Mr Brian O'Brien and Professor J W Stewart (representing Middlesex Hospital and Middlesex Hospital Medical School).

Text for today: The Prime Minister presenting Mark Arand, aged 15, a pupil from Oak Lodge School, East Finchley, with a remote-control teletext unit, one of several teletext presentations at a ceremony yesterday at Guildhall, in the City of London, to mark the sale of the millionth teletext set. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House given in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Gabon.

Langbourn Ward Club
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Alan and Mrs Traill, were the guests of honour at the annual luncheon of the Langbourn Ward Club held at Ironmongers' Hall yesterday. The chairman, Mr Leslie Smith and Mrs Smith and other officers welcomed their guests.

Betty Lady Jessel
Sir Charles Jessel and Betty Lady Jessel gave a luncheon at Ladham House, Goudhurst, on Saturday, July 9, to mark the centenary of the death of Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls (1824-1883).

Among the guests were:
[illegible] Lord and Lady Denning, Professor Randolph Quirk (Vice-Chancellor of London University), Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, [illegible] and Lady Percival, Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, and Lady Goodhart, [illegible] Mrs T W J Wright (Wye College), Lord and Lady Jessel, Sir Geoffrey and the Hon Lady Agnew, Mr and Mrs A C Swetenham and members of the Jessel and Agnew families.

Marketors' Company
The Marketors' Company held a luncheon yesterday at Pewterers' Hall. The Master, Mr J. K. McPhie, presided. Mr C. A. Nunn, Middle Warden, and Mr L. C. Smith, Junior Warden, were present and the principal speaker was Mr Stanley Clayton.

Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames
Mr Alderman Christopher Rawson, Master of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, presided at a luncheon given yesterday at Clothworkers' Hall. Others present included:
Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, Sir John Boynton, [illegible] Kennedy (Senior Warden) [illegible] and Mr J T Wilson (Junior Warden).

East European Trade Council
Mr J. N. Cooper, honorary vice-president, presided at a luncheon given by the East European Trade Council at the Goring Hotel yesterday in honour of Mr Z. Padevet, Director of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of the eleventh session of the British/Czechoslovak Joint Commission.

Receptions

Security Research Limited
Mr Andrew Bowden, MP, was host at a reception given by Security Research Limited on July 12 at the House of Commons. Among those present were: members of the diplomatic corps and representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Industry, the Metropolitan Police, and the defence industry.

Royal Society of Chemistry
The President of the Royal Society of Chemistry, Professor J. I. G. Cadogan, was host at an evening reception last night in Burlington House.

The guests included:
[illegible]

Institute of Public Relations
Mr Neville Wade, President of the Institute of Public Relations, will be the host at the association's annual reception this evening, July 14, at the Arts Club in Dover Street.

Dinners

Posford, Pavry and Partners
Mr John Posford, Chairman of Posford, Pavry and Partners, was host at a dinner held on Tuesday, July 12 at the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club in honour of a delegation from Vanuatu led by the Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini.

Patternmakers' Company
The Master of the Patternmakers' Company, Mr C. A. Prendergast, presided at a court dinner held last night at the Butchers' Hall. The Renter Warden, Mr A. N. Eskenzi, proposed the toast to the guests and a reply was made by the Very Rev Laurence Jackson, Provost of Blackburn.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. J. M. Hill and The Hon W. H. Fitzherbert
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Colin Hill, of Coley Court, East Harptree, Avon, and Wendy (Pud), youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Stafford, of Swynnerton Park, Staffordshire.

Capt A. F. Matheson and Miss K. D. M. Oswald
The engagement is announced between Alexander Matheson, Coldstream Guards, son of Major and the Hon Mrs Fergus Matheson, of Hedenham Old Rectory, Bungay, Suffolk, and Katharine, daughter of Mr Michael and Lady Angela Oswald, of Flitcham Hall, Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr C. A. Ponsonby and Miss M. P. Bromley Davenport
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Sir Ashley and Lady Martha Ponsonby, of Woodleys, Woodstock, Oxford, and Mary, younger daughter of Mrs A. R. Bromley Davenport, of The Old Cottage, Over Peover, Knutsford, Cheshire, and the late Mr A. R. Bromley Davenport.

Mr P. W. Blackmore and Miss A. E. M. Shropshire
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. W. Blackmore, of Friars Close, Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Alison, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. F. Shropshire, of Betton Old Hall, Market Drayton, Shropshire.

Mr P. S. Campbell and Miss E. J. Fowler
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Campbell, of Lurgan, co Armagh, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. P. Fowler, of Tolpuddle, Dorset.

Mr T. Chichester and Miss M. Cooksey
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Major and Mrs O. R. H. Chichester, of Wiscombe, Colyton, Devon, and Mary, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs F. S. Cooksey, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Mr A. S. G. Douglas and Mrs V. A. Adam
The engagement is announced between Archibald Sholto Gordon, elder son of Mr A. A. H. Douglas, Shalbourne, Wiltshire, and of Mrs S. G. Beaumont, Newmillerdam, Yorkshire, and Victoria Ann, only daughter of the late Mr James Bonnyman, Sarasota, Florida.

Mr O. M. Friedman and Miss R. D. Young
The marriage will take place at Leesburg, Virginia, on July 24, 1983, between David Michael, son of Mr and Mrs J Friedman, of Hewlett Harbour, New York, and Rebecca Deborah, only daughter of Mr Irving Young, of Mallards, Wonersh Park, Wonersh, Surrey.

Mr R. F. M. Hornyold-Strickland and Miss T. M. Fawcett
The engagement is announced between Robert Francis, second son of the late Lieutenant Commander T. Hornyold-Strickland and Mrs T. Hornyold-Strickland, Count and Countess Della Catena, of Sizergh Castle, Kendal, Cumbria, and Teresa Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Fawcett, of Bramham Biggin, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Captain W. A. N. Mellows and Miss M. J. Bromfield
The engagement is announced between William Mellows, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, son of Mr and Mrs L A. S. Mellows, of St Mawes, Cornwall, and Melanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Bromfield, of Somersham, Cambridgeshire, and Awali, Bahrain.

Mr A. G. Moore and Miss A. K. Clark-Kennedy
The engagement is announced between Alex, son of the late Mr T. G. Moore and of Mrs Moore, of Ballasalla, Isle of Man, and Kate, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Clark-Kennedy, of Great Abington, Cambridge.

Mr S. K. Murdoch and Miss S. N. Spens
The engagement is announced between Stuart, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. J. Murdoch, of Stoney Cottage, Thaxted, and Sally, daughter of the late Mr W. P. Spens and of Mrs Spens, of Spring Hall, Sawbridgeworth.

Mr C. C. Pick and Mrs J. M. Trehern
The marriage between Christopher Pick, of London, SE21, and Jenny Trehern, of Beverley, will take place in Beverley on July 23.

Mr E. M. Singleton and Miss E. S. Morgan
The engagement is announced between Martin, second son of Mr and Mrs Edward Singleton, of Brighouse, West Yorkshire, and Susan, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Morgan, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Dr P. J. Radford and Miss L. E. Newell
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs C. Radford, "Thornbury", Copwell Butler, Nottinghamshire, and Loise, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs O. Newell, "Copper Beeches", Worplesdon, Surrey.

Major W. Rea and Miss H. F. Mount
The engagement is announced between William Rea, Royal Army Educational Corps, son of Mr and Mrs James Rea, of Craigduff, and Hazell Florence, daughter of Mr and Mrs William James Mount, of Belfast.

Mr J. R. Tubbs and Miss L. E. Clay
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Tubbs, of Wimbledon, and Lucinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Clay, of Wimbledon.

Dr A. G. Walls and Miss C. J. E. Field
The engagement is announced between Archie, elder son of the late Mr George L. Walls and Mrs Walls, of Kindrochet, Longriddry, East Lothian, and Celia, daughter of Major and Mrs J. H. S. Field, of Cross-in-Hand, Sussex.

Marriages

Mr P. Brazier and Miss H. Whitworth
The marriage took place, very quietly, on July 9 at Christ Church, Wimbledon, of Mr Paul Brazier and Miss Hilary Whitworth. Father James Naters, SSJE, officiated. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev Victor Read. The bride was given in marriage by the Archdeacon of Wandsworth, the Ven Peter Coombs.

Mr S. G. P. Dougal and Miss A. L. B. Kousseff
The marriage took place on July 9 at the Temple Church, London between Mr Shane Dougall and Miss Anne Kousseff. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr George Kousseff. A reception was held afterwards in the Middle Temple Hall and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr I. H. A. Hazeel and Miss U. M. Stonor
The marriage took place on Wednesday, July 6, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, W1, between Mr Ian Henry Alexander Hazel, elder son of the late Captain and Mrs Harry Hazeel, of Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, London, SW3, and Miss Ursula Mary Stonor, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Stonor, of Chownes Mead, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by Father John Tracy, SJ, Canon Maurice Byrne and Mgr Terence Stonehill.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Elizabeth and Sophie Cook, Melanie and Emma Palmer. Mr Francis Hazeel was best man to his brother.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel and the honeymoon is being spent in Sri Lanka.

Mr S. E. Pugh and Miss V. A. Booth
The marriage took place on July 9 at St Andrew's Church, Halberton, of Mr Stephen Pugh, son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Pugh, of Northwood, and Miss Victoria Booth, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Booth, of Tiverton. The Rev C. Tester officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs Antonia Mortimer and Samantha and Carla Linton. Mr Martin Tucker was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoom will be spent abroad.

University news

Sir Claus Moser elected next Warden of Wadham

Sir Claus Moser, vice-chairman of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and chairman of the board of directors of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has been elected Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, in succession to Sir Stuart Hampshire.

Sir Stuart is resigning on June 30 1984, and Sir Claus will take over the wardenship on October 1 of next year.

Sir Claus was born in Berlin in 1922 and came to England with his parents and brother in 1936. He was educated at Frensham Heights School, Surrey, and at the London School of Economics.

After his demobilization he returned to the LSE to teach statistics. He was a full-time academic at the School from 1946-1967, and part-time until 1970; from 1961-1970 he was Professor of Social Statistics.

From 1961-1964 Sir Claus was statistical adviser to the Robbins Committee on Higher Education. In 1967 he was appointed director of the Central Statistical Office and head of the Government Statistical Service. He resigned in 1978 to join Rothschilds as vice-chairman. At the same time he was appointed a director of *The Economist* and chairman of the Economist Intelligence Unit. He will relinquish the latter position as well as the vice-chairmanship of Rothchilds on taking over the Wardenship, although he will continue his association with Rothchilds as a non-exectutive director.





Sir Claus Moser

Oxford
Elections and awards:
Beit Senior Research Scholar, 1983-84: R A Stafford, Balliol College; Goodger Scholarship 1983: A T J Last, Magdalen College; T H Green Moral Philosophy Prize 1983: G H Strawson, B Phil, MA, Exeter College; senior mathematical prize and Johnson University Prize 1983: Frances C Kirwan, BA, Balliol College; Sara Norton Prize 1983: A Robertson, Nuffield College; George Webb Medley prizes for M Phil in economics 1983, written examination: J S Vickers, All Souls College; proxime accessit, A P Manning, Nuffield College; thesis, C J Harris, Nuffield College; proxime accessit, J S Vickers, All Souls College; Craven Fellowship 1983-85: I G Rutherford, Corpus Christi College; Derby Scholarship 1983-85: Mary A Manley, Somerville College; T W Greene Scholarship 1983-85: Anna Collinge, Corpus Christi College.

Dundee
Mr R. W. Bentham, deputy legal adviser to BP, has been appointed director of the centre for petroleum and mineral law studies and professor of petroleum and mineral law for five years to September 30, 1988.

Manchester
W. C. Shaw, BDS (Glas) MScD, PhD (Wales), senior lecturer in orthodontics at the Welsh National School of Medicine, is to be professor of orthodontics and dentofacial developments, a newly established chair.

Other appointments:
Senior lecturers: J F W Deakin, BSc, MB, ChB (Leeds), PhD (Lond), and D J H Tantam, MA, BM, BCh (Oxon), MPH (Harvard), both psychiatry.
Lecturers: D J Ashton, BA (Oxon and Open), MA (Lanc), PhD (Warw) accounting; J N Pantall, BSc (Nott), health service administration; D S Fairweather, BA, BChir, MB (Cantab), geriatric medicine; N P Chandler, BDS (Lond), restorative dentistry; J B Hutton, BDS (Sheff), MSc (Lond), dental and Maxillo facial radiology.
Philip Mayes, BA (Leeds), has been appointed director of the Greater Manchester archaeological unit in the department of archaeology.
Change of title: Professor of restorative dentistry: Professor A A Grant; reader in biomaterials science: D C Coombe; lecturer and senior lecturer-elect in biomaterials sciences: Dr D C Watts.

OBITUARY

MR ROSS MACDONALD
American crime writer

Ross Macdonald, the American crime novelist, died in Santa Barbara, California, on July 11. He was 67 and had been ill for some years.

Macdonald – the pseudonym of Kenneth Millar – was a craftsmanlike author and elegant stylist, recognizably of the school of Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler, and was unchallenged in his time as the heir of that tradition of crime writing. Indeed his private dick hero, Lew Archer, more than obliquely acknowledged Hammett, deriving as he did his surname from a murder victim called Miles Archer in Hammett's classic *The Maltese Falcon*. Less hard boiled and at the same time less of a romantic than Chandler's Philip Marlow, Lew Archer was nevertheless humane, while being of course, tough, and he was twice played by Paul Newman in filmed versions of Macdonald's books.

Kenneth Millar was born in Los Gatos, California, on December 13, 1915. Much of his young life was spent in Canada where he went with his mother after his parents' marriage broke down. He attended the University of Western Ontario where he took his degree, later going to Toronto where he did postgraduate work.

Returning to the United States he did further research work at the University of Michigan where his tutor was W. H. Auden, to whom he was always to acknowledge a debt, both in respect of his acquisition of prose style and a sense of European literature. Millar's PhD dissertation was a thesis on Coleridge.

During the latter part of the Second World War he served in the US Navy Reserve, but his first novel, *The Dark Tunnel* had appeared in 1944. Initially he wrote under his own name but adopted his pseudonym after several books.

The Moving Target (1949) was his first real success and was filmed as *Harper* with Paul Newman in the role of Lew Archer, who appeared there for the first time. Crime novel buffs were quick to point the resemblance to Philip Marlowe and to Chandler generally, in Macdonald's creation, and indeed Archer was tough, while having that sympathetic eye for the victims of the society he operated in, which characterized Marlowe.

But, like his author, Archer grew through a succession of novels over the years from *The Drowning Pool* (1950) to *The Underground Man* (1972) developing a line of metaphysical speculation which was apt to see him casting from time to time, a wry gaze over the whole human drama, both plot and sub-plot, as exemplified in the criminal world of southern California where Macdonald had settled.

Macdonald was always a highly intelligent novelist and if Archer in the end failed to appeal to the sympathies quite as completely as Marlowe had, neither did his creator produce those plots of fugitive complexity with which Chandler was sometimes prone to test the reader.

The Drowning Pool also became a movie starring Paul Newman as Archer, but Macdonald continued to produce novels which did not feature his hero, notably *Meet Me in the Morgue* (1953) and *The Ferguson Affair* (1960). He also published a volume of essays *On Crime Writing* in 1973 and had written short stories which were published in the collection *The Name is Archer* in 1955.

Since the Second World War Macdonald had lived in Santa Barbara, California with his wife, Margaret Millar, also a novelist.

SZYMON SZECHTER

P. B. R. writes:
The death in London on June 1 of the writer and historian Szymon Szechter will be sad news to many Britons and Poles. He was admired not only for the originality of his pen, but also for the tenacious bravery with which he responded to doses of adversity which would have daunted lesser men. He was 63.

Born in Lwow, then a Polish city, Szechter commanded a sapper battalion in the Soviet Army before being blinded in action in 1943. He later returned to Lwow with various decorations, only to find that his parents and two sisters had, as Jews, been murdered by the Nazis. Despite his permanent blindness he studied history with the help of friends and paid assistants, and by 1953 had obtained a doctorate. From 1948 until his departure for Poland in 1957 he lectured on Russian and Ukrainian history at Lwow University.

Back in Poland, Szechter wrote a book on the Polish Peasants' Party in the 1930s, which, in manuscript, subsequently impressed many scholars. However, its contemporary political relevance led to a ban on its publication. Likewise, Szechter's name as co-editor was removed from a book of documents on the peasants' strike of 1937, and most of his articles were barred from appearing in journals.

Although Szechter had been an active communist in the 1940s, disillusionment with communism then set in. Only in 1964, however, did he resign his party membership. This brought an abrupt end to his recently acquired lectureship in history at Warsaw University.

Szechter and his collaborator Nina Karsov then began to collect information on current political trials in Poland. In 1966 Nina was arrested in a ploy by the secret police to silence him or drive him abroad. He refused to cooperate, and, by series of counter-ploys – involving western publicity, the divorce of his wife, and his marriage in jail to Nina – he skilfully outplayed the authorities, had Nina freed, and in 1968 emigrated triumphantly to Britain. Here Nina and he wrote the story up in their widely acclaimed *Monuments are not Loved*, published in 1970 in several languages.

For two years Szechter was a Visiting Fellow at the London School of Economics, and 1970 Nina and he founded the publishing-house "Kontra". This brought out literary and political books of high quality in Polish, many copies finding their way into Poland by devious routes. Later he helped found, in addition, the house "Nina Karsov", to publish in Russian and English. In his last years he was translating into Polish the main works of the Russian existentialist philosopher Lev Shestov (1866-1938), with whose views he identified closely.

In his political views Szechter was deeply worried by what he saw as the inexorable drift of the West towards socialism.

Szechter was also a writer of surrealist stories. These were a good vehicle for the humour, irony, occasional anger, and keen sense of the absurd and the nightmarish which made up much of his personality. In English, the collection *Bridge in Ice* appeared in 1977 from Marion Boyars, and the satire *A Stolen Biography* was recently published by Nina Karsov.

LADY MORAN

Lady Moran, MBE, who died on July 12 at the age of 88, was Chairman of the Council of Bedford College, London, from 1959 to 1962. She was also known to a wide circle of friends as the widow of Lord Moran, MC, who was Churchill's personal physician during the war years.

She was born Dorothy Dufton in September, 1894, the daughter of Dr Samuel Felix Dufton, an HM Inspector of Schools for the West Riding. She read Natural Science at Girton College, Cambridge, and took her BA in 1916. From that year until 1918 she served in the Trench Warfare Department of The Ministry of Munitions. She was appointed MBE for her work. For one year (1918-19) she was an assistant demonstrator in Physiology at Leeds University.

In 1919 she married Charles Wilson, later Lord Moran, and there began an ideal partnership. As her husband's work extended in scope, culminating in his wartime attendance on Churchill, which involved sudden emergencies and many journeys, Dorothy Moran's light-hearted determination, her gift for friendship and – what is even more rare – companionship, became of increasing value.

Those who stayed at her country home at Marshalls Manor in Sussex, conveniently near her beloved Glyndebourne, knew her gay efficiency, and the way she coped with the exactions and difficulties of each day with some tune of Mozart on her lips. She was a great reader as well as a music lover.

MR RICHARD LEE

Ian Thomson writes:
May I add an extra note to your brief obituary?

He foresaw a definite, viable future for Hongkong in a new relationship between China and Britain. He based this on his own experience as a consultant and partner in projects that called for cooperation between the needs of the People's Republic and the resources of Hongkong.

In himself he was a bridge between the two different social, political and economic systems. In conversation earlier this year he gave instance after instance of what can be achieved by mutual trust and the will to cooperate in areas of development.

It is to be hoped that some of his spirit will permeate the talks in Peking.

MR KEITH WICKENDEN

Lord Elwyn-Jones writes:
May I add a note to your obituary for Keith Wickenden?

He had a great personal interest in the problems of mental illness and mental handicap to which he gave practical effect as a Trustee of the Mental Health Foundation.

In 1977 he chaired an appeal for the Foundation in Kent, the success of which was largely due to his leadership.

In the following years he continued to render great service to the Foundation both in and out of Parliament.



SPECIAL REPORT



Portugal

After months of uncertainty, Portugal now has its strongest parliamentary government since the 1974 Revolution ended the dictatorship. But Dr Mário Soares has come to power at a time of acute economic crisis. Richard Wigg reports.

One of the most revealing books on Portugal's contemporary politics, published just before the April general elections, is – significantly – entitled *The Illusion of Power*.

Written by a full-time political adviser to President Eanes – the presidency is a privileged though not impartial vantage point for observing Portuguese politics – it seeks to show how Portugal's Socialist and Social Democrat Parties, the country's two main political forces, each failed in their differing ways after attaining power to lead the nation and so effectively implement a programme.

After the Portuguese voters last April 25 cautiously hedged their bets, giving 36.3 per cent for the Socialists and 27 per cent to the Social Democrats (in elections held on the ninth anniversary of the armed forces' "Revolution of the Carnations" these two parties found themselves – after years of combat – with no real alternative but to form a coalition government.

Their two leaders, both lawyers but men of very distinct personality, the 59-year-old Socialist Dr Mário Soares, almost as widely known outside Portugal as at home, and Social Democrat Professor Carlos Mota Pinto, aged 47, clinging to his Coimbra university town birthplace, laboriously drew up a coalition programme and late last month obtained approval for it from the Assembly of the Republic, Portugal's single chamber parliament, by 161 votes to 67.

In parliamentary terms it is the strongest administration post-revolutionary Portugal has seen. The reforms of the 1976 Constitution, reducing the powers of the presidency, coupled with the new Government's two thirds majority further restricting his veto, give the nation the chance for the first time of a strong executive.

Yet the so called "Central Block" has come to power in the most awesome economic crisis of Portugal's modern history.

The dire economic facts of the situation overshadow, or ought to overshadow, all politics at least until the end of the 18-month long emergency austerity programme Dr Soares, Prime Minister for the second time and leading a government of national salvation, has prescribed for the country.

These facts are – foreign indebtedness, nearly $14,000m, which has doubled since the revolutionary phase ended in 1976 and is a heavy burden for a country with under ten million inhabitants; a balance of payments deficit of $3,200m, largely due to imports of essential items like cereals and oil; a chronic public sector deficit, with near bankrupt public sector enterprises, productivity figures only one fifth of the OECD average and half those of neighbouring Spain, and at least one million jobless or under employed.

Portugal has been living on borrowed petro-dollars, particularly since 1979 when the late Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, a political charmer and then Social-Democrat leader, obtained power by leading an anti-Socialist coalition government, with levels of domestic expenditure way ahead of national production. These grew in real terms at more than ten times the OECD nations' average.

The drama now in Lisbon lies not only in Dr Soares's new image of a man of action without any more verbose socialist oratory. Beside him is Dr Ernâni Lopes, aged 41, the steely new Minister of Finance and Planning, who shoulders a task which dominates the rest of the cabinet made up of nine Socialists and seven Social Democrats.

Son of a Lisbon tailor, Dr Lopes is an Independent close to the Social Democrats. Some people in Lisbon are already likening him to the young Dr António Salazar, who started his dictatorship of almost 50 years by putting the country's finances in order in the 1920s at the behest of the military.

But the parallel seems inaccurate. Dr Lopes is not a monetarist for monetarism's sake. Austerity, symbolized after his taking office by devaluation of the escudo, steeply increased fuel prices, and a slashing of food subsidies on items of popular consumption, is for him not an end in itself, but a necessity to get a grip on the nation's spendthrift economy. The economy has got to be restructured, not hived off autarchically from the outside world, as under Salazar, but in order to join the European Common Market, Portugal's only long-term salvation in Dr Lopes's view.

Portugal's contemporary mood packs a fundamental paradox. Many ordinary Portuguese openly say their country needs firm, decisive government, leadership out of the crisis. But Dr Soares, presenting his Government's programme to Parliament before the vote, shrewdly noted a tendency in the country to regard the sacrifices needed as always incumbent on "the others".

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the previous prime minister whose two and a half year administration as the longest-lived government since the end of the Revolution must take much of the blame for how Portugal's crisis has only worsened, has just warned of the risks involved in combating the dilemma for democracy itself.

"Democracy is only viable from certain economic, social, and cultural levels of development", the former magazine editor told Lisbon's *Diário de Noticias*, "and when these levels are pushed down by reason of an economic crisis or structural defects the regime itself, and not merely the government of the day, is endangered. To cut the per capita annual income from $9,000 to $8,500 is one thing, to go from $3,000 per head, which is still not yet Portugal's level, to $2,500 is very different and has totally distinct political effects".

Dr Soares, in the name of patriotism, has taken on a daunting political challenge to lead the Portuguese out of a crisis whose cure cannot fail to have high social costs. Even his ambition to run for the presidency in 1985, an open secret in Lisbon political circles when President Eanes is constitutionally ineligible to run for a third consecutive term, does not lessen his calculated political gamble.

For as Portugal's most experienced politician he is attempting to act as a bridge between the following of his own Socialist Party in the country and that of the Social Democrats.

But already his call for a "social pact", even a truce, between the social partners has not met with the hoped-for response. With more than one million jobless or under-employed, 100,000 estimated workers months behind with their wage payments and inadequate social assistance, the crisis in Portugal is a wholly different phenomenon from that of northern Europe. The IMF's recipes for a stabilization programme, prior to stand-by assistance, on which Dr Lopes is embarking *faute de mieux*, is not being tried in a faraway Latin American or Asian nation but in a country of Western Europe still struggling with structural, social and political problems of underdevelopment. Senhor Pinto Balsemão's words ought to be clear to the bankers.

The communist-run General Confederation of Labour (CGTP), Portugal's most powerful trade union organization, has a confrontational mentality and without waiting to learn the details of Dr Soares's programme, began organizing the workers against what it pronounced were "rightwing economies". It said the offered truce meant only "workers capitulation".

**A Ilusão do Poder* – 1976-82 – Joaquim Aguiar, Lisbon 1983.

The new Cabinet

Mário Soares (Soc) Prime Minister. Carlos Mota Pinto (Soc Dem) Deputy Premier and Defence. António Almeida Santos (Soc) Minister of State and Parliamentary Affairs. Ernâni Lopes (Ind) Finance and Planning. Eduardo Pereira (Soc) Interior. Jaime Gama (Soc) Foreign Affairs. Rui Machete (Soc Dem) Justice. José Seabra (Soc Dem) Education. Amândio de Azevedo (Soc Dem) Labour. António Maldonado Gonella (Soc) Health. Manuel Costa Soares (Soc Dem) Agriculture. José Veiga Simão (Soc) Industry and Energy. Álvaro Barreto (Soc Dem) Trade and Tourism. António Coimbra Martins (Soc) Culture. João Rosado Correia (Soc) Social Affairs. António Capucho (Soc Dem) Environment. Carlos Melancia (Soc) Maritime Affairs.



Dr Mário Soares: the new Prime Minister prescribes austerity

THE ECONOMY

The truth that must be told

In his speech at the swearing-in of his government last month the Prime Minister, Dr Mário Soares, solemnly announced that the moment of truth had come. It was no longer possible for Portugal to obtain overseas loans while the country continued to live beyond its means. The economy has been paralysed for several months and major public and private companies, employing thousands of workers, are on the verge of collapse with billions of escudos in debts. The state is unable to continue the subsidies that have kept these companies functioning artificially.

For the past few years Portugal has maintained a level of domestic expenditure in excess of its national production and this excess has been financed through external borrowing. Portugal's failure to adjust to the second oil shock in 1979 meant that its domestic expenditure in real terms during the past three years has increased by almost 15 per cent while the OECD countries' percentage stands at about 1 per cent. Money supply increased by 35 per cent in 1980 and 1981 and by about 27 per cent last year.

The average growth rate during the past three years was around 3.2 per cent. In 1981 the balance of payments deficit represented almost 11.5 per cent of gdp and last year the figure had risen to 13.5 per cent. These levels of deficit could only be maintained by borrowing. The external debt has almost doubled since its 1979 figure of $7.27bn became $13.46bn at the end of 1982.

On coming to power the new Socialist-Social Democrat coalition stated that many Portuguese were not yet aware of the dimensions of the crisis. It is difficult for them publicly to blame the previous management for the present situation as the Social Democrats were the majority party in the last government. Until now the effects of the crisis have mainly been felt in banking and financial circles but with the introduction of the present short-term austerity measures the whole country will share the sacrifices that these measures entail. Public awareness came quickly when, during its first week of office, the Government devalued the escudo by 12 per cent and withdrew subsidies on such essentials as bread, milk, sugar, cereals and animal feed, so increasing prices by more than 20 per cent. Petrol prices were increased last week for the second time this year.

The Government has pledged to work "until exhausted" to carry out its economic recovery and development plan for national salvation. In the short term, this means tackling the balance-of-payments deficit and the foreign debt. Long-overdue measures taken by the last caretaker government at the beginning of the year, such as raising interest rates and a surcharge on imports, are beginning to take effect and the measures now being introduced are designed to restore international banking confidence in Portugal after seven months of political uncertainty.

Short-term borrowing problems are tempered by the fact that the debt servicing ratio is around 27 per cent and by the $11.5bn of foreign exchange reserves (largely in gold) which the state has demonstrated its willingness to use.

The escudo devaluation was necessary not only as a deterrent to imports but more importantly to give the green light to emigrants and businessmen with vast amounts of foreign reserves outside the country due to continuous devaluation rumours. The Government has warned the population that wage increases cannot keep pace with the cost-of-living increases and that everyone must make sacrifices in order to put the economy on its feet again.

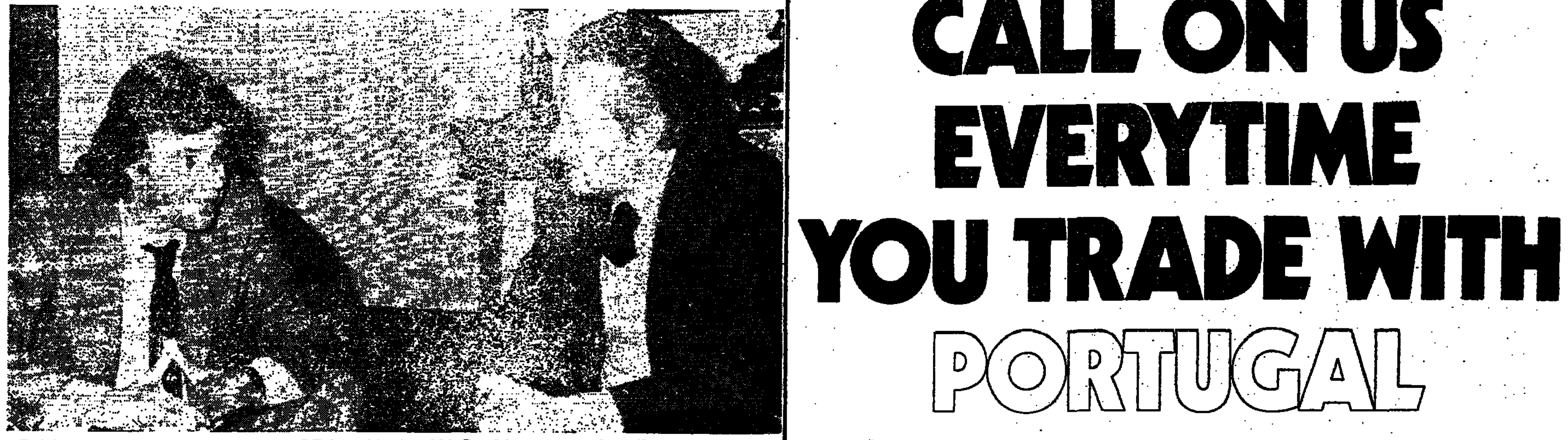
In fact, the Government has little choice in how it achieves this and negotiations with the International Monetary Fund started this month.

Also included in the 18-month short-term programme is a review of present labour laws and a freeze on all new state investment until August 31. An immediate opening-up of certain sectors of public enterprise to private investment, namely banking, insurance, cement and fertilizers, is planned. This is more a pyschological step to promote confidence and definite effects, though probably far-reaching, are unlikely to be felt in the short term. Then follows a middle and long term programme of development and modernization, especially of the state industries.

continued on page 17

IBERIA

The prickly neighbours



Dr Mário Soares, the new Portuguese Prime Minister, (right) and his Spanish counterpart, Señor Felipe González, at a previous meeting in Madrid: can the two Socialist leaders improve relations between their countries?

Portugal and Spain set maximum store on joining the European Community yet both persist with a barren policy, rooted in history, of turning their backs on each other. Relations between Lisbon and Madrid are at a new low.

When Senhor Jaime Gama, Portugal's new Foreign Minister, met Señor Fernando Morán, his Spanish opposite number, in Bonn last month he received a promise from the Spaniard of a fresh effort to improve relations as soon as possible.

An outsider might think an improvement the least two Socialist politicians from the Iberian Peninsula could set themselves as a goal. But national interests on both sides and folk memories could well prove stronger and defeat them. A meeting between President Eanes and King Juan Carlos has been quietly put back until some progress on the ground emerges.

A trade dispute between the two nations has been dragging on for more than a year. A fishing conflict with both fleets kept out of each other's waters has been allowed to continue six months after an existing agreement expired.

Portugal's fears of a dominating role by Spain if Madrid decides to join Nato's military organization have only been stilled because of the Socialist Government's decision to "freeze" Nato integration until after a referendum, probably in 1985.

Cultural exchanges are virtually non-existent and no market exists for private initiatives to prove the Governments have got it wrong.

From President Eanes down to the man in the street, the idea that Portugal's "big brother" might take over responsibility for the defence of the Iberian Peninsula under Nato is seen as reversing all Portuguese history since independence was achieved from Spain in the seventeenth century.

The Spaniards made things worse when preliminary talks about military integration were discreetly held before the Socialists arrived in power, by demanding a Nato command for themselves from the Canaries to the Balearics. Portugal's then foreign minister replied publicly, declaring Lisbon would have no objections if the Spanish Canaries were brought under Iberlant, the Nato command based on Lisbon and headed for the first time, since last year, by a Portuguese admiral.

Señor Morán recently judged it necessary to give an assurance that Spain had no intention of constricting Portugal's Nato role. But doubts exist in Lisbon about how far the Socialist Government will go in curbing the Spanish generals' "strategic thinking".

The Portuguese desire to play a bigger role in Nato has just been stressed by the new coalition Government floating the candidacy of Senhor Yasco Futscher Pereira, the previous foreign minister, as future Nato Secretary General.

However the Nato planners may draw the command structures, a basic Portuguese resistance stems from awareness that the country stands to obtain less in military assistance from its richer Nato allies when Spain's armed forces can put in their hefty demands for modernization.

Diplomats from the richer Nato countries in Lisbon privately admit Portugal has never been generously treated, though the United States enjoys a vital Atlantic base on Lajes, in the Azores, and is now negotiating for four new mainland installations.

Portugal's trade with Spain shows a four to one imbalance in favour of Madrid. Unlike Ireland, which prepared for EEC entry by opening up to Britain, Portugal is reluctant to negotiate with Madrid the second phase of a 1980 Efta agreement supposed to provide a framework for trade between Spain and Portugal before EEC entry, maintaining that Spanish exports have poured in. Madrid replies that Portuguese exports, textiles, paper pulp, shoes, tinned fish and wines, are uncompetitively priced or already "coals to Newcastle".

But it is the fishing dispute which really conveys the intransigence based on typically differing perceptions by the two nations.

Official "reminders" by Madrid of the importance of the Spanish market for Portuguese fishermen or of Portuguese dependence on Spanish electricity supplies, especially in times of drought, have gone down very badly.

Relations between the two countries' top fisheries negotiators have even been personally tense, with Lisbon's Secretary of State once protesting that the Spaniards were so aggressive that they wanted to come in fishing on to the Algarve beaches, right under the tourists' noses.

Richard Wigg

EX-TERRITORIES

On the road back to Africa

Portugal's foreign policy can be said to be one of the few political areas which remains relatively unaffected by continuous changes of government. Successive administrations may introduce differences in style, but basically the four cornerstones of its policy remain the same: to join the European Community, fidelity within Nato, to look after Portuguese emigrant communities' interests and care for Third World countries – especially in Africa.

Traditionally, Portugal has looked outwards in order to solve its internal problems. When Brazil gained independence in 1822, Portugal developed its African colonies. But when, following Portugal's 1974 Revolution, those colonies were granted a hasty and poorly-planned independence, not only were they left to the mercy of extreme left-wing elements, but Portugal was left with internal problems and no overseas outlets with which to solve them.

As the revolutionary dust has begun to settle in Portuguese Africa, so Portugal has set about reforging links with its five ex-colonies of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and São Tomé e Principe The degree of success achieved is in no small part due to the efforts of the President of Portugal, General Ramalho Eanes, whose visits to Mozambique in 1981 and to Angola in 1982, backed-up by similar visits from the then prime minister, Senhor Pinto Balsemão, set the seal on Portuguese overtures of friendship.

Both Portuguese and African economic difficulties have necessarily restricted the level of commercial cooperation, but the Africans feel at home seeking advice from people who speak the same language and know and understand their everyday problems. Improved relations have meant that Portugal can be considered a country worth consulting on questions relating to the problems of southern Africa, although the Portuguese foreign ministry prefers to play down this aspect, feeling that whatever success it may achieve in an intermediary capacity is due to the fact that it is not out to impose any particular line of thinking.

While commercial relations with the three smaller ex-colonies have continued more or less at the level of pre-independence days, in Angola and Mozambique the two years following independence brought trading almost to a standstill, with signs of recuperation becoming evident from 1978 onwards. Portugal now has commercial agreements and lines of credit with all five countries. Several commercial ventures are under way, some of them joint-ventures with, among others, the EEC, France and Sweden as partners.

In Angola, Portugal is cooperating in the modernization and enlargement of the Cambambe Dam. Fifty per cent of the planned $150m contract is scheduled to be paid in oil. Contracts in the tourist sector have already been signed and Portuguese tourist authorities are hopeful that they will play a major part in the development of tourism in Angola. Agriculture, transport and commerce are other areas benefiting from Portuguese cooperation. A record was established in 1981 for Portuguese trading in Angola with a trade balance of 12,902m escudos. However this was halved in 1982 due to Angola's internal difficulties.

In Mozambique, a contract is now being finalized calling for a Portuguese/French/Canadian venture to recoup the 400 miles of railway line from Nacala to Malawi. Again Portuguese cooperation is evident on agriculture, building, commerce and transport and on the military side there are low-level plans in such areas as the provision of uniforms.

Portuguese/Mozambique relations took some time to get off the ground and a real improvement has only been seen in the past three years. As a Portuguese diplomat put it: "The more peaceful these countries are, the more they can turn their attention to being independently nationalistic. The more they feel threatened, the more they resort to idealistic rhetoric and pull back under the Marxist umbrella."

With 600,000 Portuguese in South Africa, Portugal also enjoys good formal relations with that country. Maintaining good relations there is considered imperative if Portugal is to assist in any way in southern African negotiations.

After 500 years of being in Africa, many Portuguese feel so close to their ex-colonies that they welcome a chance to work there again, not just for commercial reasons for they are aware of Portugal's financial limitations, but also because they still desire to be part of African development.

Susan MacDonald

AGRICULTURE

Getting away from medieval methods

This year Portugal will import over half of its food; 20 years ago it was self-sufficient and agricultural exports then covered 100 per cent of agricultural imports. Today exports cover only 27 per cent.

There are many reasons for this. Despite Portugal's green and pleasant look, only 27 per cent of its land is good for farming. In addition, it suffers from backward costs, emigration and nearly a decade of unstable governments with conflicting agricultural policies. The agricultural growth rate has been negative since 1970.

When domestic demand rose sharply because of large wage increases after the 1974 Revolution, a surge of emigrant remittances and an increase in the consumer market by a million refugees from Portugal's former African territories, the country's stagnating agriculture was unable to meet the demand.

It cannot, either, meet the demands which will be put on it if Portugal enters the European Economic Community. The new Socialist-led Government is determined to enter in spite of the fact that the country's agricultural sector is among the least productive in Europe. The Government has an ambitious programme for transforming the medieval structure of agriculture. It promises to support "viable agricultural enterprises" – preferably large, privately owned ones – and farmers' associations. Among a host of other things, the programme promises to create land banks for farmers, revise the rural rent law, bring prices progressively up to EEC levels, install a system of collecting, storing and distributing products and pass a new law to change direction in agriculture.

Unless dramatic changes are made, Portugal's non-competitive agriculture will be threatened by products from the EEC. For example, its olive oil industry could be virtually wiped out by a flood of cheap vegetable oils from the Community. To avoid this, talks are at present being held on a proposal for a transition period of from four to 10 years for sensitive agricultural products.

Senhor Sevinato Pinto, of the planning department of the Ministry of Agriculture, said: "Some people believe that joining the EEC will force us to evolve, but the impact will be negative if we don't react".

Portuguese products, on the other hand, pose no threat to the EEC. Even though Portugal is the fifth largest wine producer in the world, its production would amount to only 5 per cent of the total wine production in a Community of 12. Its exports of tomatoes, almonds and onions are minimal. Portuguese negotiators point out these facts to the EEC in support of their claim that Portugal should be allowed to enter on different terms from those applying to Spain, whose products do present a threat.

Several projects are under way to improve agriculture, and some changes are evident. Electricity now reaches many remote areas. Farmers are being encouraged to form cooperatives. An agricultural college, sponsored by Britain, the United States, Norway, and Holland to prepare agricultural technicians, now has 600 students. Production in the north of the country has slightly improved through the use of better seeds, hybrid corn, fertilizers and limestone to neutralize acid soil.

Although young people still tend to leave the land, young farmers are tentatively returning, encouraged by better conditions, a lack of jobs in the cities, and prospects of eventual emigration.

The north of Portugal has a five-year regional development plan backed by $51m from the World Bank and an equal amount from the Portuguese Government. Its purpose is to improve and expand port wine growing, provide more irrigated land and more pasture for cattle and plan crop rotation. A second project backed by the World Bank is aimed at improving forestry all over the country. A third project, sponsored by the EEC, aims to prepare the wine and milk industries for accession by implanting the RICA accounting system required for EEC members.

Loans from the European Investment Bank and credit from Dutch and German institutions are also being negotiated. The United States is financing a project to correct acidity in the soil and British consultants are being called in to study the possibilities of the Douro river basin. The latter project is being financed jointly by the British and Portuguese Governments.

Northern Portugal is mountainous and the farms are small – 50 per cent have less than two hectares. One farmer may own a number of isolated plots scattered about the countryside. Farmers cling to traditional methods and are reluctant to cooperate with each other. Only the wine and dairy farmers have marketing associations.

Although emigrants have poured back enormous sums of money, it has not gone into productive investment. "First they put their money into building a big house, then they put it into more land to gain status", Professor Luis Valente de Oliveira, who is in charge of development in the north, says.

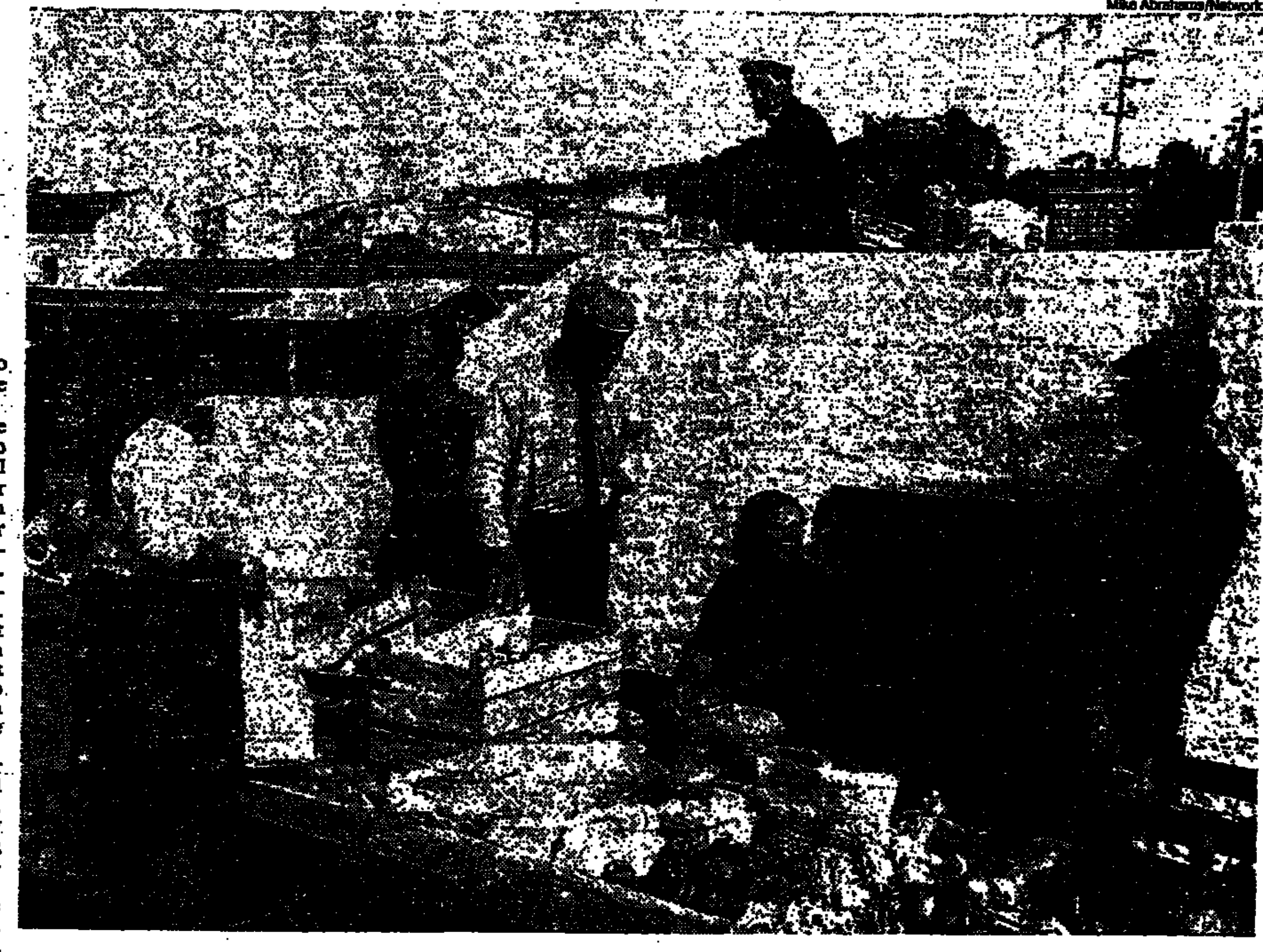
In the south, particularly in the Alentejo, the land is flat, dry and arid, and the soil is poor. Before the 1974 Revolution, there were vast estates, mostly underfarmed, belonging to absentee landlords. Many families of seasonal workers squatted on the land in abject poverty. After the Revolution, the Communist Party led them in taking over more than one million hectares of land to form 550 collectives employing 72,000 full-time workers.

Since 1976, successive Socialist and Conservative governments have been bent on wresting control from the Communists and breaking up the collectives. Farms were handed back to former owners, others were distributed or auctioned off. Credit was cut off to the collectives. Today only 362 collectives remain, with 499,000 hectares and 22,000 workers. The Communists still control the farmworkers' unions and the local governments in the Alentejo, but all is not well down on the collective farm; workers are leaving to work on private farms or going to the cities.

Other problems hinder agriculture in general. More than 10 per cent of farmers are over 65. In spite of emigration, 28 per cent of the total workforce is engaged in agriculture – a very high figure compared to the Community's.

The use of fertilizers is sparse and basic infrastructures such as roads, distribution networks, storage space, electricity and water supply are deficient. Only half of the land equipped for irrigation is being irrigated. Production prices have risen exorbitantly.

Martha de la Cal


Mike Abrahams/Network

■ Street market in Nazaré, the fishing village and resort in central Portugal: without dramatic changes, the country's non-competitive agriculture would be threatened by Common Market membership

TOURISM

Putting hotels in the right places

The tourist industry in Portugal accounts for about 5 per cent of gross national product. According to provisional Bank of Portugal figures, tourist receipts in 1982 amounted to 69,758m escudos. In recognition of this, the new Minister of Commerce and Tourism has acknowledged the economic importance of the industry and his intention to treat its problems accordingly.

Despite tourism's economic role and its importance in providing employment, it has suffered from a lack of central and co-ordinated regional planning which has resulted in a mushroom construction of hotels and holiday homes in a few main tourist areas while, until now, the rest of the country has been poorly equipped.

There are about 300 hotels in the whole of Portugal, of which about 60 per cent are concentrated in the four towns of Lisbon, Faro in the south, and Porto and Braga in the north. In some parts of the Algarve in particular, haphazard speculative building has not been accompanied by a similar growth in infrastructure, with the result that de-luxe hotels can be seen functioning in the middle of a wasteland.

Lack of access roads and amenities can be coupled with another more serious shortage – that of water. Dry winters over the past few years have caused serious scarcity during the summer. Plans to construct two more dams on the western and eastern side of the Algarve will go only part of the way to solving the problem.

Over-speculation has meant that tourist units begun eight to ten years ago still remain unfinished. Some hotels have been changed while under construction into private apartment blocks to avoid being recognized by the tourist authorities and therefore subject to taxes. If a private citizen then rents his apartment for tourist purposes, it does not necessarily come under official control.

This not only stunts the growth of the official tourist industry but also makes possible situations such as the deaths of five British holidaymakers in the Algarve last winter, as a result of faulty gas installations. After considerable bumbling when the facts were known, the authorities then undertook the mammoth task of inspecting the gas installations of all 6,000 officially recognized holiday homes, although they have no authority to inspect the others. Every one of the installations examined was in some way sub-standard.

A certificate is being issued to all units whose gas installations are up to standard, and the authorities suggest that both travel agencies and tourists ask to see these certificates when renting accommodation. Officially, it is said that not only have the deaths not affected the number of British visitors to the Algarve this year, but that the figure has increased. However, reputable travel agencies admit that the figure has dropped considerably because of the initial failure of the Portuguese authorities to demonstrate their willingness to put tourists' minds at rest.

The other main tourist area on the mainland embraces Estoril and Cascais on the outskirts of Lisbon. Its role as a summer resort is in conflict with its role as a Lisbon dormitory town. Both the connecting railway line and road which run along the attractive coastline are congested in the rush hour, and a lack of pedestrian crossings on the road in some places make reaching the beach dangerous.

Again, shortage of water and sea pollution are problems to be overcome. Around the headland north of Cascais stretch miles of beautiful beaches and unspoilt scenery but the winds off the Atlantic account for the lack of tourist development in this area.

Two of the most beautiful tourist attractions in Portugal are the islands of Madeira and the Azores. Madeira is the more touristically developed, thanks to its position nearer the mainland, but the Azores, well-known to Atlantic sailors, are starting to be developed despite their tendency to seismic activity.

Susan MacDonald

Facing the truth

continued from page 15

The nationalized sector had suffered from piecemeal management and over-staffing since the nationalization programme after the 1974 Revolution. The consequences of this policy have brought state industries such as Air Portugal and the shipping firms of Lisnave and Setenave to the verge of bankruptcy. Lisnave has suffered a series of communist-backed strikes which have all but crippled the company and resulted in the non-payment of workers' salaries. The civil construction industry, too, has declared itself on the edge of collapse and blamed among others the thriving clandestine building developers in Portugal.

Corruption and moonlighting are part of everyday life. It is estimated that the parallel economy accounts for about 20 per cent of domestic production, with contraband being one of the foremost activities. Absenteeism is another blight on productivity and one which the Government declares itself determined to combat.

The future for Portuguese industry lies in its ability to adapt to the competitiveness of European integration. Over the last 18 months some industries, such as the important textile sector, have begun to realize the economic consequences of joining the EEC and first steps are being taken to modernize and streamline production.

One of the only rays of sunlight in an otherwise gloomy panorama is the pyrites exploration taking place in the Alentejo region by the firm of Somincor.

Somincor, with a 51 per cent interest held by a Portuguese state company, and 24.5 per cent held by each of two French companies was formed in 1980, after the discovery of high grade copper ore. Extraction from the Neves-Corvo mine should begin in 1986, with a projected yearly average of a million tonnes of copper ore.

It is, as yet, unclear whether the smelting plant planned at the Sines industrial complex will be completed in time to treat the first copper concentrates, but if not, they will be exported for smelting. Lloyds Bank International is handling the international fiancing of this important $200m project. Present domestic imported copper consumption will account for only a third of the mine's final output. Other companies, including British ones, are prospecting in the area, but so far with no definite results.

SM



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Bromechanics 10p Ord (50a)	113–3
CPU Computer 5p Ord (*a)	120
Crfer 10p Ord (*a)	128
Cobra Emerald NPV (63a)	106
Framlington Grp 25p Ord (400a)	712
Gee (Cecil) 10p Ord (100a)	116+1
Gent (SR) 10p Ord	198
Gilbert House Inv 10p Ord (17½a)	21–1
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	72
Gould Laurence 25p Ord (120a)	125
Juliana's Hldgs 2p Ord (*)	330+2
K L P Group 5p Ord (115a)	108+1
MMT Computing 5p Ord (60a)	73
Maunders J Const 20p Ord (98)	105–1
Renishaw 5p Ord (*a)	156
Texas L Petroleum Com Stock	21
Tunstall Telecom 5p Ord (*a)	153+2
UTD Leasing 20p Ord (*)	141

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Jeremy Warner

Index hit by New York fall

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 4. Dealings end, July 15. Contango Day, July 18. Settlement Day, July 25.

The overnight collapse in Wall Street prices, coupled with lingering fears of higher British interest rates, was enough to push the *FT* 30 Index down by 5.2 points yesterday to closed at 676.9.

Among the leaders, **BOC**, was one of the few stocks to make any headway, gaining 6p to finish at 219p as buyers returned to the shares which have been out of favour since a recent analysts meeting.

Market sentiment and further fears about the inroduction of the new anti-ulcer drug, Zantac, sent **Glaxo Holdings** down by 15p to 830p; **Plessey** was another heavy faller, coming back 10p to 654p on the day. **GEC** fell 6p to 202p during the day, but came back to hold firm at 208p, and **ICI** was off 4p at 520p despite continuing interest from United States buyers.

A rather dull statement on prospects from Mr Anthony Pilkington, chairman of **Pilkington**, the glassmakers was enough to send the shares down 7p to 236p. In his annual statement to shareholders, he says that further redundancy and pension make-up costs will be incurred this year.

At a briefing to publicize the report, he said that this year's results are unlikely to be significantly different from last time when pretax profits fell from £53.4m to £49.9m.

Gilts closed a shade lower after the release of a £500m new government tap: £300m of 10½ per cent 1997 stock was released along with £200m of 11½ per cent Treasury stock 2001 to 2004. The *FT* Gilts Index came down by 0.03 points to 79.97.

Brengreen, unchanged at 89p, is poised to win its twelfth local authority contract for street cleaning or refuse collection. Surrey Heath is expected to confirm the £100,000 a year contract for street cleaning soon. Brengreen is also hoping to be a major beneficiery of Government plans to privatize hospital ancillary services.

Strong results from **Cable & Wireless** helped shake off fears of a further government sale of its remaining stake in the communications company. Pretax profits were up by 76 per cent at £157m, while enthusiasm for the shares was helped by news of a 50 per cent scrip issue. The shares closed up 27p at 424p.

H. P. Bulmer, the Strongbow and Woodpecker cider group, also managed exciting results with pretax profits nearly doubling to £13.3m, against £7.5m last time.

But the market was unimpressed by an accompanying statement pointing to slower future growth and the shares came back by 25p to close at 398p as investors took their profits and ran.

Dowty Group also continued yesterday's fall after a grim statement on the prospects for its mining activities. The shares were down by 9p to 119p, which is a low for the year. **Dobson Park** was also off 1½ at 59p as analysts began downgrading their long-term forecasts for the group which depends heavily on the mining industry for its orders.

Breweries were a weak market after the EEC ruling that beer prices should be brought in line with other alcohol duties in the Community. That could mean 7p extra on a pint of beer, and it sent **Allied-Lyons** shares down 3p to 137p. **Grand Metropolitan** down by 3p to 327p, **Bass** came back 2p to close at 310p.

Raine Engineering Industries, the Sheffield house-builder which also makes Fox Umbrella frames, is not due to report full year figures until October. But a strong performance in the second half, after pretax profits jumped from £68,000 to £241,000 in the first six months, suggests the shares are undervalued at 15½p.

Oils were also uncertain as **BP** lost 10p to 392p after reports that the Government is considering a sale of between 5 per cent and 7 per cent of the shares.

Fears on the Brazilian debt crisis pushed down prices among the leading banks. **Lloyds** shares fell by 14p to 526p and **Barclays** were down by 10p to 526p at the close.

On a brighter note, **Ratners**, the jewellers, reached a high for the year, rising 2p to 48p after good results. One of the biggest percentage gains of the day came at **Group Lotus**, where the recent slide in prices was countered.

There was also strong speculative interest in shares of **Inter City Investment Group**, the wholesale garment distributor, which gained 4½p to close at 52p. There has been strong interest in the shares sinceit was revealed that the group is returning to profits after two years of losses, after the Swiss group, **Metan Investments** disclosed it had taken a 7.5 per cent stake.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
104¾	96⅝	Exch	12¼% 1983	101	..	13.366	10.230
101⅞	91⅞	Exch	10% 1983	99¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	10.006	10.035
98	87¾	Fund	5½% 1982-84	98 ●	..	5.613	9.563
103¾	91⅝	Exch	11¼% 1984	100⅞	..	11.202	10.519

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
102	50⅝	Ass Leisure	97	● –2	6.4	6.5	11.1
368	136	Ass News	350	..	14.9	4.2	16.5
93	43	Ass Paper	90	–1	5.7	6.3	6.8
83	54	Atkins Bros	82	+2	7.1	8.7	41.6
160	77	Attwoods PLC	148	..	2.9	1.9	26.7
55	25	Ault & Wiborg	52	–1	1.8	3.4	17.4
59	20	Automotive Pd	35	..	2.1	6.1	..

C—E

F—H

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
148	83	Halma PLC	148	● +1	2.5	1.7	23.6
13½	8¾	Hampson Ind	12½	..	1.1b	8.6	12.8
61	21	Hanimex Corp	30	..	..e	..	4.2
163	37	Hanover Inv	123	..	2.6	2.1	45.7
224	91⅛	Hanson Trust	209	–2	6.9b	3.3	16.6
97	44	Hargreaves Grp	83	● –1	5.7	6.9	9.4
344	143½	Harris Q'nsway	278	–2	8.1	2.9	17.5

I—N

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	53	Medminster	55	..	5.9	10.7	9.9
368	215	Menzies J.	306	..	7.1	2.3	10.7
256	140	Metal Box	248	–6	16.5	6.7	9.8
58	33⅛	Metalrax	50	..	3.0	6.0	12.1
168	56	Meyer Int	142	● –5	5.4	3.8	10.2
68	28	Midland Ind	36	–1	3.7	10.3	13.6
148	82	Millotts Leis	121	..	9.9	8.2	..
137	41	Mining Supplies	50	..	..e	..	..
55	32	Mitchell Cotts	32	–½	5.2	16.2	8.8
56	17	Moben Grp	42	..	0.3	0.6	12.0
30	17	Modern Eng	26	..	..	..	..
183	119	Molins	125	–2	11.3	9.0	5.3
147	54	Monk A.	134	..	8.6	6.4	5.1
7	4	Montecatini	7	..	..	..	..

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
50	18	Montfort Knit	28	–2	..	..	..
110⅛	68	More O'Ferrall	76	..	4.2	5.6	12.2
129	76	Morgan Cruc	108	–2	10.2	9.4	22.4
248	175½	Mowlem J.	239	..	15.0b	6.3	10.1
195	110	Muirhead	134	● ..	5.7	4.3	12.0
149½	97	NSS News	106	..	4.1	3.8	9.5
25⅞	17¾	Nabisco	£25	–⅛	148	5.9	10.0

O—S

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
35	14	Solicitors Law	29	..	..	..	..
637	360	Sotheby P.B.	635	–2	9.1	..	..
215	139½	Spirax-Sarco	212	..	7.1b	3.4	16.8
56	14	Staffs Potts	51	..	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	108	..	7.1	6.6	29.4
82	40	Stakis PLC	78½	..	2.6	3.4	13.2
324	143¾	Standard Tel	294	+6	8.6	2.9	22.8
74	32	Stanley A. G.	38	+1	..	..	29.9
370	208	Steel Bros	370	..	16.4	4.4	8.6
222	127	Steetley Co	201	–2	10.0	5.0	31.3
114	25	Steinberg	110	–2	0.0e	..	..
40	29	Streeters	28	–1	..	..	9.5
59	21	Strong & Fisher	36	..	2.4	6.6	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	167	+1	6.3	3.8	9.4

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	31	+4	..e	..	8.3
71	23	Suter Elec	51	● ..	2.5	4.9	
141½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	140½	–½			

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
37	18	N Throg Inc 83	35		3.1	9.0	
27	23	Do Cap	23				
204	91	New Tokyo	195	–2	..		
231	125	North Atlantic	213	–1	3.9	1.8	
160	113	Nth Sea Assets	118		4.0	3.4	

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	278	Moran	305	..			
150	95	Surmah Valley	130	h ..	5.7	4.4	

MISCELLANEOUS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
40½	31	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£39½	..	500	13.0	
60	17½	Gt Nthn Tele	£58	..	150	2.6	26.3
63½	39	Milford Docks	41	r ..	0.1b	0.3	
135	78	Nesco Inv	78	..	10.0	12.8	
40½	31	Sunderlnd Wtr	£38	..	500	13.2	

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
410	180	Air Call	328	..	8.0	3.4	15.6
250½	53	Berkeley Exp	53	–3	..		
261	110	Cornell Hldgs	165	+4	..		
125	88	Ecobric Ord	98	..	..	..	
192	43⅛	Good Relations	190	..	3.3	1.8	35.9
430	74½	Merrydown Wine	365	–10	7.1	2.0	15.3
197	100	Metal Bulletin	133	..	8.6	6.4	12.6
165	142	Microlease	160	..	2.9b	1.8	..
213	106	Miles 33	195	..	2.9	1.5	20.8
48	26	New Court Nat	42	..	1.4	3.4	16.6
39	13	Owners Abroad	23	..	0.7	3.1	10.3
148	130	Securiguard	131	..	2.5	1.9	28.3
18½	12	S.W. Resources	16½	..	0.8	4.8	

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 13	Market rates (close) July 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5275-1.5330	$1.5285-1.5295	0.05-0.10c disc	0.12-0.17c disc
Montreal	$1.8815-1.8835	$1.8840-1.8850	0.03-0.07c disc	0.20-0.10c prem
Amsterdam	4.41-4.45f	4.41½-4.42½fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	5-4½c prem
Brussels	79.05-79.55f	79.10-79.20f	10c prem-par	25-15c prem
Copenhagen	14.15-14.23k	14.15½-14.16½k	140-20ore prem	235-105ore prem
Dublin	1.2490-1.2580p	1.2500-1.2510p	41-48p disc	109-124p disc
Frankfurt	3.94½-3.97½m	3.95-3.96m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅞-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	181.00-182.25e	181.25-181.75e	125-290c disc	380-885c disc
Madrid	225.75-227.00p	226.00-226.30p	275-400c disc	930-1180c disc
Milan	2338-2348lr	2338½-2339½lr	12½-14½lr disc	41-45lr disc
Oslo	11.16-11.21k	11.16½-11.17½k	330-430ore disc	890-995ore disc
Paris	11.88-11.95f	11.88½-11.89½f	2½-3½c disc	11½-13½c disc
Stockholm	11.74-11.79k	11.74-11.75k	160-225ore disc	395-470ore disc
Tokyo	365-369½y	366½-367½y	1.03-0.87y prem	3.16-2.88y prem
Vienna	27.75-27.95sch	27.75-27.83sch	115-90gro prem	345-295gro prem
Zurich	3.22½-3.25½f	3.23¼-3.24¼f	1½-1c prem	4⅛-3⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was down 0.1 at 84.9.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9 Low 8

Week Fixed: 8¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9¹⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	9¹⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	9½	3 months	9⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9½-9⅜	1 month	10⅛
2 months	9¹⁵⁄₃₂-9⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	10³⁄₃₂
3 months	9²⁵⁄₃₂-9²³⁄₃₂	3 months	10³⁄₃₂
6 months	9¾-9⅝	6 months	10⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10-9¾	7 months	10½-10⅛
2 months	10¼-10	8 months	10⅝-10¼
3 months	10¼-10	9 months	10⅝-10¼
4 months	10⅜-10	10 months	10⅝-10¼
5 months	10⅜-10	11 months	10⅝-10¼
6 months	10⅜-10	12 months	10⅝-10¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9½-9⁷⁄₁₆	6 months	10⅛-10¹⁄₁₆
3 months	9²⁷⁄₃₂-9¾	12 months	10¹¹⁄₃₂-10¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8½	3 months	10
7 days	8¾	6 months	10⅛
1 month	9½	1 year	10½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8½ Close 20

1 week	9¹⁄₁₆-8¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	10⅜-10¼
1 month	9⁹⁄₁₆-9⁷⁄₁₆	9 months	10⅜-10¼
3 months	10-9⅞	12 months	10⁹⁄₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 10 6 months 10⅛

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7495-1.7645
Bahrein	0.5750-0.5780
Finland	8.5310-8.5710
Greece	128.30-130.20
Hongkong	10.9440-10.9840
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4470-0.4500
Malaysia	3.5495-3.5795
Mexico	220-235
New Zealand	2.3290-2.3490
Saudi Arabia	5.2840-5.2940
Singapore	3.2435-3.2735
South Africa	1.6735-1.6885

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2217-1.2227
† Canada	1.2325-1.2328
Netherlands	2.8870-2.8885
Belgium	51.76-51.80
Denmark	9.2650-9.2700
West Germany	2.5860-2.5870
Portugal	118.00-119.00
Spain	148.20-148.30
Italy	1528-1529
Norway	7.3025-7.3075
France	7.7750-7.7800
Sweden	7.6870-7.6900
Japan	239.75-239.90
Austria	18.21-18.22
Switzerland	2.1140-2.1155

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US$0.8111-0.8114

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8¾-9¼; seven days, 9⅛-9¼; one month, 9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆; three months, 10³⁄₁₆-10¹⁄₁₆; six months, 10½-10⅜.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $426.50 (an ounce); pm, $427.25 close, $425.50.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $436-439.5 (£286-287).

Sovereigns* (new): $100-101 (£65.25-66).

* Excludes VAT

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 676.9 down 5.2
FT Gilts: 80.00 up 0.03
FT All Share: Datastream's estimate was 431.0 down 0.97
Bargains: 19,030
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 93.60 down 0.21

New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1193.91 down 4.61
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8883.60 down 53.61
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1026.55 down 0.56
Amsterdam: Index 143.8 down 2.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 955.80 down 9.6
Sydney: A O Index 621.8 up 1.6
Brussels: General Index 128.59 down 0.89
Paris: C A C Index 125.50 down 0.6
Zurich: S K A Index 288.00 down 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5290 down 25pts
Index 84.9 down 0.1
DM 3.9550 up 0.0100
FrF 11.8900 down 0.0300
Yen 367 down 1.75
Dollar
Index 126.0 down 0.2
DM 2.5860
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5310
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.574191
SDR £0.692737

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10½
Discount market loans week fixed 8¾
3 month interbank 10-9⅞

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 3/16-10 5/16
3 month DM 5¼-5⅛
3 month Fr F 14⅛-14

US rates
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 9⅝
Treasury long bond 91¼-91⅜

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983, Inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $426.50; pm $427.25 – close $425.50
New York latest: $427.25
Krugerrand* (per coin): $438-$439.50 (£286-£287)
Sovereigns* (new): $100-$101 (£65.25-£66)
*excludes VAT.

Profit hope for Ratners

Ratners, the jewelry chain, suffered a pretax loss of £350,000 for the year to April 6, against a profit of £891,000 for the previous 12 months. But the loss for the whole year shows a substantial improvement on the £1.1m setback for the first half, and a profit is forecast for 1983-84.

Trading has gained momentum since Christmas and continued to be strong in the first months of the present financial year. So the board is recommending that the final dividend be held at 2.33 gross making 3.33p gross, also the same, for the year.

After tax, losses were reduced to £325,000 after an extraordinary gain of £108,000 from property disposals, and Ratners managed to restrict the increase in overheads to 6 per cent. Total sales were marginally up at £25.9m.

● **POSGATE SUSPENSION:** Lloyd's of London said yesterday that a sub-committee of the council of Lloyd's had decided to issue to Mr Ian Posgate a further direction of administrative suspension. The further period of administrative suspension will be for five months and will be effective from July 26, when the existing direction expires.

● **BUNZL TERMS:** Following exchange of contracts Bunzl, the packaging, paper, filters and distribution group, yesterday issued a letter to shareholders outlining the terms of the proposed acquisition of the packaging consultants, Inc/Mac-Pak Group of companies, announced on May 11.

● **AIRLINES DISPUTE:** Government intervention in the transatlantic dispute over a £600m American lawsuit against world airlines including British Airways and British Caledonian will be challenged in the Court of Appeal.

Privatization success maintains impressive growth record

Cable and Wireless beats all City forecasts with 76% climb in profits

By Wayne Lintott

Cable and Wireless, one of the Government's first major privatisation sales in 1981, has maintained its impressive growth record by easily beating the best of the City's profit forecasts for its full year figures.

The company reported pretax profits soaring by 76 per cent to £157m for the year ended March, 1983, against £89m the year before. A one-for-two scrip issue is an added bonus for shareholders who also receive a final dividend of 5p making a total of 8.2p for the year, up from 6.6p the year before.

The Government still owns 50 per cent of the issued capital plus one ordinary share, and has stated its intention to maintain its majority shareholding. On the issued capital, the Government stands to net around £10m on the dividend payment.

With 270m shares issed – the Government supports the board – Cable & Wireless could become a prime contender for any Government sell-off of private assets to help bring the Government spending and borrowing requirement back under control.

Mr Ernest Potter, finance director, said he was not surprised that analysts had failed to come anywhere near the Cable's profit performance. The highly complex nature of the business made it extremely unlikely that they would ever be able to predict the outcome accurately.

Mr Eric Sharp, chairman, did sound one note of warning: "The profits for the current year will not be significantly different from those reported."


Sharp: sounded one note of warning on present year's figures

The fall in the value of the pound played a significant part in the overall figures. Had profits been translated into sterling at last year's higher exchange rate, pretax profits would have been £11m lower.

But Mr Sharp did dismiss City claims that much of this year's profit derived from gains made on the company's £100m cash holding.

He said that far too much importance had been placed on the cash holdings. That amount had not grown over the year and much more was earned on trade than was earned by interest payments. "And anyway," said Mr Potter, "the City is mistaken in its belief that that money was all on deposit. Much of it had been used in the company's leasing agreements and working capital requirements."

The increase in profits, Mr Potter added, was a direct result of the reorganization of the last two years which placed greater profit responsibility on area managers.

Mr Sharp was emphatic that the talks between the unofficial cabinet of Hongkong and the British Prime Minister would not exercise an influence overthe company's increasing exposure to Far East trade.

The People's Republic of China already owned 51 per cent of the new company which would be handling the communications of the major oil companies exploring in Chinese waters.

Mr Sharp added that the annual report, to be issued on April 9, 1984, would deal with several points not covered in this statement.

C&W shares jumped 27p to 424p a share, which means the Government could raise £575m if it chose to sell its holding.

Latest gilt tranches likely to appeal

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Bank of England took advantage of another stable day in the gilts market to announce two tranches of existing Government stock. The tranches, £300m of 10½ per cent Exchequer1997 and £200m of 11¾ per cent Treasury 2001-2004 will be available from tomorrow but will not be operated as a stocks.

The City has been waiting nervously for a resumption of gilt sales in the belief that the Government has fallen well behind in its funding programme. Ine Tuesday, the remains of the 2½ per cent index-linked convertible 1999 were sold out after the Government broker cut the price, but dealers reported heavy switching out of other stocks.

However there was some optimism yesterday that the two latest traches would break the logjam and would be well received.

For the first time since November 1981, the Government is making a conventional issue maturing beyond 2000, and this is expected to appeal to long-term funds.

"The Government has clearly recognized that there is an appetite for longer dated stock and done a tiny bit to fulfil it," one dealer said yesterday.

After Tuesday's rally, the gilts market recovered earlier small losses yesterday and in quiet trading ended the day with gains of about £⅛ at the long-end of the market and short-dated stocks unchanged or marginally easier.

By making the new tranches available from tomorrow the authorities will be hoping to soak up funds from the non-bank private sector before the end of the banking month next Wednesday. This would help to take some of the steam out of money supply growth which has been running well above government targets.

For some time the Government has been steering clear of the long end of the bond market in an attempt to encourage the corporate sector to go back into the fixed interest debenture market and because it did not want to issue high-yielding, long-dated stock when inflation was expected to stay low.

However, the City still believes that the Government may be forced to make further issues of long-dated stock if it is to satisfy its funding needs.

Argentina to clear interest arrears

Buenos Aires, (Reuter) – Argentina will pay interest arrears for May which have accrued on its public sector external debt with the final $300m (£197m) tranche of a $1.1bn bridging loan from creditor banks, according to government sources.

Interest on the public sector external debt has been paid to the end of April, and June payments are also up to date. But those for May are still outstanding.

Bankers said this could be Argentina's way of tidying its account while impressing creditors of the need for fresh funds.

The sources declined to say how much the interest arrears for May amounted to, but they said that their payment with the final tranche of the bridging loan was in accordance with an agreement between Argentina and an advisory committee of creditor banks.

Disbursement of the $300m has been held up because banks originally wanted Argentina to clear public debt interest arrears before receiving the money.

● A three-year refinancing of overdue trade debts was signed by 25 international banks yesterday, Barclays Bank International announced. The banks are refinancing about $1.6bn arrears on letters of credit. The loan is repayable monthly starting next January

WALL STREET

Stocks drift lower

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks continued their gradual decline yesterday in sluggish trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down about 4 1-2 points to 1,193 in early trading. Declines were 5-to-2 over advances. Mr Keith F Pinsoneault, research director at Underwood Neuhaus & Co, expected sloppy market for a while longer. "The 1,180 support-level in the Dow may not hold. But we have already seen significant corrections in the high technology and more volatile issues so I would be surprised to get a general correction here," he said.

International Business Machines was unchanged at 120 5-8; American Telephone & Telegraph 62 1-2, up 1-8; General Motors 70 1-4, up 1-4; American Express 66 1-8, down 3-8; Alleghany 84 3-8, up 1 1-8; Honeywell 110, down 1 5-8; Masonite 44 1-4, down 1 1-4; Amerada Hess 29 3-8, down 3-8; Data General 63 3-4, up 4 1-8; Digital Equipment 114 1-2, down 1-8; Baxter Travenol 57 1-4, down 7-8 and Merck 57 1-4, down 1 1-2.

Tandy was up 3-4 to 46 7-8; Superior Oil up 1-8 at 37 1-8; St. Regis Paper up 7-8 at 27 5-8; Texas Instruments up 1 1-2 to 123 3-4; Aydin Down 1 7-8 to 55 1-8; General Electric down 1-4 at 52 1-4 and CPC International down 5-8 at 37.

Brazil confident of extension

Brasilia (AP-Dow Jones) – The Brazilian Government's three top economic leaders met yesterday with bankers form the International Monetary Fund to iron out differences and come up with a compromise to release a $411m loan.

The meetings took on extra weight this week when the Bank for International Settlements said it would not extend Brazil's Friday deadline to repay $400m.

The government has refused to comment on its plans for repayment or elaborate on the substance of the talks.

The IMF money, which was due at the end of May, was postponed because of Brazil's failure to follow the agreed economic outline. Inflation, now running at about 127 per cent, is almost 40 points higher than promised. Public sector overspending was $1bn for the first quarter of this year.

The BIS loan was extended until the end of June after the IMF delayed the $411m loan. It again gave Brazil another 15 days. But the BIS said on Monday that it would not extend its repayment time.

Dispite Dr Fritz Leutwiler, president of the BIS, saying that Brazil would not get another extention. Senhor Ernane Galveas, Brazil's finance minister, said yesterday in Caracas that he was expecting a favorable decision from the BIS. He said he was waiting for the BIS board to meet – but it does not meet until September.

And sources close to the BIS said it was highly unlikely that Dr Leutwiler, would have taken a hardline position against Brizil without the full assent of his board.

Monetary sources noted, however, that the central bankers involved in making high–level BIS decisions such as an extension of a loan to Brazil, are in regular contact with each other and that a decision could probably be reached quickly outside the confines of the regular board meeting.

If Brazil does not come up with the money, there would not be a "moratorium" or "default". A moratorium would have to be declared by Brazil, and default is an action by the lender.

Brazil has been hit by strikes in protest against government measures and by severe rain storms in the South that threaten billions of dollars in losses to crops. The strikes were sparked by state-run oil refinery workers who said that the Government's plans to cut public sector spending would lead to job lay-offs.

The plans call for salary cuts and reductions of benefits, but does not apply to any of the thousands of workers employed by the Government. The workers reasoned that the companies would fire veterans and employ new workers. The average worker earns less than $150 a month.

In recent months, the Government has also raised some taxes, lifted the price of petrol 45 per cent and devalued the country's currency by 23 per cent to encourage exports.

The country has a foreign debt estimated at $90bn.

International Signal in new rights issue

By Philip Robinson

International Signal & Control Group, the American-based electronics weapons company, yesterday asked London investors for more cash. It is the group's second big fund-raising exercise in less than a year.

Since International Signal came to the London market last October, it has raised £76.25m, from non-American investors. Americans are barred from owning the shares.

When the group came to market, it raised £30m via an offer for sale. Now it is raising £43.5m, partly to buy a US-based defence company and partly to pay off four directors and two shareholders who took on $20m worth of debt before International Signal went public.

The company is first giving shareholders one free share for one already owned and then offering 34.6 million new shares for sale by tender to the public at a minimum tender price of 125p. Of those shares, 10 million are being bought from the directors and shareholders who took on past debt.

The remaining shares will be sold to finance the £28.4m purchase of the Marquardt Company, a California-based weapons group, whose largest customer is the US Defence Department.

Marquardt had sales of $65.8m (£43m) for the year to the end of last April on which it made pretax profits of $5.3m (£3.4m).

Its acquisition will mean that the geographical sales of International Signal will be balanced about 50/50 between the US and the rest of the world.

International Signal came to London for its share quote rather than New York because the American disclosure requirements would demand it names its customers in the Middle East, Africa and South America.

Marquardt is at present a subsidiary of CCI, an Oklahoma-based trucking company. When the deal goes through, Mr Ken Woodgrift, Marquardt's president and chief executive officer, will sign a five-year contract with Marquardt.

International Signal is not making a profit forecast as an expression of confidence in connexion with the tender offer, but says that orders are at record levels and profits and dividend will be higher his year.

For the year to the end of March, 1963, pretax profits were $15m, about $1m above those forecast at the time of the first offer for sale. The figure compares with a $5.3m profit for 1982.

IN BRIEF

● **ANGUSTUS OFFERS:** Offers were already coming in yesterday for parts, or all of Augustus Barnett, the 240-branch wineshop chain which collapsed on Monday when dirctors requested National Westminster Bank to appoint a receiver. A full statement on debts has yet to emerge from the directors.

● **TRAFALGAR MOVE:** Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, said the company intended to pursue the acquisition of peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. (P&O) "with vigour". He reiterated Trafalgar's view that a merger would benefit both companies.

● **STORE SHAKEUP:** S and U Stores, Birmingham based consumer credit group, is asking shareholders the approve a capital reorganization which will allow it to waive arrears of dividends payable to holders of its preferred ordinary shares of £855,203. The directors say the company's progress is being handicapped by these contingencies and that repayment of loans by directors to the company and the dividend arrears would seriously weaken the group.

● **OVER SUBSCRIBERS:** New Issue DPCE Holdings, the Wokingham-based computer maintenance company, announced that its offer of 3,869,000 5p shares – about a third of the capital – was oversubscribed 2.7 times at the striking price of 200p. The employees took up their full allocation of 101,554 shares subscribing over £200,000 in new capital.

City Editor's Comment

Amex steps into the supermarket

American Express's $1bn takeover on Tuesday of the assets of Alleghany Corporation is the latest and largest of a series of purchases the group has made on its way to becoming one of the leaders of the financial services industry.

Only six months ago, Amex spent $550m buying the non-US part of Trade Development Bank and in 1981 it bought the second biggest New York brokerage house, Shearson, Loeb, Rhoades, for $930m.

Investors Diversified Services, Alleghany's main asset, gives Amex a big foothold in mutual funds in the US, where IDS has more than $15bn of assets owned and under management, and also makes it much bigger in life assurance business.

However, the key to the deal is IDS's 4,100-strong sales force. Whereas the last two big acquisitions made by Amex were designed to gain a foothold in the top end of the market – the high net worth individuals with money to invest – IDS's door-to-door sales force, gives Amex direct access to the mass middle-market in the US. This, Amex reckons, means 33 million households where people earn between $35,000 to $60,000.

The interesting point here, though, is that there is no evidence that people in this section of the market want the sophisticated financial services which American Express claim to offer.

What they may want, and what they may be persuaded to buy by the itinerant sales force is more likely to be the typical middling quality insurance and savings programmes. But these, though potentially profitable, are nevertheless a far cry from the jet-setting world of the Trade Development Bank. The question then is whether the group really can service such a diverse range of customers from the world's richest to the average Middle West white collar. One suspects that they cannot, that Amex has been seduced by all the talk of financial supermarkets and one stop shopping for financial services, and has lost sight of the difficulties inherent in being all things to all investors.

Castle in the air

It is an adage that when a company moves to a new head office it is time to sell the shares – but seldom has it proved more relevant than in the case of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Yesterday one of its executives confirmed what the rumour mill had been saying for some weeks – that the new head office building at present under construction in the colony is running massively over budget, and will cost at least HK$5bn (£450m) to complete.

The true figure could be even higher because there are still several outstanding claims to be resolved, with the top range of estimates coming out at more than £700m. Even if the lower figure is closer to the mark, the bank will have spent almost as much on its head office as it offered for the Royal Bank of Scotland, and about as much as it paid for Marine Midland, one of the larger banks in New York.

If the board is embarrassed about this profligate use of its shareholders' money, it is not admitting so in public. So far the one serious economy to have been made in cutting the cost of the structure appears to be in dispensing with the helicopter pad – on the not unreasonable grounds that there is nowhere in Hongkong to go by helicopter.

That is probably a start – but it is hardly enough to restore shareholders' confidence that the building constitutes the best possible use for their money.

Magnet chief predicts upturn

Demand for building products is going from strength to strength, according to Mr Sam Oxford, chairman of Magnet and Southerns, the timber group.

Since the beginning of May, the sales volume of the joinery products group, had risen by 14 per cent, Mr Oxford said. "Things are considerably better than a year ago. We have spent a lot of money getting ourselves ready to cope with such a sharp upturn and we may well now be on the threshold of such a scene."

Mr Oxford was reporting figures for the year to the end of March, which shows that the group exceeded the forecast of pre-tax profits of not less than £24m made at the time of the £27m rights issue in February.

Magnet and Southerns
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £24.59m (£19.1m)
Stated earnings 9.6p (7.4p)
Turnover £161.59m (£136.35m)
Net final dividend 2.2p (3.33p)
Share price 156p down 10p Yield 3.6%

Profits rose from £19.1m to £24.59m on sales up by 19 per cent to £161.59m. The group cites the upturn in housing starts, completions and refurbishment work as the main reason for buoyant trading. The branch network, which already this year has been expanded by nine with a further 15 planned before the end of next March, has also boosted trade.

"Providing there is no catastrophe round the corner our prospects for this year and for the future are very good" added Mr Oxford. However, in the stock market, which has grown used to buoyant results from companies in the building materials sector, Magnet and Southern shares fell [illegible]

The company is to [illegible] new factory for timber components and roof [illegible] and has also taken [illegible] increase its production [illegible] kitchen units. A site has [illegible] secured for a factory to [illegible] glass tempering plant [illegible] commitments on these [illegible] and the branch opening programme amount to £20m

'Constructive' discussions sufficient to help index's recovery

Hongkong talks boost Hang Seng

By John Lawless

The second day of talks in Peking on the future of Hongkong were described as "useful and constructive" yesterday, and were sufficient to recover a first hour's trading loss of eight points on the Hand Seng index.

It finished just 0.56 off at 1026.55. Combined turnover for the regular half-day session was light, at HK$126.5m against HK$210.2m for Tuesday's full day.

In the absence of developments – unlikely, given that the talks have been adjourned until July 25 – Hongkong brokers say the market will stay near current levels.

It was left to analysts overseas to take a more dispassionate, longer view – and, in London, optimism was obviously growing.

"Three or four weeks ago, everybody was looking for bad news", said Mr Chris Langley of stockbrokers Grieveson Grant, "and exaggerating it. Hence the market has been sluggish. Now it had turned right round. People are looking on the positive side."

Early in the year, lack of confidence had sent local money into foreign currency accounts. Manufacturers had not been repatriating cash earned overseas.

This caused the HK dollar to slide to $8.80 against the US dollar. "Although it had been slightly better, it is now back around 7.17," said Mr Longley. "The whole atmosphere is totally different. A lot of business in Hongkong are investing."

Significantly, textiles shares have been performing well – in anticipation of increased orders from an improving world economy. In the old boom days, second-line property companies would have been next to shift upwards. "And the better ones, those not riddled with debt, have been performing quite well", Mr Langley added.

London institutions have been investing in safe stocks: manufacturers and utilities. But the market has been fuelled more recently by American funds. The most encouraging sign of all is the renewed flow of local funds," he said.

The absence of a significant political statement in the next couple of months could see the market losing 100 points. "If we do get one, though, it could get to go up 200," he concluded.

Most brokers agree that, unless the talks founder badly, Hongkong stocks now look a good buy.

"I am a roaring bull," said Mr Toby Heale, partner in James Capel, and that broker's South-East Asia specialist.

But he added the warning: "When the market goes, it will go with a whoosh. One corporate deal will break the log-jam, and once the money-go-round starts, the whole sector will take off."

"A lot hangs on industrial recovery," said Mr Heale, "and here Hongkong is very strong. Firms have orders in hand through to April, 1984 – just like Jaguar in the UK."

Although political pundits have been predicting that a definitive statement of Hongkong's future might be 18 months or two years off, most stock market specialists are now confident that it will be made before the middle of next year.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Bulmer figures flatten sunny profits predictions

H. P. Bulmer Holdings
Year to 29.4.83
Pretax profit £13.32m (£7.51m)
Stated earnings 19.64p (11.60p)
Turnover £89.38m (£71.32m)
Net final dividend 2.24p making 4.2p (2.52p)
Share price 298p down 25p Yield 2%

Given the way in which the hot weather of the last two weeks has boosted the share price of H P Bulmer, the cider maker, it was hardly surprising that the release of the company's yearly results yesterday caused disappointment.

Market forecasts of the results had risen with the temperature and by yesterday morning one or two wild souls were predicting that profits would more than double. They rose by only 77 per cent at the pretax level and the directors realistically warn shareholders that although they will be higher again in the current year, they cannot possibly match that rate of growth again.

The shares duly fell 25p to 298p where even after the 67 per cent hike in dividends last year, the yield is still a demanding 2 per cent.

Cider has been one of the few alcoholic drinks to have shown any sales growth in the last two years. In calender 1982, the cider market of which Bulmer has more than half rose by a fifth. The growth slowed considerably during the first four months of this year and the market flattened out entirely during May and most of June.

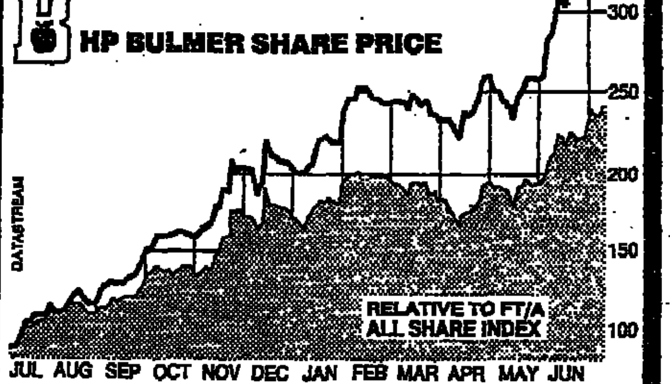
The hot weather has brought the drinkers flooding back to the pumps and trading conditions are more buoyant than ever. Such sales levels cannot possibly persist but there is no reason for believing – as some do – that cider has gone ex-growth.

The industry argues that there is still considerable scope left for penetrating the licensed trade.

But even if cider produces a volume-growth of say 10 per cent this year, which would be good going, the four-point margin increases to 20 per cent that Bulmer saw in 1982-83, will plainly be absent this year.

Last March, the group increased prices by 6 per cent taking to 13 per cent the increase that fell into the company's last financial year. At the same time it promised that prices would be held for the next 12 months, so it would be surprising if profits this year increase by much more than the rise in sales.

But a return to the black by overseas interests and a better contribution from other drink operations are likely and the company's shares do not look unduly high given that the state of the balance sheet has improved during the period of very rapid expansion.



Lennons

Lennons Group
Year to 2.4.83
Pretax profit £542,000 (£1.48m)
Turnover £94.59m (£91.89m)
Net/final dividend 0.6p mkg 0.85p
Share price 32p Yield 3.78
Dividend payable 26.8.83

Lennons Group, the Merseyside-based food and drinks retailer, is another victim of the tough times and wafer-thin margins in the wine and spirits trade, of which the latest reminder was the collapse into receivership of the Augustus Barnett chain.

Lennons gets a third of its turnover from wines and spirits sales and its loss in this business – the first ever amounted to £381,000 compared with a £442,000 profit in the previous year. By contrast, food did better and the operating profit only marginally at £924,000 compared with £1.04m the previous year.

Lennons which closed a couple of unprofitable supermarkets in rationalization moves, has also closed half a dozen branches in the drinks sector.

This and an apparently successful experiment with later opening hours at the off-licences has helped produce a second-half improvement with the drinks operation loss being kept to £74,000.

There was a better-than-expected recovery in food retailing in the second half, with a large new-style supermarket at Mold, Clwyd, opening in the autumn as part of Lennons' switch to more modern stores. This was reflected in the group's second-half performance which produced a profit of £677,282 compared with £266,143 in the previous second half.

The group is showing signs of moving in the right direction and analysts are looking next time for pretax profits possibly reaching £1m with the dividend staying at its present severely reduced level.

A group like this, rich in assets, is still an obvious takeover target. There have been reports of a number of retail groups looking them over in the past few months. But with things as they are in wines and spirits a sell-off by Lennons of this side of its business, much speculated about in the past, seems now to be unlikely.

Metal prices

There are as many ways of looking at metal prices as skinning a cat. It is a reasonable supposition that the upward trend evident in most cases from the beginning of the year will continue, albeit gently on average. But the extent of the recovery is distorted by currency fluctuations.

A chart prepared by Shearson/American Express for its mid-year market review makes the point clearly. If prices are translated into dollars at prevailing rates and rebased on an index of 100 at the end of 1978, no metal is within respectable distance of the peaks attained in 1979/80.

To take the extremes of performance, at the end of May aluminium, the strongest market, stood at 140 compared with 160 in 1980; over the same period lead, the worst performer, has tumbled from 183 to 65.

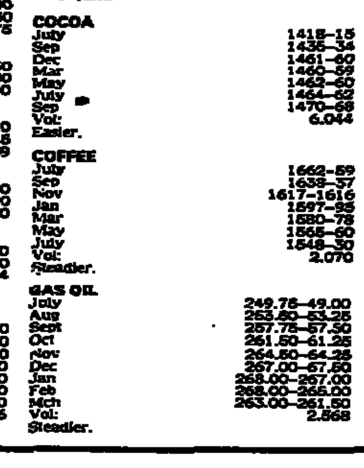
The optimists, whose number grows daily on the metal markets, will doubtless contend that this proves how big a bull phase is ahead. That may be so.

But the burden of the argument is that indexing in dollars irons out the distortions caused by currency fluctuations. Take aluminium again: its price rise this year on the London Metal Exchange has been 60 per cent in sterling, but only 50 per cent in dollars.

The conventional solution has been to hedge metals, the raison d'etre of terminal markets. But more and more, there is a need to hedge currencies

Currency futures markets, such as the London International Financial Futures Exchange, should benefit from the trend. Metal market users will need more services than a single market can provide.

COMMODITIES

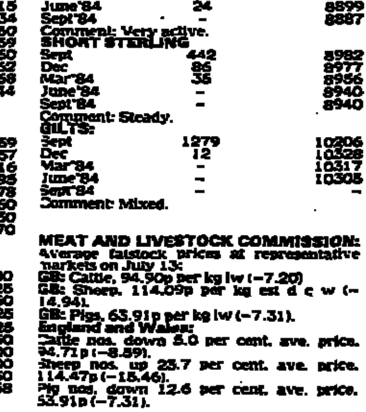


LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1108.00–1109.50
Three months	1118.00–1118.50
T/O:	21,000
Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1061.00–1064.00
Three months	1082.00–1083.00
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8640–8650
Three months	8640–8645
T/O:	680
Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8640–8650
Three months	8640–8645
T/O:	Nil.
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	263.00–264.00
Three months	273.00–273.50
T/O:	2,575
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	472.50–473.50
Three months	486.50–487.00
T/O:	2,100
Steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	797.5–798.0
Three months	816.2–816.5
T/O:	39
Steady.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	983.00–984.00
Three months	1010.00–1011.00
T/O:	2,650
Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3150–3160
Three months	3225–3230
T/O:	294
Mainly carries.	

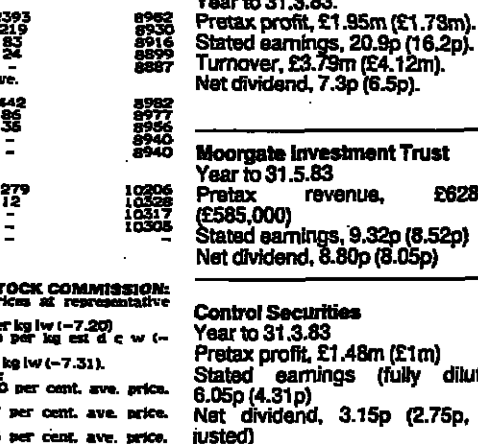
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jly	425.00–427.00
Aug	427.00–427.40
Sep	430.50–432.00
Oct	434.80–436.00
Nov	438.00–440.00
Dec	441.80–442.50
Jan	445.00–446.50
Vol:	626
Slightly easier.	



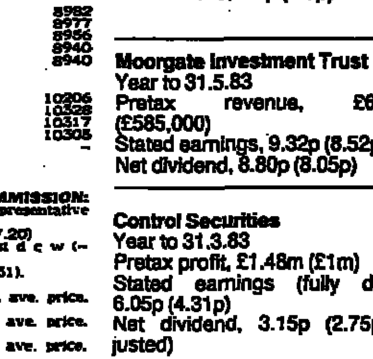
LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

SUGAR	
Aug	173.50–73.25
Dec	185.00–84.00
Mar	193.30–93.25
May	196.25–96.00
Vol:	3.3030
Quietly steady.	
RUBBER	
Aug	803–95
Sept	800–85
Oct/Dec	830–02
Jan/Mar	824–25
Apl/Jne	843–41
July/Sep	862–61
Oct/Dec	881–80
Jan/Mar	900–98
Apl/Jne	917.16
Vol:	32.
Very quiet.	
COCOA	
July	1418–15
Sep	1435–34
Dec	1461–60
Mar	1460–59
May	1462–60
July	1464–62
Sep	1470–68
Vol:	6.044
Easier.	
COFFEE	
July	1662–59
Sep	1638–37
Nov	1617–1616
Jan	1597–95
Mar	1580–78
May	1565–60
July	1548–30
Vol:	2.070
Steadier.	
GAS OIL	
July	249.75–49.00
Aug	253.50–53.25
Sept	257.75–57.50
Oct	261.50–61.25
Nov	264.50–64.25
Dec	267.00–67.50
Jan	268.00–267.00
Feb	268.00–265.00
Mch	263.00–261.50
Vol:	2.568
Steadier.	

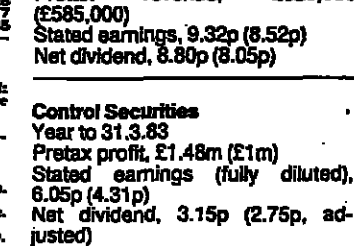


LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	6	4195
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Lacklustre.		
STERLING		
Sept	140	15330
Dec	–	15340
Mar'84	–	15350
Comment: Stable.		
D-MARK		
Sept	2	3899
Dec	–	3945
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Firmer.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	10	4775
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
EURDOLLARS		
Sept	2393	8962
Dec	219	8930
Mar'84	83	8916
June'84	24	8899
Sept'84	–	8887
Comment: Very active.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	442	8982
Dec	86	8977
Mar'84	35	8956
June'84	–	8940
Sept'84	–	8940
Comment: Steady.		
GILTS:		
Sept	1279	10206
Dec	12	10328
Mar'84	–	10317
June'84	–	10305
Sept'84	–	–
Comment: Mixed.		



MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 13:
GB: Cattle, 94.90p per kg lw (−7.20)
GB: Sheep, 114.09p per kg est d c w (−14.94).
GB: Pigs, 63.91p per kg lw (−7.31).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 5.0 per cent, ave. price, 94.71p (−8.59).
Sheep nos. up 25.7 per cent, ave. price, 114.47p (−15.46).
Pig nos. down 12.6 per cent, ave. price, 53.91p (−7.31).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 32.9 per cent, ave price, 95.99p (−1.45).
Sheep nos. up 14.4 per cent, ave price, 107.69p (−7.47).



London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Sep	£116.75	109.90
Nov	£118.85	113.40
Jan	£122.20	116.80
Mar	£125.30	119.85
May	£128.85	122.85

Total lots traded
Wheat: 95
Barley: 44

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **Christie-Tyler:** Following a rise of two per cent to £73.0m in turnover for the year ended April 30 last, Christie-Tyler achieved a significant turnround in profitability, producing pretax profits of £362,000, against a loss of £2.92m in the previous year

The two per cent increase in sales for the year contrasts with a fall of five per cent in the first half-year. Pretax profits for the last six months of the year under review were £582,000, compared with a pretax loss of £220,000 in the first six months and with a loss before tax of £2.18m for the last six months of the previous year. But for the second year running, there is no ordinary dividend.

● **Park Place Investments** is to buy Wayland (Publishers) from Tridant Group Printers and other offshoots of British Electric Traction for £1 28m in ordinary shares.

Security Centres Holdings
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.34m (£700,000).
Stated earnings, 10.2p (7.7p).
Turnover, £6.51m (£3.36m).
Net dividend, 1 85p (1.5p).

D. F. Bevan (Holdings)
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax loss, £114,000 (£67,000 profit).
Stated earnings (loss), 1.5p (profit, 0.5p).
Turnover, £13.55m (£14.57m).
Net dividend, 0.25p (1.0p).

Yorkgreen Investments
Half-year tp 30.4.83.
Pretax profit, £206,000 (£71,000).
Stated earnings, 2.67p (nil).
Turnover, £1.17m (£778,000).

Murray Northern Investment Trust
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax revenue, £972,000 (£1m).
Stated earnings, 1.86p (2.02p).
Net dividend, 2.0p (1.95p).

Frank Horsell Group (shares traded on the over-the-counter market)
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.9m (£1.47m).
Stated earnings, 23.9p (11.9p).
Turnover, £14.44m (£11.48m).
Net dividend, 6.1p.

Graig Shipping
year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £807,000 (£2.74m).
Net dividend, 30p (30p).

Daejan Holdings
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £6.93m (£4.75m)
Stated earnings, 26.48p (18.48p)
Net dividend, 5.75p (4.75p)

M & G Dual Trust
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax revenue, £821,000 (£775,000)
Net interim dividend, 10p (9.4p)

Western Board Mills
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £1.95m (£1.73m).
Stated earnings, 20.9p (16.2p).
Turnover, £3.79m (£4.12m).
Net dividend, 7.3p (6.5p).

Moorgate Investment Trust
Year to 31.5.83
Pretax revenue, £628,000 (£585,000)
Stated earnings, 9.32p (8.52p)
Net dividend, 8.80p (8.05p)

Control Securities
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1.48m (£1m)
Stated earnings (fully diluted), 6.05p (4.31p)
Net dividend, 3.15p (2.75p, adjusted)

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Standard Chartered Bank names director

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr James Louden Has been appointed to the board.

Satellite Television: Mr Patrick Cox has been appointed managing director from September 1. Mr Cox has been executive vice-chairman of Radio Luxembourg (London) since May 1980. He joined the Radio Television Luxembourg Group in Paris in 1978 and moved to London in 1981.

Morgan Grenfell & Co: Messrs P. I. Espenbahn, M. E. Holdesley, M. P. Knight, P. B. J. Poloniecki, R. M. J. Taylor and R. H. Westcott have joined the board.

These appointments have also been made to the boards of its subsidiary companies: Messrs C. J. Knight, R. N. Shrager and J. M. Short to Morgan Grenfell Finance; Mr R. F. J. Carington to Morgan Grenfell International; and Messrs A. J. Brown and A. M. Wheatley to Morgan Grenfell Investments.

APPOINTMENTS

Amalgamated Metal Corporation: Mr T. Graham Lock has been made chief executive.

William Faber & Dumas: Mr D. G. Shaw has become a director and deputy chairman – international division.

Associated British Ports: Mr David Cooper has been appointed deputy director of research.

Oric Products International: Mr Allan Castle has joined the Board as financial director.

TSL Thermal Syndicate: Mr Bent Henrikson has joined as group managing director.

McKinsey & Company: Mr Kevin Jones has been elected a principal in the London office.

Gratte Barrett & Wright: Mr Martin Gratte has been appointed chairman of the newly formed company and Mr Chris Sneath managing director.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND. OFFICIAL DEALINGS IN THE STOCKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE ARE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE ON FRIDAY, 15th JULY 1983.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 13th July 1983, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts, as indicated, of each of the Stocks listed below:

£300 million 10½ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1997

£200 million 11½ per cent TREASURY STOCK, 2001-2004

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 13th July 1983 as certified by the Government Broker.

In each case, the amount issued on 13th July 1983 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus for that Stock, save as to the particulars therein relating to the amount of the issue, the price payable, the method of issue and the first interest payment. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 14th October 1977 and 18th May 1979 respectively may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	*Redemption date*	*Interest payment dates*
10½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1997	21st February 1997	21st February 21st August
11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004	19th March 2004, or at any time after 19th March 2001 subject to not less than three months' notice.	19th March 19th September

The further tranche of 11½ per cent Treasury Stock, 2001-2004 will rank for a full six months' interest on 19th September 1983. Dealings in the further tranche of 10½ per cent Exchequer Stock, 1997 for settlement prior to 21st August 1983 will, in common with the exisiting Stock, be effected on an ex-dividend basis.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
13th July 1983

Andrew Cornelius on Northern Ireland's search for energy solution

Ulster studies options to fuel its future

The Government is urgently reviewing its energy strategy for Northern Ireland where high power costs are hampering the province's industrial regeneration. Nearly half the industrial and domestic energy needs of the province are currently being met by costly oil-based power plants.

The roots of the problem stretch back to the 1950s when the Government decided to build power stations, fuelled by oil, then offered at knockdown prices. A five-fold increase in oil prices in 1973/74, followed by a further doubling of prices in 1978, means that the province now has problems right across the field.

Without government subsidies totalling £80m each year electricity tariffs in Northern Ireland would be at least one-third higher than in the rest of the United Kingdom. Even with the subsidies prices are at the highest levels prevailing in the rest of the United Kingdom, which has obvious repercussions on local industry.

Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland with responsibility for co-ordinating energy strategy, finds himself at the centre of a fierce debate on this difficult problem.

In an effort to reach a decision which best serves the longer term needs of the province, Mr Butler has endorsed the publication today of a 160-page discussion paper entitled *Northern Ireland Energy Issues*. The paper has been prepared by the Department of Economic Development in Belfast in an attempt to weigh the benefits of various alternatives.

No conclusions are offered on the likely outcome of government deliberations, although an early decision is promised on the longstanding negotiations with the Irish Government in Dublin on the supply of natural gas to the North by pipeline from Kinsale. Mr Butler has arranged a meeting with the Dublin Government two weeks from now to discuss the project which provides a potential solution for one part of the wider energy problem in the North.

The substitution of gas supplied from naphtha oil-based feedstock with natural gas from Kinsale theoretically offers savings of up to 20 per cent in gas prices. But the project has already been rejected once by the United Kingdom Government and is fraught with both political and economic danger associated with future changes in Irish pricing policy.

The success of the project also largely depends on there being a significant increase in the amount of gas demand in Northern Ireland, where it



Adam Butler faces up to the province's energy problems in the discussion paper he has endorsed which is published today.

currently accounts for only 3 per cent of total energy consumption.

For this reason much of the pressure on Mr Butler has come from rival groups in the United Kingdom which are vying for a share of the Northern Ireland energy market. What started as gentle lobbying from the National Coal Board and a United Kingdom pulicly quoted open-cast mining company, Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, is fast turning into full-scale battle over the type of fuel which will offer the best value for money.

Both sides are adamant that the Government has to decide quickly to convert the province's predominently oil-fired electricity generating power stations to a new fuel. The NCB insist that the cheapest solution is to convert the Kilroot oil-fired power station near Belfast to coal. The cost of converting the Kilroot boilers to coal would be about £70m, according to Mr Malcolm Edwards, the coal board director-general of marketing.

Coal could then be supplied direct to the power station from a newly worked Scottish pit in Ayrshire at about £45 a tonne, 40 per cent of the price of the equivalent amount of oil. The project would create 1,000 jobs in Scotland and Northern Ireland, mainly in shipping and haulage activities, while providing good quality coal at bargain basement prices.

However, the Government is also aware of the potential offered by the discovery of at least 100 million tonnes of proven reserves of lignite on the edge of Loch Neagh, about 14 miles from Belfast. The Burnett board has argued that there could be as much as 450 million tonnes of lignite in the area, which would be enough to make the province self-sufficient in energy until well into the next century. But the sceptics argue that most of the additional reserves are actually under the Loch which would make mining either impossible, or uneconomic.

They also suggest that lignite is such a poor quality substitute for steam coal, with less than half the calorific value, that huge quantities need to be burned to achieve the same results.

Despite the problems the Burnett move to establish a £10m pilot plant to test the project viability recieves a fillip today with the publication of the conclusions of a study conducted by Coopers & Lybrand. The Coopers study argues that information gained from the pilot development would be of considerable benefit to the planning and design of eventual lignite power generation projects.

If a decision were subsequently taken to go ahead with the project to build a lignite-fired power plant, then a new station on the Loch Neagh site would offer the greatest economic benefit. It would also be cheaper than the conversion of an existing power plant, besides offering considerable saving when compared to the use of coal, according to Coopers.

The Department of Economic Development stresses that the various options being considered are not necessarily direct alternatives. Thus a decision on the Kinsale pipeline could be taken quite independently of the decisions on lignite and coal. There is also a strong possibility that a final decision on using lignite will be delayed until the 1990s by which time the Government will have had time to evaluate a small-scale pilot project.

In the meantime, Mr Edwards and his colleagues at the NCB are keen to stress the importance of making an immediate decision on the conversion of the Kilroot plant. Mr Edwards estimates that the conversion could be completed within three years of the decision being taken. In the present climate there would be little danger of power shortages if Kilroot were pulled out of service within this time.

But any delay in the decision-making process increases the risk of power shortages if industry's demand recovers from today's rock-bottom levels.

The creation of a nearby market for 1 million tonnes of coal each year would also do much to ease the NCB's strained finances, with the obvious attractions to ministers.

The Department of Economic Development's discussion paper emphasizes that Northern Ireland's energy problems cannot be considered in isolation from its wider economic wellbeing and that of the United Kingdom as a whole.

The paper also points to the obvious attractions of pushing as much of the burden of financing as possible on to the private sector. In the current political climate that makes Burnett's scheme a firm front runner, despite the uncertain nature of the company's plans.

The NCB, on the other hand, is unlikely to let such an important market slip away easily. The debate, therefore, is certain to rage for months to come.

SHARES OF TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLIED IN NORTHERN IRELAND

	1965 %	1973 %	1981 %
Oil	32	55	48
Coal	55	27	29
Electricity	10	15	20
Gas	3	3	3

Financial notebook

Confusions round an obsession

Of all the orthodoxies now afflicting financial markets, perhaps the most obsessive is "crowding-out". It is widely held, particularly on Wall Street, that government borrowing, certainly at present levels, reduces the availability of capital for other investment, forces up interest rates, and therefore inhibits economic recovery.

But like all obsessions, crowding-out blinds the obsessed to much of what is really going on. Nobody would deny that, *in extremis*, the behaviour of private savings could be badly distorted by government funding requirements.

Nevertheless, the empirical evidence for crowding-out in present circumstances is inconclusive, and different ways of funding government reduce the risk further. It is even possible to argue without undue perversity that fiscal stimulation from government borrowing leads to "crowding in."

One is entitled to be suspicious about crowding out because its intellectual origins are less than impeccable and fully support well-worn maxims about defunct economists. The belief that a budget deficit would drain a finite pool of national savings was the British Treasury orthodoxy of the 1930s which so exercised Lord Keynes. How the discredited orthodoxy of a discredited period could once again become respectable is an intriguing question.

Part of the answer is that the latter day partisans of crowding out confuse the real economic effects of government deficits and spending with their inherent dislike of "big government". Allied to this political aspect of punk monetarism is the *a priori* assumption that the private sector is more efficient. The conviction that budget deficits cause inflation, and the understandable concern that inflation may not be defeated, add to the confusion.

A rhetorical riposte to this tangle of confusions and prejudices might be: why should a given amount of private borrowing be less inflationary than the same amount of public borrowing if their impact on aggregate demand is identical? If there is no difference, presumably private funding can lead equally to crowding out.

But stripped of the confusions, the argument revolves, as Keynes argued, around the behaviour of private investors. This, it must be said, is a blood-stained battleground. The effect of fiscal policy on private savings and the response of investors are murky areas. The complexity is illustrated by the recent behaviour of private savers. In Britain, the savings ratio actually rose while budget deficits were at their height in the late 1970s; since then they have fallen, despite lower deficits.

Nevertheless, a recent paper* by two Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development economists concludes that where government debt is funded by bond issues "the demand for credit may be sufficiently interest sensitive, and many money holders sufficiently responsive to interest changes, for budget deficits to be financed without crowding out a substantial amount of private capital spending".

Indeed, the paper argues that instead "crowding in" could be the result. If fiscal policy increases the wealth of private money holders by stimulating the economy generally the consequences could be, with a given money stock, higher private demand for financial assets such as company debt and equity.

In practice, however, investors do not always respond with the speed or rationality that would produce such a result. Some might prefer, for instance, to hold equities even though the yield is lower than on government bonds. It is this mismatching which can result in a measure of crowding out and prompts the OECD authors to say: "This evidence suggests that there is only a partial crowding out in the short term."

One solution to the problem is for governments to use different funding methods. At the moment issuing medium-to-long-dated bonds does not always match the investors' preference, engendered by inflationary experience and expectations, for short-term assets. At this stage in the recovery it might be more appropriate for governments even to borrow from banks.

**Public Sector Deficits: Problems and Policy Implications* by Jean-Claude Chouraqui and Robert Price, OECD, "Occasional Studies", June 1983.

Michael Prest

Wheelers' Restaurants increase dividend

By Wayne Lintott

Wheelers' Restaurants announced an increased dividend on marginally higher profits yesterday. The restaurant chain, with 15 oyster and fish restaurants, a Billingsgate outlet and a small hotel, said that it managed to peg prices during the recession by cutting profit margins.

Mr Ronnie Emmanuel, chairman, said: "We had a very bad first half, but the recovery in the second half more than made up for the shortfall and I am pleased to report that results show an improvement. The first three months of the current year show profits exceptionaly better than a year ago".

Mr Emmanuell said the basis for the recovery was the company's decision to reduce drastically its profit margins.

The company, which buys most of its oysters from Prince Charles' Duchy of Cornwall estate, reported pre-tax profits of £330,878 against £307,436 the year before, earned on turnover of £8.2 million, up from £7.2m.

It intends paying a final dividend of 4.75p, making 6.12p for the year compared with 5.88p previously. Mr Emmanuel said that volume sales were up significantly and that all major areas of trading showed a healthy improvement.

The company has begun importing sole from Holland. Mr Emmanuel said that the prices are cheaper, grades better and the fish fresher. Wheelers' imports 7,000 tons of sole a year.

It is also expanding into merchandising with large purchases of fish stock through Billingsgate and intends to expand through purchases of hotels, public houses and wine bars.

Charterhall deal

Charterhall the British natural resources group and Faywin Investments of Australia have reached agreement for Charterhall to acquire 1.95 million ordinary shares of 10 cents (or 43.5 per cent) in International Energy Resources of South Australia. IER's main assets are oil and gas properties in the US and Australia.

Charterhall can also acquire, within six months of completion of the purchase of these shares, option rights for 900,000 shares in IER. Charterhall will issue to Faywin 1.37 million ordinary shares worth £825,000 at Tuesday's closing price, as the price of shares and option rights.

WALL STREET

Braniff signs peace pact with rival

Fort Worth, Texas (AP-Dow Jones) – American Airlines and Braniff Airways, long-time bitter rivals, have agreed to drop their legal and financial claims against each other.

The agreement, filed in the federal bankrupcy court at Fort Worth, was unexpected in the light of Braniff's frequent accusations that American Airlines used "dirty tricks" to help to drive it out of business in May, 1982.

But Braniff agreed in the filing not to bring any future civil anti-trust proceedings accusing American of such actions. American agreed to pay the Braniff estates $6.5m (£4.3m) and to drop certain financial claims against the estate.

The agreement must be approved by the bankrupvy court, and a hearing has been set for July 23.

For Braniff the agreement removes several potential obsacles to its reorganization plan enabling it to resume competing with American as a Dallas-based unit of Hyatt Corportion, Chicago.

American has strongly opposed an earlier Braniff flying agreement with another company which foundered.

The agreement may also provide sufficient funds to Braniff to ease the fears of some Braniff creditors that the new flying operation lacks enough capital. In addition to making a direct cast payment to Braniff, American agreed to drop all its financial claims against the Braniff estate, estimated by some to total more than $10m.

For American, the settlement precludes a potentially embarrassing anti-trust trial, which at least was certain to prove damaging to American from a public relations standpoint. American already has been heavily criticized in its Dallas-Fort Worth home market by Braniff officials

	July 12	July 11
AMP Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	17
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	27	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	50	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	60
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	45	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	32	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	39	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	31
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	32	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	27	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	37	37
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	65	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	37
Comwith Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	20
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	32	33
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	78
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	18
Exxon Corp	34	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	64	[illegible]
Firestone	20	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]

	July 12	July 11
Fst Intst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	54
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	45	45
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	70	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	9
Gen Tire	[illegible]	31
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	44	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	38
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	48	49
Ingersoll	[illegible]	57
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	15
Int Paper	[illegible]	50
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	45
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	54	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	37
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	40	42
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	65	67
Lockheed	118	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	25	27
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	85
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	34
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	41	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]

	July 12	July 11
Polaroid	28	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	48	50
RCA Corp	28	[illegible]
Republic Steel	21	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	47
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	35	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	39	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	41	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	32
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	31
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	14	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Commun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhaeuser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	50	51
Woolworth	[illegible]	35
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	52	53
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	16	16
Hudson Bay Mn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	29
Mass-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trustco	28	28
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	14	14

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½	%
Barclays	9½	%
BCCI	9½	%
Consolidated Crds	9½	%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½	%
Lloyds Bank	9½	%
Midland Bank	9½	%
Nat Westminster	9½	%
TSB	9½	%
Williams & Glyn's	9½	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.



CRICKET

England will have to make the running on fast Oval pitch

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

England start their 22nd ficial representative game of e year today, yet only their cond Test match. All the hers have been one-day ternationals. Their last Test as at Sydney over six months o. This morning's, the first ornhill Test match against ew Zealand, is at the Oval. ew Zealand are still looking r their first Test victory in ngland.

The Surrey groundsman arry Brind, says of his pitch: This is the one I have been orking for for the last seven ars." He believes it is the stest he has ever made. esterday the covers were on it, ot for fear of rain, but to keep cool. The selectors, I think, vour playing an extra spinner. Aarks) and the captain, Willis, extra fast bowler (Foster, ho yesterday replaced Dilley).

Yesterday Peter May implied at in the present heatwave d with no rest day (there is inday play), and a minimum 96 overs to be bowled in the y, it would be a wearing and dious business having to ake do with only one spinner dmonds). Willis said the ball rely turns at the Oval, and at Foster would find the pitch ere a pleasant change from uneaton, where Essex met arwickshire earlier this week. that the game can be kept on e move, I hope the selectors evail.

The Prudential World Cup, ith all its excitements, will be difficult act to follow. If it is to e done successfully, either the itches may have to help the owlers more than this one oks like doing or the sides, in rder to keep up with the clock, ill need to be at their best with e bat. As the stronger of the wo teams, despite what happened in one-day games when hey met last winter, and with he advantage of playing at ome England, almost certainly, will have to make the unning.

The fact that they go into the natch with the same batting ine-up that has so struggled in heir last nine Test matches goes to show just how difficult it can be to play oneself out of a Test team. Since runs were two a penny against India last year England's first six batsmen have, in fact, made only three hundreds between them in a total of 86 innings. Of these, Randall contributed two (at Edgbaston against Pakistan and in Perth) and Gower one (in Adelaide). Randall's against Pakistan came when he was going in first, somewhat against his wishes.

The search for a satisfactory opening pair is still a priority. In their last 17 innings, with various permutations of Tavaré, Cook, Fowler and Randall, England's opening partnership has 12 times failed to reach 20 and only three times got past 40. Even allowing for the enforced absence of Boycott, Gooch and Larkins, these are awful figures. In 40 Test innings going in either first or third, Tavare has made one hundred. Though an excellent member of the side he is still playing for his place.

Which brings one to the question of the captaincy. For me today's match would have had a special attraction and a greater significance had Gower been leading England as if a new era were beginning. This seemed the time to seek fresh inspiration, to look for some much-needed thrust.

Anyone not knowing who was leading England in Australia last winter might have supposed it was one of three or four of the side. This is bad for English cricket, and the fact that the selectors seem happy to go along with it suggests that they are uncertain as to Willis's successor.

Today's match launches New Zealand's seventh Test series in England since the war. Can the first of them really have been 34 years ago? As an example of how astonishingly things have changed in not a great number of years, New Zealand played four Test matches over here in 1949 of three days each – Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. Two strong batting sides contested four draws, each one made all the more predictable by the fact that in the Test series declarations were not allowed on the first day of a match.

As an experimental rule that year they were allowed on the first day of championship matches, so long as the score of an innings had reached 300. But not in the Tests. Thinking not surprisingly, that the experimental rule did apply in the Test matches George Mann, then England's captain, closed England's first innings half an hour before the end of the second Test match, at 313 for nine. In the absence of any protest from New Zealand, the matter was "considered closed" after Mann, in a statement on the Monday morning, had expressed his "regrets".

ENGLAND: (from) R G D Willis (Warwickshire) (Capt), G Fowler (Lancashire), C J Tavare (Kent), D I Gower (Leicestershire), A J Lamb (Northants), I T Botham (Somerset), D W Randall (Nottinghamshire), V J Marks (Somerset), P H Edmonds (Middlesex), R W Taylor (Derbyshire), N G Cowans (Middlesex), N A Foster (Essex).

NEW ZEALAND: (from) G P Howarth (Capt), J G Wright, B A Edgar, M D Crowe, J V Coney, E J Gray, R J Hadlee, W K Lees, I D S Smith, B L Cairns, E J Chatfield, J G Bracewell.



Hadlee has England in his sights

Marshall leads a spirited assault

By Alan Ross

For reasons hard to discern, especially since Essex were without Lever and Foster, their opening bowlers, Pocock decided not to bat after winning the toss. The heat was stifling, the pitch and outfield fast, and the array of white caps circling the ground gave the place more the air of a Bedouin encampment. All it needed was a few camels. At lunch Essex were 121 for one and that seemed about right in the circumstances. Gooch had been caught at slip for 25, but Hardie, in his idiosyncratic but aggressive way, was still there with 62, and Fletcher had crept up to 24.

They got as far as 137 but then, with a fresh breeze blowing off the estuary, the bowlers suddenly found life and inspiration. In exactly two more hours Essex were bundled out for 202, nine wickets going down for 65. Marshall, bowling very fast on a full length, ended up with six for 73, Tremlett taking the other four for 65. Both of them had reasons to be grateful to their slip fielders.

Marshall got things going when, in the third over of the afternoon, he sent Hardie and McEwan packing in the space of three balls.

Fletcher went next, wafting Tremlett to second slip, where Pocock took a fine, one-handed catch. Pont, stabbing at Marshall, gave the bowler a sharp return catch and four wickets had gone for ten runs.

Phillip and Pringle promised better things but another slick catch by Pocock at second slip removed Phillip, and then Pringle mishooked at Tremlett. Pocock took a fourth slip catch before the end and Acfield was out first ball.

When Hampshire batted there was a suspicion of sea fret. There was also the usual farcical quota of no balls and wides by Pringle. Luckily for Essex, Turner, who is bowling particularly well just now, and worked up a fair pace, had Smith leg before at 31 and then Nicholas, Terry and Pocock taken in quick succession, at slip or behind the wicket.

At 79, Parks tried to hook Pringle but got no further than the fielder chatting with the square leg umpire.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch c Pocock b Tremlett	25
B R Hardie c Nicholas b Marshall	67
*K W R Fletcher c Pocock b Tremlett	39
K S McEwan c Nicholas b Marshall	0
K R Pont c and b Marshall	1
D R Pringle c Greenidge b Tremlett	14
N Phillip c Pocock b Marshall	6
S Turner c Parks b Tremlett	14
†D E East not out	18
R E East c Pocock b Marshall	4
D L Acfield c Terry b Marshall	0
Extras (l-b 12, w 1, n-b 1)	14
Total (68.2 overs)	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–68, 2–137, 3–137, 4–143, 5–147, 6–166, 7–175, 8–181, 9–202, 10–202.

BOWLING: Marshall 28.2-6-73-6; Malone 7-0-39-0; Tremlett 26-7-65-4; Nicholas 3-1-11-0.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

C G Greenidge b Pringle	34
C L Smith l-b-w b Turner	3
M C J Nicholas c Gooch b Turner	4
V P Terry c Pringle b Turner	0
*N E J Pocock c D E East b Turner	0
M D Marshall c R E East b Turner	6
N G Cowley l-b-w b Pringle	0
T M Tremlett not out	11
†R J Parks c Turner b Pringle	9
J W Southern not out	1
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 17)	20
Total (8 wkts, 30 overs)	[illegible]

S J Malone to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–46, 3–55, 4–55, 5–58, 6–59, 7–61, 8–79.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 5, Hampshire 4.

Umpires: B J Meyer and D R Shepherd.

MINOR COUNTIES REVIEW

Dark horses in unbalanced field

By Michael Berry

A strange characteristic of the Minor Counties game is the unbalanced fixture programme. Hertfordshire, for example, have already completed six of their nine championship games in the Eastern division. By way of contrast, Suffolk in the Eastern group, and Dorset, Cornwall and Devon from the Western section have yet to start.

It is therefore with some trepidation that one assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the respective counties too soon. Not until the end of July can any pattern be viewed with realism.

One of the most impressive starts to the season has come in the Western division from Buckinghamshire. A county who failed to qualify for this season's NatWest Trophy and who finished in the lowest position since 1966 last year, may seem an unlikely candidate to tip as dark horses for a title challenge.

But the facts from their opening two games – both of which provided wins by margins in excess of 100 runs over Shropshire and Somerset II – Buckinghamshire's strength and last year five different players recorded centuries.

With Hayward rejoining them from Hampshire and Mike Gear switching from Bedfordshire, they now have the look of a formidable run scoring side. Both Hayward and Gear, who is the assistant secretary (cricket) of the TCCB, have made major contributions to the victories. Hayward hit a century against Somerset II to pass 300 championship runs in two games and Gear has made three half centuries.

On the bowling side, Buckinghamshire have a capable spin attack in Lyon, a regular wicket taker, and Milton, lesser used but of good effect and who is also a consistent run scorer. Pont, another newcomer from Nottinghamshiore and brother of Essex's Keith, has joined the seam attack to partner Connor, an Anguillan-born pace man who is showing signs of living up the the county's expectations.

Oxfordshire, the reigning Minor County champions, have opened their defence of the crown with a victory over Cheshire. Essentially a side made up of club players from within the county, Oxfordshire had an innings of 62 from Ford, a former county colt.

In the Eastern division Hertfordshire, with three wins from their opening six games, are the side to catch. Local rivals Bedfordshire were their latest victims with the indefatigable Surridge returning match figures of 10–84 to extend his tally of championship wickets to 27 since he returned from Gloucestershire.

The merits of Cumberland have already been sung in this column. Their second win of the season over Staffordshire at Millom on Monday was further proof of their new status.

Reidy, the former Lancashire all-rounder, must be a match for Surridge as the best signing of the season. He continued his penchant for swashbuckling half centuries in lashing 51 in 22 minutes and off 25 balls against Staffordshire. His nine wickets in the match were less flamboyant but of equal if not greater value.

Staffordshire, themselves winners over Cambridgeshire last week, are still an enigma. With a batting line up boasting the talents of Mushtaq Mohammad, Gill, Archer and Warner they are on paper as strong as most. Add Flower, the 40-year-old who is one of the best slow left armers in the championship and a diligent wicketkeeper batsman in Griffiths and the surprise is that they have not fared considerably better in recent years.

SCHOOLS CRICKET

FESTIVALS: Kimbolton: Berkhamsted 186-7, Kimbolton 169-7; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 186-9, Framlingham 189-7.
Repton: Repton 223-8 dec., Stowe 133; Wellington 247-4 dec., Bedford 117
Sherborne: Haileybury 183, Sherborne 184-2; Marlborough 242-8 dec., Cheltenham 227-8
The Leys: The Leys 186, Fettes 80; St Pauls 200-8 dec., Oakham 102-7.
Winchester: Winchester 172, Felsted 136; Clifton 118, Eastbourne 120-5.

SCHOOLS FESTIVAL

Doffing one's sunhat to Winchester

By a Special Correspondent

WINCHESTER: Winchester beat Eastbourne by four wickets.

On a shorts-and-sunhat day Eastbourne batted first. S. J. Whitehouse captured the valuable wicket of J. Prentice in the ninth over – valuable because Prentice has scored over 800 runs this school season.

S. Costick, J. Wallace and S. Wheeler played straight and made runs, although all were apprehensive of a hard, sun-baked wicket which allowed variable bounce. Hall, bowling off-breaks, and A. Dean, with his slow left arm, made good use of the wicket, particularly the latter; his third wicket was his fiftieth of the season.

Despite the oppressive heat Winchester did not flag in the field and at no stage did Eastbourne dominate the bowling. Their declaration camee at 3.10 on 183 for six.

Winchester lost R. Hayworth with the score on 12. He top-edged the ball high behind the wicketkeeper, Costict covering a lot of ground to make a fine catch over his shoulder. At tea Winchester were 43 for 2. C Smith, who had come in at the fall of the first wicket, took a chance or two and might have been caught at long on off P. Hole. He accelerated the later scoring, driving anything of full length with consideralbe power. He reached his 50 and celebrated with a six. Winchester now needed 80.

Smith played a few more aggressive strokes before he was well caught at long off off Prentis for 74. Adshead played two sweet square cuts to keep the score moving and took control. Although one more wicket fell, Winchester coasted home.

WINCHESTER: Eastbourne 183 for 7 dec (S Costick 40; A S G Dean 4 for 63); Winchester 184 for 6 (C N N Smith 74, T Adshead 41 not out; J Prentis 4 for 70). Winchester won by four wickets. Felsted 199 for 7; Tonbridge 122 for 9. Tonbridge drew with Felsted.

OTHER MATCHES: Bedford Modern 200-9 dec., *Loughborough G.S. 195-6; Epsom 258-1 dec. (J. R. Ansell 150 not out), *De La Salle, Jersey 167; Masters' XI 207-1 dec. (P. G. Smart 107 not out), Wallington H. S. 140. *Newport G. S. 194-8 dec., Wrekin 104; *Nottingham H S. 183, Bishop Vesey's 120-6. *Perse 240-4 dec. (J. M. C. Stenner 138 not out), Newcastle RGS 241-5; Ratcliffe 135-6 dec., *Rochester Math 138-4; *Sevenoaks 177-5 dec., St. Dunstan's, Catford 112-7; *Sir Roger Manwood's 77 (E. Gard 8-29), Allhallows 78-5; Stamford 188-8 dec., *Bishop's Stortford 170-6; Wellingborough 186, *Alleyn's, Dulwich 180; City of London Freemans 157-8 dec., *Ruttish 73; *Lancing 151-8 dec., Sussex Schools XI 122-8; MCC 214-6 dec. (M. Williams 100 not out), King's, Canterbury 56-9.

*home team

Cool view of a hot encounter

By Alan Gibson

It was another sweating day at Bristol. I admire, in a way, those people who welcomed the hot sun and go out to bathe in it, though I hink that middle-aged gentlemen with large tummies who reduce to a air of cut-off jeans, make hemselves both ridiculous and epulsive. For myself, I dislike the eat intensely, and concentrate on inding the coolest place on the round. This, at Bristol, is the members' bar in the Grace Suite, here you can sit by an open window, which brings what slight reezes there are with it. The only rawback is that you sit near the 'urpureous Basil, and one sideways lance at his face in this weather is nough to send up the temperature y 10 degrees.

Still, we had a good view, and ome interesting cricket. Gloucestershire won the toss, and batted. he pitch was good enough, but here might be touches of early nischief and the sky, which was nore grey than blue, suggested the all would swing. So it was. Gloucestershire lost three wickets in he first hour, all to Daniel, who owled an impressive opening spell. Stovold and Bainbridge were caught slip, and then Hignell was owled, first ball.

That was 55 for 3, but Romaines nd Wright batted competently, and cored quite fast. I felt, with Romaines playing as well as I have ver seen him do, that they could ook forward to a comfortable fternoon, with Middlesex wilting in he heat.

Nothing of the sort happened. Wright played a feeble shot to Slack 126 for 4, in 34 overs, getting near 4 n over). Shepherd was leg before nd Graveney caught at the wicket oon afterwards. Romaines edged a all onto his wicket. That was 142 or 7, and though the Middlesex utcricket did deteriorate – there ere two dropped catches at slip in ne over, and overthrows and lots f no balls the innings ended at 176 n the 55th over.

All 10 wickets, it occurred to me, e fallen to black men, and Gloucestershire began their bowling with two more. Of this quintet, two ere born in Barbados, two in St Vincent, and one in Gloucester. But t took a white, a Staffordshire man, o take the 11th wicket, when Bainbridge came on to get Slack out, with his first ball, at 36.

Radley was run out, in that nlucky way: backing up, when a rive from Barlow glanced fortuiously from the bowler to the wicket, but Gatting batted handomely. It is Gloucestershire who ace a formidable threat today.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

W Stovold c Downton b Daniel	15
W Romaines b Daniel	59
Bainbridge c Emburey b Daniel	19
J Hignell b Daniel	0
J Wright c Gatting b Slack	28
M Shepherd l-b-w b Daniel	1
D A Graveney c Downton b Daniel	5
†R C Russell not out	21
H Childs c Gatting b Williams	3
E Sainsbury b Williams	1
V Lawrence c Downton b Daniel	9
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 13)	19
Total (54.2 overs)	176

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–29, 2–53, 3–55, 4–126, 5–128, 6–132, 7–142, 8–150, 9–153, 10–176.

BOWLING: Daniel 18.2-2-61-7; Williams 11-5-[illegible]-2; Hughes 7-0-38-0; Slack 8-5-10-1; Emburey 12-5-17-0.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow not out	78
W N Slack b Bainbridge	8
C T Radley run out	14
*M W Gatting not out	40
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 1)	9
Total (2 wkts)	150

R O Butcher, J E Emburey, †P R Downton, N F Williams, J D Carr, S P Hughes and W W Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–36, 2–81.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 1, Middlesex 5.

Umpires: R Palmer and J Birkenshaw.

Just one crisis after another

By Peter Ball

HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire, with five first innings wickets standing, are 71 runs behind Sussex.

My taxi driver set the tone for the day: "It was just not good enough and something ought to be done".

"It", of course, was Yorkshire cricket. The morning's *Yorkshire Post* wrote with suitable gravitas about the Northampton disaster the previous day, and its sinister evening edition weighed in with some trenched words on Yorkshire's run of four consecutive defeats, the worst for 36 years.

However, on yesterday morning's evidence, if Yorkshire have a crisis on their hands, Sussex are in a far worse state, as yet again their batting collapsed ignominiously. On this occasion their early and middle order batting was quite appalling on a wicket which showed some green in the middle and was parched outfield.

Not only did Sussex succumb to bad shots, but there was little evidence of any sense of responsibility until Pigott arrived on the scene, but he is getting used to this situation. He scored a career best 65 earlier in the season when Sussex were 19 for 8 against Notts.

It was not quite so bad as this time. Sussex had reached 13 when Barclay started the rot thrashing at a wide. The next three all went lbw, Heath prodding interminately, Parker offering no stroke at all, and Imran, least culpably, being trapped by one which came back sharply. Sussex were 57 for 4 when the first edition of the evening paper arrived at the ground with cries of: "Yorkshire crisis: read all about it."

Mendes, ignoring the warning, offered when his mistimed pull lobbed over mid-wicket, and followed Barclay's bad example, then Wells hit Taylor straight to mid-on. Even Gould, who gave the score some respectability, played some undisciplined strokes as well as some good ones, and it was left to extras and to Pigott, with some handsome drives and determination, to take Sussex to the relatively prosperity of 185.

Apart from a plethora of no balls it was all very satisfying for the Yorkshire seam bowlers and especially for Nick Taylor, aged 20, the son of Ken, whose return of five for 49 in only his second championship game of the season was a career best. Yorkshire's batting, once Moxon and Boycott had departed to two of the more dubious lbw decisions, wobbled uncertainly enough to offer prospects of a further crisis report.

SUSSEX: First Innings

*J R T Barclay c Athey b Taylor	8
G D Mendis c Athey b Sidebottom	22
J R P Heath l-b-w b Dennis	4
Imran Khan l-b-w b Sidebottom	15
P W G Parker l-b-w b Dennis	2
C M Wells c Dennis b Taylor	9
†I J Gould c Sharp b Taylor	30
D A Reeve l-b-w b Sidebottom	0
A C S Pigott not out	57
C E Waller c Illingworth b Taylor	3
A N Jones c and b Taylor	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 13, w 4, n-b 17)	35
Total (51.4 overs)	185

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–19, 3–47, 4–57, 5–75, 6–81, 7–87, 8–122, 9–141, 10–185.

BOWLING: Dennis 16-4-40-2; Taylor 15.4-3-49-5; Sidebottom 19-4-56-3; Athey 1-0-5-0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott l-b-w b Reeve	25
M D Moxon l-b-w b Reeve	20
C W J Athey c Gould b Pigott	4
K Sharp c Parker b Pigott	4
J D Love not out	14
†D L Bairstow l-b-w b Pigott	1
P Carrick not out	38
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2)	7
Total (5 wkts, 46 overs)	114

A Sidebottom, *R Illingworth, S J Dennis and N S Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–40, 2–60, 3–60, 4–59, 5–61.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 4, Sussex 3.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and J van Geloven.

Illingworth the redeemer

By Richard Streeton

HEREFORD: Leicestershire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 215 runs behind Worcestershire.

Worcestershire's last two wickets added 101 to redeem an early collapse in sultry conditions. They were all out for 228 and Leicestershire lost Butcher before a thunderstorm ended play one hour early. Richard Illingworth with calm, determined stroke play at No nine led Worcestershire's recovery from 127 for eight.

Illingworth's 55 was the highest score of his career and he was supported in defensive roles by Perryman and Pridgeon, who both made their best scores of the season. Illingworth, after 63 overs was finally leg before to Cook from the second ball bowled after a delayed tea interval.

Worcestershire's disappointing setbacks after they won the toss stemmed from the way that the ball swung in the humid, hazy conditions early on. Until tea-time the temperature nudged 90°F and cricket was hard work on this open field, set in the middle of Hereford racecourse.

Ferris, an 18-year-old Antiguan who was struggling with a stomach upset, felt the heat more than anyone. He gained the important wickets of Ormrod and Patel in his first spell but struggled later. Taylor was the best of the quicker bowlers without gaining the reward he deserved. Clift obtained more movement than anyone and always looked hard to play.

Neither Worcestershire opening batsman helped his own cause: Ormrod played across the line; Weston offered no stroke. Patel fell to the first ball he faced and Neale was unfortunate to get one which kept low. D'Oliveira hooked two sixes against Ferris and survived a slip chance against the same bowler before he mistimed a stroke to mid-on.

Illingworth and Perryman put on 62 for the ninth wicket in 25 overs with some sensible strokes before Perryman was held at silly point. Eleven runs were needed for a second batting point when Pridgeon joined Illingworth who finally pulled Steele for four to send up the 200. In the same over Illingworth gave his only chance, a possible catch to short extra cover.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J A Ormrod l-b-w b Ferris	0
M J Weston b Clift	10
*P A Neale l-b-w b Clift	33
D N Patel l-b-w b Ferris	0
D B d'Oliveira c Whitaker b Clift	30
D A Banks c Tolchard b Taylor	17
†P Moores c Clift b Ferris	12
J D Inchmore c Tolchard b Taylor	19
R K Illingworth l-b-w b Cook	55
S P Perryman c Davison b Steele	22
A P Pridgeon not out	16
Extras (l-b 9, w 1, n-b 4)	14
Total (96.2 overs)	228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–41, 3–42, 4–52, 5–81, 6–87, 7–123, 8–127, 9–189, 10–228.

BOWLING: Ferris 21-6-66-3; Taylor 27-10-53-2; Clift 18-3-41-3; Cook 15.2-7-18-1; Steele 15-5-16-1; Balderstone 1-1-0-0.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone not out	
I P Butcher b Inchmore	3
N E Briers not out	3
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt, 8 overs)	13

J J Whitaker, B F Davison, *R W Tolchard, P B Clift, J F Steele, G Ferris, N G B Cook and L B Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–9.

Bonus points (to date): Worcestershire 2, Leicestershire 4.

Umpires: A Jepson and W E Alley.

Roebuck the mainstay

Somerset recovered splendidly against Kent at Maidstone to reach 256 after they had slumped to 109 for six by the 52nd over. Somerset's fightback was led by Roebuck, who batted for 359 minutes and hit seven fours before he was ninth out for 99, having passed 50 for the third successive innings.

Joel Garner (44) helped Roebuck to add 76 off 22 overs for the ninth wicket and hit three tremendous sixes, all off the spinner Johnson, who finished with three for 56 in 28 overs.

EDGBASTON: Alan Hill batted for all but 29 minutes of the day to score 113 not out of Derbyshire's 272 for four and frustate Warwickshire's hopes of maintaining their rapid progress up the County Championship Table.

Hill's century, his second of the season, took 321 minutes and included ten boundaries. He was anchored at 91 for 10 overs.

TRENT BRIDGE: Alan Walker and Kapil Dev took four wickets each for Northamptonshire crumbled to 124. Walker, aged 20, playing only his second championship match had four for 61, Kapil Dev in his first game since India's World Cup triumph had figures of four for 24, his best bowling figures since joining the county two years ago.

SWANSEA: Jack Simmons battled through the steamy heat to hit a remarkable century – his first in the championship for five years – for Lancashire against Glamorgan. Lancashire, at 71 for seven, were in danger of being routed when Simmons, aged 42, began his rescue act.

His 104 came off 132 balls in 124 minutes and included two sixes and 16 fours.

The last two Lancashire wickets added 119 with I Folley and McFarlane playing minor roles.

Glamorgan v Lancs

AT SWANSEA

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

D Lloyd c Hopkins b Davis	5
K A Hayes c A L Jones b Selvey	21
F C Hayes c E W Jones b Davis	0
*J Abrahams c Morris b Selvey	6
N H Fairbrother b Selvey	4
I Cockbain c A L Jones b Davis	14
†C Maynard c Morris b Davis	6
J Simmons c E W Jones b Davis	104
M Watkinson b Ontong	0
I Folley b Selvey	10
L L McFarlane not out	7
Extras (l-b 2, w 2, n-b 12)	16
Total (85 overs)	193

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–10, 3–39, 4–44, 5–51, 6–64, 7–71, 8–74, 9–135, 10–193.

BOWLING: Davis 22-9-54-5; Selvey 18-5-48-4; Ontong 11-5-24-1; Lloyd 14-2-41-0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones c Folley b McFarlane	43
J A Hopkins c Maynard b Watkinson	21
R C Ontong c and b Simmons	20
A L Jones not out	8
H Morris c Maynard b Watkinson	9
B J Lloyd not out	4
Extras (w 4, n-b 4)	8
Total (4 wkts, 35 overs)	114

D A Francis, C J C Rowe, †E W Jones, *M W W Selvey and W W Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–57, 2–81, 3–93, 4–109.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 4, Lancashire 2.

Umpires: P J Eele and A G T Whitehead.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: Kent v Lancashire, July 12: Lancashire second innings: F C Hayes b Underwood 82, not as previously published.

Kent v Somerset

AT MAIDSTONE

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds c Taylor b Jarvis	0
P M Roebuck c Ellison b Baptiste	98
*I V A Richards c Taylor b Underwood	92
P W Denning c Taylor b Underwood	19
N F M Popplewell run out	2
P A Slocombe c Ellison b Johnson	1
N A Felton c Taylor b Johnson	9
†T Gard c Woolmer b Ellison	13
C H Dredge st Knott b Johnson	16
J Garner b Baptiste	44
P H L'E Wilson not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 12)	21
Total ()	256

Score at 100 overs: 230 for 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–51, 3–84, 4–88, 5–93, 6–109, 7–149, 8–180, 9–256, 10–256.

BOWLING: Jarvis 13-1-37-1; Baptiste 21.1-5-65-2; Underwood 26-11-35-2; Ellison 16-7-36-1; Johnson 28-9-56-3; Aslett 1-0-5-0.

KENT: First Innings

R A Woolmer not out	1
N R Taylor not out	6
Total (no wkt, 5 overs)	7

D G Aslett, M R Benson, *C S Cowdrey, E A Baptiste, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, R M Ellison, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Kent 3, Somerset 2.

Umpires: D J Constant and R A White.

MINOR COUNTIES

JESMOND: Northumberland 216 for 9 dec and 245 for 2 dec (K Pearson 135 not out); Cumberland 192 for 8 dec (B W Reidy 61; H Twizell 4 for 50) and 151 for 4 (Wasim Bari 4 for 71). Northumberland (5pts) drew with Cumberland (1).

Notts v Northants

AT TRENT BRIDGE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B Hassan c Steele b Griffiths	6
R T Robinson l-b-w b Walker	22
*C E B Rice c Sharp b Walker	36
J D Birch c Cook b Walker	0
P Johnson c Larkins b Kapil Dev	21
E E Hemmings l-b-w b Kapil Dev	9
†B N French c Cook b Kapil Dev	3
K Saxelby l-b-w b Walker	0
K E Cooper c Williams b Kapil Dev	15
M K Bore c Larkins b Griffiths	5
M Hendrick not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 1)	5
Total (55.1 overs)	124

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–31, 3–31, 4–71, 5–98, 6–98, 7–102, 8–102, 9–114, 10–124.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 21.1-11-24-4; Griffiths 17-7-34-2; Walker 18-2-61-4; Willey 2-2-0-0.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook not out	34
W Larkins c Hendrick b Hemmings	43
P Willey not out	29
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 4)	11
Total (1 wkt, 51 overs)	117

R J Boyd-Moss, R G Williams, Kapil Dev, R J Bailey, D S Steele, †G Sharp, A Walker and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–75.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 0, Northamptonshire 4.

Umpires: J W Holder and C T Spencer.

Other match

DOWNPATRICK: Ireland v Scotland (11.30 to 6.30)

Warwicks v Derbys

AT EDGBASTON

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

I S Anderson st Humpage b Gifford	39
J E Morris l-b-w b Old	15
A Hill not out	113
*K J Barnett c and b Gifford	53
R J Finney b Ferreira	15
B J M Maher not out	7
Extras (l-b 17, w 7, n-b 6)	30
Total (4 wkts)	272

Score at 100 overs: 215 for 3.

G Miller, W P Fowler, A Watts, D G Moir and S Oldham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–114, 3–206, 4–249.

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 1, Derbyshire 2.

Umpires: J H Harris and K E Palmer.

Warwickshire: T A Lloyd, K D Smith, A J Kallicharran, D L Amiss, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, P A Smith, C M Old, *N Gifford and W Hogg.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

CANTERBURY: Kent 249 (L Potter 76); Yorkshire 80 for 5.

OLTON: Warwickshire 397 for 4 dec (R I H B Dyer 132, G J Lord 94, G A Tedstone 70); Nottingham 11 for 0.

WORCESTER: Glamorgan 354 for 9 (S P Henderson 148, T Davies 77 not out; G Matthews 5 for 81) v Worcestershire.

LEICESTER: Lancashire 251 (A Wild 71; J P Addison 5 for 84); Leicestershire 73 for 1.

HAREFIELD: Middlesex 205 (A Miller 87, K D James 64; A Willows 5 for 25, D Standing 4 for 58); Sussex 115 for 2 (A P Wells 50).

IN BRIEF

Miss Austin out of Federation Cup

Tracy Austin has been forced to withdraw from the United States tennis team which begins the defence of the Federation Cup in Zurich on Monday. Miss Austin, who has a shoulder injury, will probably be replaced by Kathy Jordan. Miss Austin withdrew from the Wimbledon championships without playing a match.

BOXING: Jimmy Price, the former Commonwealth Games middleweight gold medallist, flew to the United States yesterday with Frank Warren, his manager, for a bout against Mark McPherson, of the United States, in Atlantic City next Thursday. Price, from Liverpool, has won all four fights since turning professional.

CRICKET: Alan Lilley, the Essex batsman, will be out of action for three weeks after breaking a finger of his right hand while playing for Essex Seconds against Australia House at Westcliff on Tuesday.

● Syed Kirmani, the Indian Test wicketkeeper, is going into films. He will appear in a Hindu film, "Once You Were Unknown," along with Sandeep Patil, the Test batsman, who is playing the lead role.

HANG-GLIDING: Jenny Ganderton, aged 25, from London is today claiming a world women's distance record after flying 100 miles in Owen's Valley, California, on Tuesday. The previous record was 60 miles.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The British amateur Young Lions touring side kept their unbeaten record in New Zealand with a 56-16 win over Canterbury in Christchurch yesterday. They scored 11 tries and six goals in a feast of open Rugby.

CYCLING: Members of the Colombian squad in the Tour de France could win a house. A fund with that aim in mind had been set up in Colombia for the ten riders, but after the first half of the 22-day event, only five are left in the race.

CROQUET: Despite testing conditions, the third round of the Open singles at Cheltenham produced some good play. Openshaw beat Hope, plus four, plus sixteen, and Aspinall, the defending champion, beat Foulser comfortably. Gunasekera, in his first open, did well to beat Noble in straight games, plus three, plus ten.

RUGBY UNION

Lions 'not for S Africa'

None of the Lions in New Zealand are expected to go to South Africa next week for the centenary celebrations of Western Province in Cape Town.

The Lions manager, Willie John McBride, said in Auckland yesterday: "If any of the players were going I would have been told, but I know nobody on this tour who is going to South Africa afterwards. They would have received the invitations while they were Lions and would have had to seek approval through me and the four home unions tours committee".

John Rutherford is likely to miss Saturday's international against New Zealand. He suffered a groin strain in last weekend's match against Counties. Jim Calder and Iain Paxton are also injured but are expected to be fit.

Wayne Smith has withdrawn from The New Zealand side because of a groin strain. He will be replaced at stand-off half by Ian Dunn.

Irving to coach Lancashire

Lancashire, who found themselves in the embarrassing situation last season of having to play-off to avoid relegation from the first division of the county championship, will be coached next season by Rod Irving, of the Liverpool club. Irving takes the place held for the best part of eight years by Des Seabrook, another former back row forward, David Hands writes.

Seabrok was unable to confirm his availability for the new season so Lancashire, seeking to make their customary assault on the county championship, appointed Irving. It marks the end of a connexion which saw Lancashire win the championship on three occasions, the latest of them in 1982 against North Midlands, and gave the Northern Division their outstanding victory over the All Blacks in 1979.

Seabrook was a player and coach with Orrell before moving to assist Sale. He and Chalkie White, the Leicester coach, must have been considered in 1979 for the position of England coach, which finally went to Mike Davis. Ironically, as Seabrook's link with Lancashire is broken, another former Lancastrian flanker, Dick Greenwood, has become coach of England.

Irving, a teacher in St Helens, had his own playing career for Liverpool and Lancashire terminated abruptly by a facial injury. He has coached Liverpool over the last decade with considerable success and hopes to maintain a fruitful relationsship with them, while also guiding Lancashire back to the knockout stages of the championship.

HOCKEY

Slough are banned

The Slough Hockey Club have been banned from further participation in the Stanmore Indoor League after an incident at Stanmore last April, writes Sydney Friskin. The trouble started over the question of admission after the Slough players had arrived without their players' identity cards. They were asked to pay the usual entrance fee and the strong reaction to this demand led to an unpleasant scene.

The management committee of Slough having investigated the report sent by the Stanmore League Committee, have expelled Kali Saini from the club. The Stanmore Indoor League, in which Slough have been playing for the past three years, is intended for younger players, so the incident did not involve the club's more experienced players.

Kali Saini's elder brother Bal has been temporarily suspended by the club after incidents on the final day of the inter-league outdoor championship last May.

Coe track plans

Plans are being drawn up for a multi-million pound athlet s track in Sebastian Coe's home city of Sheffield. The most likely site is at Attercliffe.

SHOOTING

Record score

Army marksmen gave their best performance yet in winning the United Services Challenge Cup with a record score at Bisley yesterday, 88 points in front of the RAF, their rivals.

RESULTS: Service rifle: United Services Challenge Cup: 1, Regular Army, 1409; 2, Royal Air Force, 1321; 3, Australian Army, 1282; 4, Canadian Forces, 1266; 5, Sultan of Oman's Forces, 1260; 6, Royal Navy, 1647. Service rifle championship: 1, L/Cpl G Jhumpasad (2/2 GR), 432; 2, Sgt E J Drodge (REME), 432; 3, W Tarr (Zimbabwe Police), 430. Noble Challenge Cup (Best TA): Cpl A Holcroft (REME), 430. BSA Challenge Cup (300 yds): WO2 K Saeed (Dubai), 48. Queen Mary Stage One Silver Medal: Pte D Rolph (1 Royal Anglian), 182. Secretary of State Prize (rapid): L/Cpl G M Brewer (1 Royal Greenjackets), 49. Inter-universities Challenge Cup: 1, Queen's, Belfast, 487; 2, Bristol, 418; 3, Cambridge, 388. Cambridgeshire Trophy (TA): 1, Cpl Holcroft, 430; 2, S/Sgt R Bicker (6/7 Queen's), 391. Standing Challenge Cup (after tie-shoot): Sgt N Bull (RE), 50/49. Sitting Challenge Cup (after tie-shoot): Cpl A Evans (3 Para), 49. Match rifle: Humphry Challenge Cup: 1, Cambridge University, 752; 2, Oxford University, 746.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

11.0 to 6.30 unless stated

First Test match

THE OVAL: England v New Zealand (11.0 to 6.0)

County championship

SOUTHEND: Essex v Hampshire
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Lancashire
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Middlesex
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Somerset
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Derbyshire
HEREFORD: Worcestershire v Leicestershire
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Sussex.

Second XI championship

Canterbury: Kent v Yorkshire. Leicester: Leicestershire v Lancashire. Harefield: Middlesex v Sussex. Bristol (Imperial): Somerset v Gloucestershire. Olton and W Warwickshire: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire. Worcester: Worcestershire v Glamorgan.

EQUESTRIANISM

Only Broome goes clear

David Broome, on Queensway Royale, won the Midland Bank Great Northern Stakes with the only clear round of the barrage at the Great Yorkshire Show ground in Harrogate yesterday afternoon.

Malcolm Pyrah, opening the barrage, on Towerland Diamond Seeker, faulted at the final fence, a big upright rail, after a tight turn, in the good time of 54.59sec. Rowland Fernyhough, following on the former Australian team horse, Manuel, was clear, but his time of 57.66sec was over the time allowed of 57sec which earned him a single time penalty.

Lesley McNaught, whose separation from Ted Edgar's stable in May caused some considerable furore, followed next on Barbarella. This mare has had her best wins in the past over Alan Oliver's courses, and enjoying another one yesterday she jumped well but a little too steadily to finish in 57.08sec.

Broome, left to go last and knowing what he had to beat, duly got his clear round within the allotted time even though Royale rattled the final six fences.

Catherine Cooper on the small hack, Brown Buzzard won the Estley-Pyas, hack championship, with Mrs J. E. Hayes, Duke of Newcastle, standing reserve.

Brothers gain sponsorship

By Jenny MacArthur

John Whitaker, and his younger brother, Michael, two of Britain's leading amateur show jumpers, have entered a sponsorship contract with the retail chain Next, which will take them up to the Olympic Games next year. Both brothers, who come from Yorkshire, are possible Olympic riders and this sponsorship will not affect their amateur status.

The horses involved in the £60,000 sponsorship include Ryan's Son, on whom John has formed one of the most consistent partnerships in show jumping. But he has had has fair share of setbacks. He was shortlisted for the 1976 Olympics but was dropped after Ryan's Son refused in the final trials.

More recently, he was disappointed not to be chosen for the team for this month's European championships at Hickstead. At 16, Ryan's Son would be an unlikely choice for the Olympics but now that John has a sponsor he can concentrate on bringing on less experienced horses with Olympic potential.

Michael, who at 23 is five years younger than John, does have a possible Olympic horse in Amanda, who has been on top form this season. She gained two clear rounds in Barcelona in helping to win the Nations Cup for Britain and in the Aachen Nations Cup last month had only one fence down over the two rounds. She is, however, only nine and needs plenty of exerience before next summer.

AMERICA'S CUP

Private anguish of de Savary in helming argument

Newport, Rhode Island

When Phil Crebbin, the regular starting helmsman of Victory '83, was taken ill on board only 15 minutes before the start of Tuesday's America's Cup B Series elimination race against Azzurra, and was replaced by three times Olympic medal winner Rodney Pattisson in what proved to be a thumping win by more than five minutes, the spark of the British helming controversy had been reignited.

It is said that when Alan Bond's Australian crew heard two months ago that Harold Cudmore had split with the Victory syndicate and gone home, they nodded with mock approval. They regarded him as one of the hardest, most competitive men in the business.

Now the argument, within and outside the British squad, about the helming of Victory '83 is again a focal point of the British campaign less than half way through the elimination series. The departure of Cudmore, followed a few weeks later by that of the equally respected Chris Law, may come to be seen more than ever in retrospect as a turning point.

All this is a matter of private anguish for Peter de Savary, who more than any yachting philanthropist since Sir Tommy Lipton has been prepared to put his money – currently running in excess of $8m – where his mouth is, in the British interests, sparing nothing in energy or enterprise to ensure that this would not be another GBD (great British disaster). This the campaign is certainly not, for despite the controversies, de Savary has produced a fine boat and competent crew.

But what is called into question after the crushing of the fancied Azzurra – almost a minute advantage on each leg – is the advisability of de Savary's insistence on the squad system even among the "afterguard" – the helmsman and tactician. At first glance it would seem to have been totally vindicated by the facility with which Crebbin was able to be replaced by Pattisson from off the patrol boat.

Yet the argument subsequently is whether Lawrie Smith, who started the race, and Pattisson together went for the biggest possible margin not just for psychological value but to strengthen Pattisson's claim to a place on the boat, instead of rigorously covering Azzurra astern for possible wind shifts in the acknowledged tactics of America's Cup match racing. The American defence selectors, it is argued, would immediately dismiss a trial boat which has acted this way.

Smith and Pattisson have an involvement going back to Lionheart days, and it was noticeable that neither was particularly eager to attribute any of Tuesday's success to the superb new Bateman-design light-air Genoa which accelerated Victory '83 dramatically on the second two windward legs. It would be no more than human if they tended to attribute the margin to their partnership. Law went home basically because on Australia, the Victory triallist boat, he saw little of the helm in partnership with Pattisson, as Cudmore had done, gave de Savary an ultimatum of being given authority or packing his bags.

De Savary has a commendable faith in the propensity of his three retained helmsmen to subordinate their personal ambition to the need of the campaign, in their altruistic sense for the tactically correct decision for the boat at any moment even under intense pressure.

If de Savary were operating with business associates who each stood to make a million bucks from a successful project, altruism might be guaranteed, but these are sportsmen who for two years have been working towards and motivated by the prospect of glory, earning not much more than pocket money. It is inevitable that in their minds the bottom line of the deal for them is to be on the boat.

It would seem clear, therefore, that by the end of the C elimination series, de Savary must grasp the nettle and name his first choice partnership, and that before the semi-finals a rigorous tactical discipline must be maintained with no further experiment with how fast the boat will go in a straight line.

The good news is that, on the first day of more typically Newport weather – a light 12 to 15 knot wind and a lumpy sea – the Howlett designed hull behaved admirably, maintaining a level clean line through the swell, and further that the new light-air Genoa is a potential winning factor which had drawn the envious attention of Australia II.

It is now believed that the principle of Ben Lexcen's new keel is one of added weight at the bottom of a relatively shallow keel, to give heavy weather stability to a light-weight boat – at 54,000 lb the lightest in the competition – but spread sideways in the form of lateral fins to cut the water and give lift, which in conjunction with revolutionary rudder design enables the boat to turn through the compass as swiftly as a point duty policeman.

David Miller

CYCLING

Simon simply refuses to give in to injury

From John Wilcockson, Roquefort-sur-Soulzon

Pascal Simon yesterday displayed the necessary qualities of courage, to go with his natural class, required by a winner of the Tour de France. He survived the 261 kilometre stage despite nursing a fractured left shoulder blade, the result of his heavy fall on Tuesday.

"I think I would survive as well, if I knew I was going to win the Tour at the end of it", commented Phil Anderson, Simon's team colleague from Australia. Anderson is also a courageous rider, and if Simon does fall by the wayside in today's crucial leg across the Massif Central to Aurillac, Anderson could take over.

The tall Australian was eighth into Roquefort, where last week's yellow jersey, Kim Andersen, now 20th overall, took the honours after a spectacular counter attack in the final 10 kilometres. Pedro Delgado was in the winning move for the third successive day.

The pair finished half a minute in front of a small group of leaders which included Simon as well as Sean Kelly, who is now in third place overall. This pack included two of the stage heroes, Lucien Van Impe and Robert Millar, who spearheaded a four man break that at one point commanded a seven minute lead.

"Our plan," explained Anderson, "was for either Robert or me to go with any breaks, while our other riders stayed with Pascal. It so happened that the break went on a hill, so Robert was up there." The attack, initially by Adri Van der Poel of the Netherlands and Van Impe, the Belgian champion, came after 165 kilometres, on a minor climb out of Carmaux.

Until then, a pedestrian pace of 31 kilometres per hour had favoured Simon.

"They would have taken 20 minutes, and Van Impe would have been the yellow jersey if we hadn't done the chasing," said Graham Jones, the English colleague of Bernaudeau. The speed of the chase blew the bunch apart, with the twenty-eighth abandonment of the Tour being recorded, and Bert Oosterbosch arriving 30 minutes after the winner. Despite the length and speed of the pursuit, Simon survived.

STAGE 12: 1, K Andersen (Den), 7hr 17min 49sec; 2, P Delgado (Sp), at 1sec; 3, G [illegible] (Fr), at 25sec; [illegible] 6, S Kelly (Ire); [illegible] Overall: [illegible] 43, R Millar, at 43sec; [illegible] G Jones, at [illegible]

FOOTBALL

McNeill signs Parlane

Manchester City's manager, Billy McNeill, yesterday agreed terms with the Leeds United forward, Derek Parlane, and the former Scottish international will complete the free transfer today subject to a medical examination.

Parlane, who was ruled out for nearly 12 months of his three-year stay at Leeds because of an ankle injury, will be given a two-year contract. McNeill is still interested in Stan Cummins, the Sunderland forward, but will not move until a Football League tribunal have made an agreement with Sunderland about the player.

● George McCluskey, the unsettled Celtic forward, returned to Scotland after visiting Leeds United for transfer talks. He wanted further talks with David Hay, the Celtic manager, before deciding about his future.

● Dave Bennett, the Cardiff City forward, has agreed personal terms with Coventry City and the clubs are negotiating a transfer fee. Cardiff want £125,000 – the price they paid Manchester City for him two years ago. Coventry's first offer is believed to have been £90,000. Coventry's manager, Bobby Gould, would not be drawn on speculation that he was about to move in for Kevin Keegan, who has not signed a new contract with Newcastle United.

● West Ham United have completed the transfer of the forward, Francois van der Elst, to his native Belgium's first division club, Lokeren.

● Chesterfield have completed the signing of the former Scottish international goalkeeper, Jim Brown. Brown, who made 47 appearances for Chesterfield, 10 years ago, before moving to Sheffield United, has returned from three years in North American football.

● Magdeburg have agreed to play their European Cup Winners' Cup preliminary round first leg match with Swansea City at the Vetch Field on August 24. The return leg in East Germany is on August 31.

● Brighton have appointed Chris Cattlin, their former defender, as first team coach.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

BASTAD: Swedish Open: First Round. J Gunnarsson (Swe), bt J Lopez-Maeso (Sp), 6-4, 7-5; S Edberg (Swe), bt B Pils (Austria), 6-4, 6-4; M Ostoja (Yug), bt T Hostedt (Swe), 3-6, 7-5, 6-2; B Boileau (Bel), bt B Derlin (NZ), 6-2, 6-7, 6-4; K Meiler (WG), bt R Stadler (Switz), 6-7, 6-3, 6-1; J Vanier (Fra), bt J Simpson (NZ), 6-1, 7-6; A Jarryd (Swe), bt J Hlasek (Switz), 6-4, 6-2; J Gurfein (US), bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fra), 2-6, 6-3, 6-1. Women's Singles: First Round: V Ruzici (Rom), bt H Olsson (Swe), 6-2, 6-0; C Anderholm (Swe), bt P Murgo (It), 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; A Almansa (Sp), bt M Blackwood (US), 6-2, 6-1; S Walpole (GB), bt T Scheuer-Larsen (Den), 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. Second Round: L Sandin (Swe), bt E Ekblom (Swe), 6-3, 6-4; Anderholm bt C Jexell (Swe), 7-5, 2-6, 7-6; Walpole bt F Mihai (Rom), 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

BROOKLYNE (Massachusetts): US Professional championships: first round (US unless stated): H Solomon bt T Tulasne (Fra), 6-0, 6-4; M Martinez (Bol) bt R Venter (SA), 6-0, 4-6, 6-4; D Badel (Fra) bt A Tous (Sp), 6-3, 6-4; G Ocleppo (It) bt G Urpi (Sp), 6-3, 6-4; G Moretton (Fra) bt R Krishnan (India), 6-4, 1-6, 6-3; D Keretic (WG) bt A Ganzabal (Arg) 7-6, 7-5; F Cancellotti (It) bt R Weiss, 6-4, 7-6; P Murphy bt M Westphal (WG), 6-3, 6-1; S Davis bt V Van Patten 6-3, 6-4

NEWPORT (Rhode Island): Grand prix tournament: first round (US unless stated): P Shriver bt S Rimes, 6-0, 6-0; E Sayers (Aus) bt R Casals, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3; B Potter bt B Jordan, 6-3, 6-4; A Moulton bt S Torrance, 6-3, 6-2; L Allen bt R Blount, 5-7, 6-0, 6-4; L Forood bt C Copeland, 6-2, 6-4

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Seattle Mariners 3, Boston Red Sox 2; Baltimore Orioles 3, Oakland Athletics 1; Chicago White Sox 8, Cleveland Indians 0; New York Yankees 4, Minnesota Twins 3; Milwaukee Brewers 9, Texas Rangers 2; Toronto Blue Jays 9, Kansas City Royals 6; Detroit Tigers 5, California Angels 4 (14 inns).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 6, New York Mets 2; Houston Astros 7, Montreal Expos 5; San Diego Padres 6, Chicago Cubs 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, San Francisco Giants 2; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, St Louis Cardinals 1; Philadelphia Phillies 4, Atlanta Braves 1 (7-6).

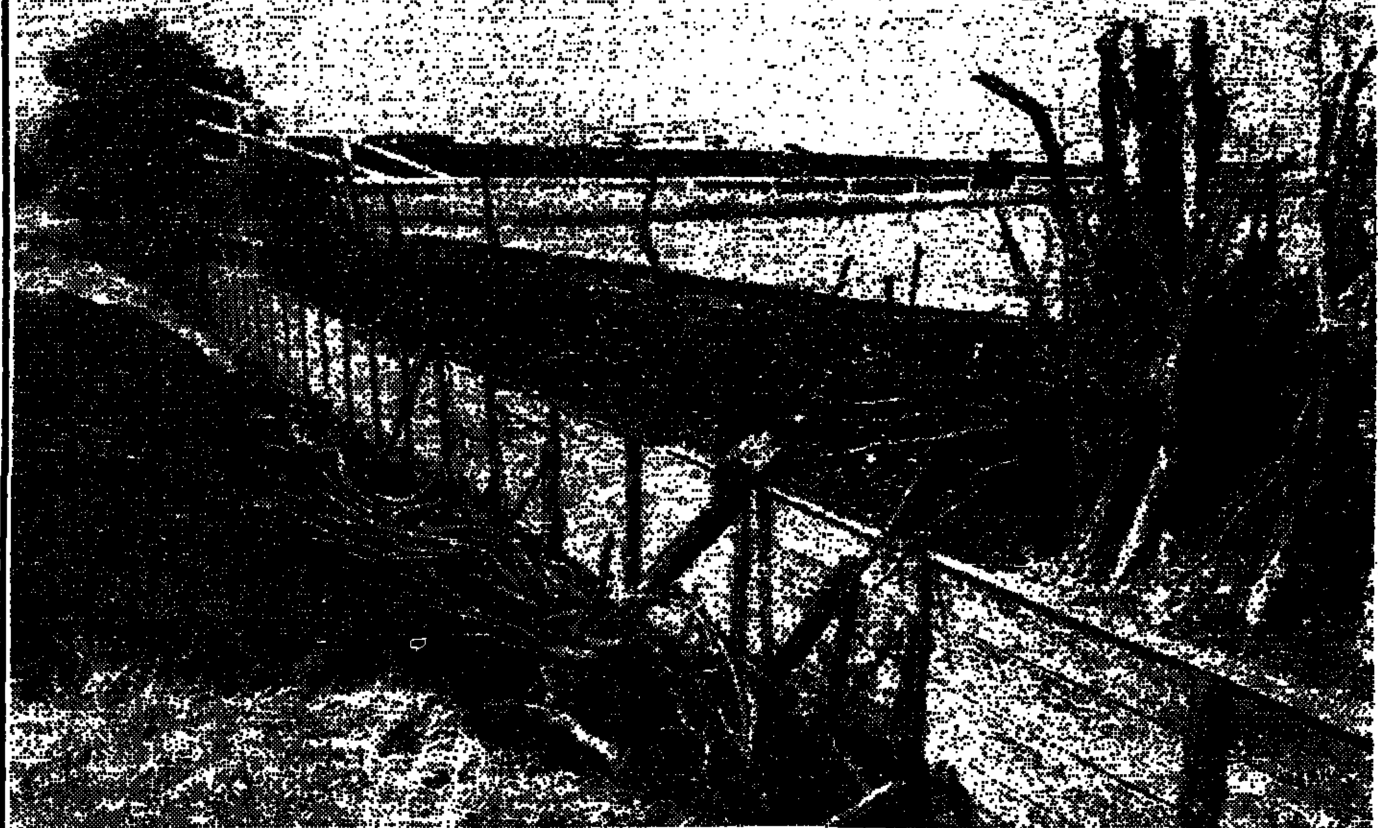
BASKETBALL

TAIPEI (Taiwan): International tournament: final round: US 69, Italy 64; NZ 56, Canada 54; Murray International (Scotland) 70, Japan 51.

CYCLING

SNOWMASS (Colorado): International race (US unless stated): Men: Suicide Hill circuit 45kms: 1, N Ruettimann (Switz), 1hr 12mins 05secs; 2, L Herrera (Col), 1:12:23; 3, R Kiefel, 1:13:50; 4, Ramos (Mex), 1:13:55; 5, D Stetina, 1:13:55. Overall: 1, Herrera, 16:13:17; 2, S Bauer, 16:19:41; 3, Stetina, 16:20:13; 4, I Corredor (Col), 16:20:39; 5, A Hampsten, 16:20:41. Women: Snowmass Mountain race (45kms): 1, C Olavarri, 1hr 43mins 22secs; 2, M Canins (It), 1:43:29; 3, R Twigg, 1:43:36; 4, I Verenkamp (WG), 1:43:41; 5, T Jahre, 1:43:41. Overall: 1, Twigg, 7:38:53; 2, Canins, 7:40:56; 3, Olavarri, 7:43:27; 4, Verenkamp, 7:45:13; 5, Berglund, 7:46:37

RACING: DESTRUCTION OF STEEPLECHASING'S MOST FAMOUS FENCE



How the mighty Becher's Brook has fallen: the charred remains tell their own story

Security tightened after Becher's burnt down

A big security clampdown has been ordered at Aintree racecourse after a fire, possibly started by vandals, wrecked the famous Becher's Brook fence and badly damaged the Canal Turn fence.

All but a few yards of Becher's was reduced to ashes, but firemen and course staff managed to save half of the Canal Turn fence.

Groundstaff are now working to rebuild the thorn base of the fences and replace 1,500 square yards of charred turf in time for next year's Grand National.

The course manager, Frank Dinn said yesterday, "vandalism is a constant problem and we will obviously have to look at ways we can tighten up our security. It will involve a lot of work to rebuild the fences – probably about six weeks all told, but there is no cause for concern about the race itself. We will make sure the fences are in tip-top condition in good time for the race."

Police patrols on the Aintree course are to be stepped up in an effort to keep the wreckers at bay. Mr Dinn, who made the request for more police help, said: "Security has been a problem for many years.

"It's very easy for youngsters to scale the outer perimeter fence. Also the public have a right of way across the country part of the course by Becher's Brook since 1957.

On the eve of the 1982 Grand National (including Becher's were) three fences set on fire, allegedly by animal rights protesters. However, wet weather and quick action by groundstaff and the fire brigade prevented major damage on that occasion. With the current dry weather the fences are tinder dry and the latest fires spread quickly.

Merseyside Police, who originally said that the fires had been stated deliberately, later changed the nature of their statement. Detective Inspector Geoff Macdonald said that inquiries into the cause of the blazes were still going on.

He said: "We are keeping an open mind about the origins of the fire. They may well have been started deliberately, but there is also a possibility the causes were accidental."

National safety limit and conditions are changed

Aintree Racecourse Company yesterday announced simplified race conditions for next year's Grand National, together with a reduction in the safety limit. The safety number has been reduced from 50 to 40. There were 41 this year when Corbiere held off Greasepaint to make Jenny Pitman the first woman to train the winner of the world's greatest steeplechase.

John Hughes, the clerk of the course, said: "It is a fairly difficult balancing act to prevent changing the character of the race, but at the same time seeking to safeguard reasonable safety to horse and rider".

Next year's race will be for six-year-olds and upwards which before February 26, 1984 and since July 1, 1981 have won a steeplechase or have been placed first, second or third in the Maryland Hunt Cup.

Mr Hughes, who has long been anxious to open up the National, explained: "For some years now it has been thought that the conditions of the National were unnecessarily complicated but it seemed pointless to announnce a substantial alteration until such time as the race was secure."

He emphasized that the alteration to the conditions had no connexion with the Seagrams sponsorship and added: "The new conditions are a progressive step and it may well be that further opening up of the race may take place in the future."

In the past there were exampls of horses being placed in very valuable races, but failing to meet the qualification requirements whereas others which have been beaten out of sight, finishing fourth out of four finishers in the Foxhunters, have qualified.

Mr Hughes concluded: "The simplification of the race conditions does not in any way reduce the opportunity for overseas competitors, although needless to say having qualified to run they will still need to win or run three times in this country in order to be handicapped.

"The most obvious interpretation of this alteration is that it will give trainers two and a half seasons in order to qualify, but the least able horses will be eliminated if the race is over subscribed".

Hoyer can underline merit of Vacarme

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Today's meeting at Salisbury is one of several that will not be found in the *Racing Calendar* because it is one of a number of extra meetings that were sanctioned by the Jockey Club earlier this year after that abnormally wet spring in an attempt to compensate for those meetings lost to the weather.

Asked which is the best two-year-old colt seen out so far this season, many people's answer would be Vacarme, especially now that the Coventry Stakes winner, Chief Singer, has fallen from grace. Admirers of the Norfolk Stakes winner, Precocious, who is still unbeaten after three races and Al Mamoon, who made such an encouraging start to his career at York last Friday will be keen to push the case, but anyone who watched Vacarme waltz away with the Erroll Stakes at Ascot on the day following the Royal meeting will not be convinced easily.

It was not just the fact that Vacarme won by six lengths easing up that was so impressive, but the time that he clocked. Admittedly the ground was firm, thus encouraging fast times, but to take 1.36sec off the record was a fine achievement for one racing for the first time.

In the meantime Hoyer, the colt who followed Vacarme over the line, has paid his conqueror the most handsome of tributes by winning the valuable Cock of the North Stakes as Haydock Park. Today Hoyer returns to the fray at Salisbury for the Wren Stakes so we will have another opportunity to assess the horse Vacarme treated with such disdain.

When he won at Haydock Hoyer showed that seven furlongs was well within his range by making every yard of the running. So the distance of today's race will be no problem.

Much more of a worry surely will be Adam's Peak, in receipt of 7lb. For this is the colt who finished a close third behind Rule of the Sea at Sandown and second to Head for Heights in the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot before that.

The other race for two-year-olds at Salisbury today, the Larch Maiden Fillies Stakes, looks a suitable opportunity for Traigonal to get off the mark after promising performances at Lingfield Park and Sandown. This daughter of Formidable and Triple First had Deposit behind in fourth place when she in turn was beaten by Out of Shot.

If Triagonal does win Peter Walwyn and Joe Mercer, her trainer and jockey, will have a decent chance of pulling off a first and last race double with Nauteous, although Walwyn himself will not be there to see it because along with numerous other high flyers he left these shores yesterday bound for Kentucky and the big annual yearling sales there, conducted first by Fasig Tipton and then by Keeneland.

Meanwhile at Yarmouth Millbow, an expensive failure in his first race at Doncaster, can atone by giving Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott another bite at the cherry in the High Steward Stakes which they won 12 months ago with John French. However, on Welsh Glory Piggott may well have to take a back seat behind Timber Tycoon in the Ferrier Maiden Guaranteed Stakes. Timber Tycoon has run well in all his races, most recently behind Lord Protector at York.

Finally, while the ground is still fast Grand Unit can follow up his victories at Newbury, Royal Ascot and Sandown with another in the John Malley Handicap Stakes.

High hopes for Hawa Bladi

Peter Walwyn will saddle Hawa Baldi for this afternoon's ten furlongs Prix Engene Adam at Saint-Cloud and I expect this colt to pick up the £27,000 first prize in the hands of Yves St Martin, Desmond Stoneham writes. Welsh Idol, the mount of Pat Eddery, will carry the colours of owner-trainer, Paul Kelleway, in this *Group II* event, and he should also be in the money.

Hawa Bladi ran third to Shareef Dancer and Russian Roubles in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot and this form has turned out to be excellent. At the end of last month Shareef Dancer defeated the winners of the English and French Derbys in the Irish Sweeps Derby while Russian Roubles was not stretched to win the Welsh Derby.

Welsh Idol ran an excellent second to Ginger Brink in the Prix Jean Prat, but disappointed in the Prix D'Isphan which was run on heavy ground, following a torrential downpour.

The best of the French could be Bal Des Fees, fourth in the Jean Prat, White Spade, Lovely Dancer, Port Saigon, and Gallant Vert.

Bal Des Fees was unsuited by the total lack of pace in the Prix Daphnis where the colt was last of seven to Glenstal. White Spade won the Prix La Force while Lovely Dancer was runner-up in both the Prix Greffulhe and Prix Lupin.

Yarmouth

Draw: no advantage

Tote: double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 HIGH STEWARD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,350: 7f) (7 runners)

1 AMEL (Mrs P Meynet) B Hanbury 9-0 ... P Hamblett 5
2 0 ARBITRAGE (T Blackwell) B Hobbs 9-0 ... G Baxter 6
4 00 FAVOURITE NEPHEW (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 9-0 ... G Starkey 1
6 2 MILLBOW (S Niarchos) H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 4
7 RIDE THE SKIES (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0 ... A Murray 2
8 SERPENTEL (L Salice) L Cumani 9-0 ... R Guest 7
10 0 TUDOR SINGER (Mrs E Denness) P Felden 9-0 ... D Mckeown 3 3

1-3 Millbow, 6 Ride The Skies, 10 Favourite Nephew, 14 Arbitrage, Serpentel, 20 others.

2.45 SPANISH PARADE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £650: 6f) (10)

2 40040 ZAHAV (B) (C Webb) K Ivory 8-11 ... P Robinson 3
4 000431 DRAGONARA'S PET (B) (K Ivory) K Ivory 8-8 ... E Guest 5 5
6 000 MANOR FARM LADY (B) (G Tanner) G Blum 8-8 ... – 9
7 04 MISS ENRYCO (C Franks) M Tompkins 8-8 ... R Curant 1
8 0 REACTION (D Cooper) B Richmond 8-8 ... M Miller 4
9 0000 RISE AT DAWN (B) (C Booth) G Blum 8-8 ... P Tulk 7
10 SAUCY SAPPHIRE (Mrs B Anand) M Hinchcliffe 8-8 ... M L Thomas 8
11 0000 SHANTUNG LACE (R Green) G Blum 8-8 ... S Edwards 7 6
12 04 SWEET TOOTH (G Blum) G Blum 8-8 ... G Carter 7 10
13 000 VAL'S PRIDE (B) (R Lee) P Felden 8-8 ... D Mckeown 3 2

7-4 Dragonara's Pet, 7-2 Shantung Lace, 4 Sweet Tooth, 5 Manor Farm Lady, Zahav, 10 others.

3.15 JOHN MALLEY HANDICAP (£2,033: 1m 2f) (6)

1 002111 GRAND UNIT (CD) (E Eldin) E Eldin 5-10-5 (5 ex) ... E Guest 5 1
2 300-000 MILL PLANTATION (DB) (E Moller) G Wragg 4-9-5 ... L Piggott 2
3 00-2311 FAI LA BELLA (CD) (Fittocks Stud Ltd) L Cumani 4-9-3 (5 ex) ... R Guest 5
9 40-0432 REKAL (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 5-8-5 ... P Robinson 3
10 00421-2 VIDEO MAN (T Ramsden) G Huffer 3-8-4 ... M Miller 4
11 000000 NORFOLK FLIGHT (CD) (G Tufts) R Carter 6-8-1 ... R Curant 6

9-4 Mill Plantation, 3 Grand Unit, 7-2 Fai La Bella, 5 Rekal, 6 Video Man, 25 Norfolk Flight.

3.45 CONWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,721: 1m 3f 110yd) (7)

7 0-2442 JOBROKE (B) (E Moller) G Wragg 9-7 ... B Taylor 2
8 0-0030 FLYING PALACE (Mrs B Van Gelder) R J Williams 9-7 ... G Baxter 7
10 0130-42 ASTARA (H H Aga Khan) M Stoute 9-5 ... G Starkey 1
11 00-010 MARK OF RESPECT (Capt J Durham-Matthews) R Armstrong 9-4 (4 ex) ... L Piggott 3
13 0-3430 VITTEL (I Thoday) J Winter 9-2 ... A Kimberley 4
14 000-0 MENTON (J Hayter) R Armstrong 8-12 ... P Tulk 5
16 0-00 ZETA (B) (Miss T Ballhatchet) A Hide 8-6 ... – 6

7-4 Mark Of Respect, 3 Astara, 7-2 Jobroke, 4 Flying Palace, 8 Vittel, 14 others.

4.15 FERRIER STAKES (maidens: £1,035: 1m) (15)

1 3240-04 RHINESTONE COWBOY (D Mutch) A Madwar 4-9-5 ... P D'Arcy 11
3 00 SPARK CHIEF (R Tikkoo) F Durr 4-9-5 ... B Clements 3
4 0000 VILLANOVAN (C Walton) M Chapman 4-9-2 ... S Keightley 7 4
5 000 CHARLIE NOVEMBER (A Berzack) K Ivory 3-8-8 ... E Guest 5 10
6 020-000 FAST TORPIDO (M Fustok) M Albina 3-8-8 ... A Murray 8
8 00 LUCIEN LASAGE (B) (E Stills) D Ringer 3-8-8 ... A Barclay 9
9 000 MILLS ALLEGIANCE (P Mills) C Brittain 3-8-8 ... G Baxter 1
10 00- RONNIYA (Hyperion Investments) R Armstrong 3-8-8 ... P Tulk 2
12 2-32 TIMBER TYCOON (Lady Harrison) R Armstrong 3-8-8 ... G Starkey 15
13 3-222 WELSH GLORY (H J Joel) H Cecil 3-8-8 ... L Piggott 6
14 0000-0 BARDSEY POET (J Bianchi) G Huffer 3-8-5 ... M Miller 14
15 0-220 FLOATING PETAL (Sir R McAlpine) G Wragg 3-8-5 ... B Taylor 13
17 REHAM (Maktoum Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 3-8-5 ... T Rogers 5
18 REMEMBERING (P De Bour) L Cumani 3-8-5 ... R Guest 12
19 STRAVAGANZA (Mrs D Scull) G Wragg 3-8-5 ... B Crossley 7

5-2 Welsh Glory, 7-2 Timber Tycoon, 9-2 Floating Petal, 8 Spark Chief, 10 Reham, 12 Fast Torpido, Stravaganza, Remembering, 16 others.

4.45 FRED PAGE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,184: 6f) (5)

1 302-100 RUMZ (DB) (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 9-7 ... L Piggott 2
3 00-0100 ELMDON (D) (Mrs C Philipson) J Winter 9-3 ... B Taylor 3
5 0-002 ROYSIA BOY (P Martin) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-2 ... P Robinson 4
7 300000 ARTIMA (B) (R Davis) K Ivory 7-10 ... A Mackay 5
8 000400 CUTE FACE (T Baines) D Leslie 7-10 ... – 1

6-4 Rumz, 5-2 Roysia Boy, 4 Elmdon, 8 Artima, 10 Cute Face.

Yarmouth selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Millbow. 2.45 Dragonara's Pet. 3.15 Grand Unit. 3.45 Astara. 4.15 Timber Tycoon. 4.45 Roysia Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Millbow. 2.45 Miss Enryco. 3.15 Fai La Bella. 3.45 Astara. 4.15 Floating Petal. 4.45 Roysia Boy.

Beverley

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

2.30 ROWLEY STAKES (3-Y-O selling: £904: 7f) (12 runners)

3 1000-00 MONKS GOLD (B) (D Faulkner) E Carr 9-0 ... M Birch 12
4 003021 TIME FOR A LAUGH (F Lee) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... Paul Eddery 10
5 0-00040 CONVEYOR BELT (M Burrows) J Berry 8-11 ... K Darley 1
6 0-00030 FREEDOM GLORY (D) (T Fairhurst) T Fairhurst 8-11 ... R P Elliott 6
7 0000- BENGAL LANCER (Mrs A Chambers) Miss L Siddall 8-7 ... G Gosney 4
8 00 BREIDDEN ROCK (B) (G Jones) B McMahon 8-7 ... J Lowe 2
9 000-200 MARSH TRACK (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 8-7 ... S Webster 11
10 0000- SILVER KNIGHT (D Cavendish-Pell) J W Watts 8-7 ... N Connorton 7
12 00-0024 CHERRY SEASON (B) (Mrs O Steele) Hbt Jones 8-4 ... – 5
13 000-00 DELIGHTFUL TARN (G Gladstone) P Wigham 8-4 ... – 9
15 0-000 MARSHALLA (D Beresford) J Wilson 8-4 ... S Perks 8
17 0000 DELLWOOD JET (F Delafera) W Holden 8-2 ... J Bleasdale 3

6-4 Time For A Laugh, 3 Cherry Season, 5 Silver Knight, 6 Freedom Glory, 12 Marsh Track, 16 Conveyor Belt, 25 others.

3.0 WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (£1,089: 5f) (10)

1 00/002- LUCKY DUTCH (D) (C Buckton) M W Easterby 4-9-10 ... J Bleasdale 2
3 00-0001 COURAGEOUS BUZBY (CD) (M Yates) B Mcmahon 7-9-3 (7 ex) ... S Perks 3
4 100000 KAREN'S STAR (D) (J Chapman) D Chapman 5-9-1 ... D Nicholls 6
5 104004 H R MICRO (CD) (R Wagner) M Lambert 5-8-11 ... P Marrin 7 7
6 01-0000 MASTER BROKER (D) (B) (B Attenborough) M W Easterby 3-8-9 ... W Ryan 5 1
8 34-3201 HARLEYFORD MAID (D) (G Folley) Denys Smith 3-8-7 ... D Leadbitter 7 4
10 013321 BELLA TRAVAILLE (D) (Mrs R James) R Hobson 5-8-2 ... A Nesbitt 3 10
11 0-04000 STATLEY'S PET (B) (H Ashworth) Hbt Jones 4-8-1 ... M Birch 8
12 00-0021 KING CHARLEMAGNE (D) (Mrs I Ryles) Mrs G Reveley 4-8-1 (7 ex) ... S Horsfall 7 9
14 00000-2 DUTY WATCH (B) (W C Watts) W C Watts 4-7-7 ... – 5

11-4 Bella Travaille, 7-2 King Charlemagne, 4 Harleyford Maid, 9-2 Courageous Buzby, 8 H R Micro, 12 Duty Watch, 16 Lucky Dutch, 25 others.

3.30 ESK HANDICAP (£1,341: 2m) (9)

1 000-034 COWDENBEATH (C) (Mrs W Elliot) R Hollinshead 5-8-10 ... S Perks 4
2 040341 SCOTTISH DREAM (D Redhead) G Richards 5-8-9 (3 ex) ... P Bloomfield 5 5
5 30-0002 LUXURY (M Walsh) E Carr 4-8-11 ... M Birch 7
6 0/ LLARAE (Mrs B Evison) D Morrill 6-8-9 ... Paul Eddery 1
7 00-0403 TROCADERO (G Reed) G Thornton 4-8-9 ... J Bleasdale 9
11 240040 AMBER VALE (W Chapman) D Chapman 6-8-4 ... D Nicholls 2
12 40-0044 RIBBLE ROUSER (W C Watts) W C Watts 10-8-1 ... M Wood 3
14 0000/00 BLOOD ORANGE (J Lester) J Leigh 8-7-12 ... J Lowe 8
15 000-009 RAGTIME BLUES (Mrs S Atkinson) A Potts 3-7-7 ... A Nesbitt 3 6

15-8 Scottish Dream, 5-2 Luxury, 4 Ribble Rouser, 11-2 Trocadero, 10 Cowdenbeath, 16 Amber Vale, 25 others.

4.0 WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £1,083: 5f) (9)

2 00401 WILD SIDE (B) (Ld Belper) M W Easterby 9-9 (5 ex) ... W Ryan 5 3
3 13 KNIGHTS SECRET (D) (N Westbrook) M H Easterby 9-7 ... M Birch 1
4 42040 CAMDEN LAD (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 9-4 ... S Perks 6
6 4320 NORTHERN HILLS (W Garrick) G Richards 9-1 ... P Bloomfield 5 7
8 411 STOCK HILL LAD (D) (B) (Mrs M Fairbairn) N Blanshard 8-4 (5 ex) ... J Lowe 2
9 030004 LITTLE MISS HORNER (A Nicholson) G Harmon 8-13 ... N Carlisle 3 9
11 41000 STEVULA (D) (A Humphreys) A Smith 8-11 ... S Webster 4
13 2112 MEESON KING (J Wilcox) J Berry 8-7 ... K Darley 8
16 32212 WHO KNOWS THE GAME (CD) (J Abbey) B McMahon 8-0 ... A Nesbitt 3 5

3 Knights Secret, 7-2 Stock Hill Lad, 4 Who Knows The Game, 9-2 Wild Side, 7 Northern Hills, 10 Meeson King, 14 Camden Lad, 20 others.

4.30 EVERINGHAM STAKES (Maiden: £552: 1m 4f) (16)

3 00000-0 CHEHO (Mrs M Wickins) R Akehurst 4-9-0 ... – 2
4 200000- DANZIG (E Stanton) S Avery 6-9-0 ... N Carlisle 3 7
5 DEMON KING (J Thorpe) A Smith 4-9-0 ... L Charnock 16
6 00000-0 DUSTY PATH (Mrs D Hauswell) W Bentley 5-9-0 ... – 13
7 020440 FAROLITO (Mrs W Elliot) R Hollinshead 4-9-0 ... S Perks 12
10 08304/ GREAT LUCK (H Timm) G Huffer 4-9-0 ... Mark Rimmer 3 8
11 00 HIS REVERENCE (E Metcalf) G Harman 7-9-0 ... G P Kelly 3
12 040-300 KING OF MAN (Mrs A Carr) C Thornton 4-9-0 ... J Bleasdale 5
13 4033-40 LOCHLINNHE (Mrs M Gordon) Miss S Hall 4-9-0 ... M Birch 4
14 043000/ ROYAL RASCAL (C Flear) H Fleming 5-9-0 ... J Seagrave 1
18 /00-000 WALK ALONG (Mrs V Haigh) W Haigh 4-9-0 ... S Webster 6
19 0264- ALL SEASONS (B Engledow) R Thompson 4-8-11 ... A Proud 9
20 00-0000 DOROTHY BREWIS (R Tyrer) G Richards 4-8-11 ... M Wood 11
23 23-3303 LINE ABREAST (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 4-8-11 ... J Lowe 14
25 002 MISS INIGO (M Tucker) M McCormack 4-8-11 ... P Bloomfield 5 10
28 20-0000 TRACK SECRET (B) (P Shaw) E Weymes 4-8-11 ... P Young 15

5-2 Miss Inigo, 11-4 Line Abreast, 5 Farolito, 7 Great Luck, 8 Lochlinnhe, 12 Cheho, 16 King Of Man, All Seasons, 25 others.

5.0 HOUGHTON STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £690: 1m) (10)

1 00 BLONDONI (A Duffield) J McNaughton 9-0 ... L Charnock 10
3 0-02000 HARBOUR MUSIC (C Redgrave) R Whitaker 9-0 ... S Perks 9
4 0-02220 HENRY GEARY STEELS (H Geary Steels) Denys Smith 9-0 ... D Leadbitter 7 6
8 00-3020 MOUNT RULE (R Padmore) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... W Ryan 5 3
10 0 NEWSHAM (W Barker) Miss S Hall 9-0 ... Paul Eddery 7
11 4030-00 SPRITEBRAND (P Sullivan) M H Easterby 9-0 ... M Birch 8
14 040-400 GEM-MAY (C Sisson) T Fairhurst 8-11 ... R P Elliott 2
16 004-30 KIR ROYALE (B) (M Jenney) M Stoute 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 1
17 0-0 LAGSKONA (E Stanton) D Morrill 8-11 ... N Carlisle 3 4
20 0-300 WHERE YOU WILL (B) (Mrs M Wates) I Balding 8-11 ... – 5

Evens Kir Royale, 7-2 Henry Geary Steels, 7 Spritebrand, 8 Mount Rule, 10 Where You Will, 20 Newsham, 33 others.

Beverley selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.30 Freedom Glory. 3.0 King Charlemagne. 3.30 Scottish Dream. 4.0 Northern Hills. 4.30 Line Abreast. 5.0 Where You Will.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Dellwood Jet. 4.30 Great Luck. 5.0 Kir Royale.

Yarmouth results

Going: Good to firm

2.15 (2.15) JELLICOE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,035: 6f)

GHAZIBAY br f by Frimley Park – Kentucky Blues (Hillsfields Farming Co Ltd) 8-11 ... D McKeown (66-1) 1
Bobbie James ... R Guest (66-1) 2
Block of Granite ... P Tulk (66-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £64.70. Places: £10.20, £4.80, £9.60. DF: winner or 2nd with any other £10.10. CSF: £1,592. E Witts at Reading. 3l, 1l. Dynamic Leader (4-9 Fav) 4th. 15 ran.

2.45 (2.45) FASTOLFF STAKES (Selling: £666: 6f)

ADJUSTED ch g by Busted – Angel Roy (Mrs S Gribben) 4-8-7 ... M Banner (12-1) 1
Hazardous ... P Cook (7-2) 2
Early Surprise ... G Duffield (100-30) 3

TOTE: Win: £13.90. Places: £3.10, £1.50, £1.40. DF: £39.80. CSF: £51.23. R Hobson at Worksop. 3l, 6l. Savial Mist 3-1 fav. Princess Navarro (4-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.15 (3.15) WINTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,075: 1m)

MUZNAH b f by Royal and Regal – Ballinavail (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) 9-5 ... P Cook (5-1) 1
Full Rainbow ... W R Swinburn (8-13 Fav) 2
Speed of Sound ... R Hills (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £1.80, £1.00. DF: £2.10. CSF: £7.73. H Thomson Jones at Newmarket. Sh hd, nk. Sharp Sea (7-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.45 MARITIME CLAIMING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,646: 5f 25yd)

SAM'S WOOD b c by Jolly Good – Dust Sheet (H Wright) 8-10 ... R P Elliot (7-2) 1
Frogmoor ... W Ryan (16-1) 2
Filles Matrix ... T Ives (5-4 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.90. Places: £1.50, £3.60, £1.00. DF: £26.00. CSF: £45.51. T Fairhurst at Middleham. 1½l, 3l. Sparkling Song (9-2)p 4th. 8 ran.

4.15 CALIFORNIA HANDICAP (£1,718: 1m 6f.)

VAL CLIMBER b g by Val de l'Orne – Hardy Climber (ICS Southern Ltd) 5-8-13 ... A. Murray (15-2) 1
Wejo ... M Fry (12-1) 2
Colonel Mack ... D McKeown (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £1.80, £2.00, £2.40. DF: £48.20. CSF: £80.71. Tricast: £735.04. D Oughton at Findon. Nk, hd. Belle 11-4 fav. Skateboard 10-1 4th. 10 ran.

4.45 STURDEE STAKES (Amateurs: maidens: £923: 1m 3f 110 yd.)

PASS TO PARADISE gr f by Key To The Kingdom – Duke's Duchess (A Rudolph) 4-11-4 ... Mrs S Sharwood (7-1) 1
Village Leader ... Mr R Hutchinson (6-4) 2
Troop Leader ... Elain Mellor (11-8 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.20. Places: £1.40, £1.00. DF: £5.70. CSF: £17.35. G Pritchard-Gordon at Newmarket. Hd, 4l. Ragustar (40-1) 4th. 11 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: £31.80. TREBLE: £122.15. PLACEPOT: £737.55.

● Lester Piggott's only mount at Yarmouth yesterday Dynamic Leader, was 9-4 on favourite for his debut in the Jellicoe Maiden Stakes but was just beaten out of a place behind three 66-1 chances. Victory went to Ghazibay, on whom Dean McKeown led virtually all the way to provide the Thames Valley trainer Eric Witts with his first Flat winner. Witts was called before the stewards, who inquired into the improvement in form of Ghazibay, compared with the colt's running at Sandown last time when he finished eighth to Express Delivery. The stewards accepted Witts's explanation that Ghazibay was slowly away at Sandown

Bath

Going: Hard

2.0 SALTFORD STAKES Apprentices. £1,10[illegible] 1m 5yd)

LIBERTY TREE ch f by Dominion – Enlighten (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) 3-8-4 ... A P O'Reilly (4-1)
Black Falcon ... S Keightley (5-2 Fav)
Be On Time ... M Rogan (10-1)

TOTE: Win: £3.70. Places: £1.50, £1.5[illegible] £1.70. DF: £3.30. CSF: £11.83. M Prescott at Newmarket. Sh hd, 1l. Magic Mink (100-30) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Majnoon Leyla, Gaygarden Lady.

2.30 EVESHOT STAKES (2-y-o: maiden: £1,344: 5f 167yd)

RIO RIVA b c by Wollow – Elton Abbess (W Gaff) 9-0 ... W Newnes (7-2)
Water Moccasin ... Pat Eddery (3-1)
Miss a Bid ... W Carson (15-8 fav)

TOTE: Win: £5.40. Places: £1.70, £1.3[illegible] £1.80. DF: £10.50. CSF: £15.64. D Laing at Lambourn. Nk, 7l. Mr Rochester (4-1) 4th. [illegible] ran.

3.0 HAMILTON HANDICAP (£1,932: 2m 27yd)

MORGANS CHOICE ch h by Reliance II – Piave (C Hill) 6-9-10 ... W Carson (4-5 fav)
El Cito ... A P O'Reilly (33-1)
Leodegrance ... R Fox (8-1)

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.00, £3.0[illegible] £1.40. DF: £28.20. CSF: £22.19. Tricast: 122.94. C Hill at Barnstaple. 4l, nk. Champagne Charlie (5-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Caro, Nome Cambridge Gold.

3.30 BROCKHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,830: 5[illegible])

LUCKY PENNY b f, by Busino – Thrifty Trio (P Mellon) 9-2 ... Pat Eddery (9-2)
Gumtrips Centenary ... S Cauthen (11-4 fav)
Yangtse-King ... R Fox (25-1)

TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.80, £1.4[illegible] £3.70. DF: £3.70. CSF: £15.27. I Balding at Kingsclere. Nk, 2½l. Fatty's Choice (7-2) 4th. [illegible] ran.

4.0 WESTGATE HANDICAP (£1,953: 1m 5 yd)

NATIONAL IMAGE b g, by Sassafras – Pap Image (J Soles) 6-9-0 ... P Eddery (10-1)
Top of the Mark ... R Street (33-1)
Lamlash ... J Matthias (9-2)

TOTE: Win: £23.30. Places: £4.70, £12.0[illegible] £2.20. DF: £5.40. (1st or 2nd with any other) CSF: £226.37. Tricast: £1,528.48. M Tate at Kidderminster. Nk, 1½l. Maritime England and Some Sunny Day 3-1 jt favs. Music City (9-[illegible]) 4th. 11 ran.

4.30 LIMPLEY STOKE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,694: 1m 2f 50yds)

NAWARA ch f, by Welsh Pageant – Bright Decision (Prince F Khaled) 8-8 ... N Howe (33-1)
Kaysariyya ... J Reid (3-1)
Road to the Top ... W Carson (5-2 fav)

TOTE: Win: £71.80. Places: £9.60, £2.6[illegible] £1.50. DF: £468.30. CSF: £132.00. P Walwyn at Lambourn. ½l, nk. Trendy Philly (14-1) 4th. [illegible] ran.

● Morgan's Choice yesterday clipped three-fifth of a second off the record for Bath's two miles one furlong and 27 yards, when he won the Hamilton Handicap for the second year running, but the horse finished lame. Willie Carson reported that the four length winner who was down on his off-fore in the winner's enclosure had gone lame three furlongs out.

STATE OF GOING: Beverley–firm, Salisbury–good to firm, Yarmouth–firm. Tomorrow: Newbury–firm, Thirsk–firm.

BLINKERED FIRST TIME: Hamilton: 7.45 Concert Pitch, 8.45 Hagens Holly, 9.15 Burglars Walk. Yarmouth: 2.45 Manor Farm Lady, Rise at Dawn, Val's Pride, 3.45 Jobroke, Zeta, 4.15 Lucien Lassage, 4.45 Artima. Beverley: 4.0 Track Secret, 5.0 Kir Royale. Salisbury: 2.0 Victory Lass.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.0 LARCH STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,568: 6f) (15 runners)

2 ARAMINTA MAVIS R Smyth 8-11 ... –
3 BARN PIECE N Gaselee 8-11 ... –
4 BELA KUN P Makin 8-11 ... –
6 CASTELLITA R Houghton 8-11 ... –
8 DANCIMMO R Williams 8-11 ... –
10 04 DEPOSIT R Smyth 8-11 ... –
13 LASSITHI P Makin 8-11 ... –
14 LUNARIS M Smyly 8-11 ... –
15 0 MIDDLE VERDE G Hunter 8-11 ... –
19 0 OPEN UP H Candy 8-11 ... –
20 RINGARINGOROSES J Dunlop 8-11 ... –
21 24 SONG OF THE DAWN P Cole 8-11 ... –
23 042 TRIAGONAL P Walwyn 8-11 ... –
25 000 VICEROY LASS (B) R Hannon 8-11 ... –
26 0 VIDEO AFFAIRE B Hills 8-11 ... –

11-4 Triagonal, 4 Deposit, 9-2 Song Of The Dawn, 8 Ringaringoroses, 10 Open Up, Castellita, 16 others.

2.30 BISHOPSTONE STAKES (Selling; £786: 1m 2f) (6)

1 0000 KAUKAS (D) G Balding 4-9-0 ... J Matthias 2
2 1020 MONCLARE TROPHY A Pitt 4-9-0 ... J Mercer 5
3 0012 ALLURED (B) J Jenkins 4-8-11 ... W Carson 6
4 02-03 MAIDA VALE S Woodman 4-8-6 ... P Cook 4
7 000-3 EASTERLY GAEL R Williams 3-7-11 ... R Fox 9
9 00 WISE WARNING C Nelson 3-7-11 ... D McKay 1

7-4 Allured, 5-2 Eastern Gael, 9-2 Kaukas, 7 Maida Vale, 10 Monclare Trophy 20 Wise Warning.

3.0 TRYON HANDICAP (£2,660: 1m) (6)

3 0040 FIRST PHASE (CD) G Hunter 4-9-8 ... P Cook 4
4 0142 BASIL BOY (CD) R Hannon 4-9-8 (5 ex) ... W Carson 3
5 3200 TIN BOY I Balding 4-9-4 ... J Matthias 6
8 0400 HANABI (D) (B) W Wightman 4-8-8 ... D McKay 5
11 230-2 NORROY (D) D Elsworth 6-8-0 ... A McGlone 3 2
12 4/00-0 GRAND MARCH (C) K Cunningham-Brown 5-7-10 ... W Woods 7 1

9-4 Norroy 3 Basil Boy, 7-2 First Phase, 6 Hanabi, 8 Tin Boy 16 Grand March.

3.30 WREN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,819: 7f) (8)

1 21 HOYER Thomson Jones 9-4 ... P Cook 3
3 4023 ADAM'S PEAK D Elsworth 8-11 ... A McGlone 3 4
4 ANOTHER GUNNER A Barrow 8-11 ... – 1
5 ATTICUS W Hern 8-11 ... W Carson 8
8 0 CATMAN R Sturdy 8-11 ... – 2
10 FRISKY WHARF J Dunlop 8-11 ... B Raymond 5
17 0 SPECIAL SETTLEMENT G Hunter 8-11 ... W Newnes 7
19 00 TOP OF THE STRETCH R Hannon 8-11 ... R Wernham 6

6-4 Hoyer, 3 Atticus, 4 Adam's Peak, 7 Frisky Wharf, 16 others.

4.0 PRINCESS HANDICAP (£1,662: 6f) (9)

2 4000 COPPER BEECHES (D) J Jenkins 6-9-9 ... W Carson 5
3 0000 CHERI BERRY (D) W Wightman 4-9-8 ... J Johnson 2
6 2-010 YOUNG INCA L Cottrell 5-8-5 ... R Hills 3 3
7 3020 LORD SCRAP (D) B Swift 7-9-2 ... S Dawson 5 1
8 0041 RED ZEPHYR (D) R Hannon 3-9-0 (7 ex) ... A McGlone 3 8
9 004-3 LEITH SPRING M Francis 4-8-11 ... W Newnes 9
10 2000 SHANOUSKA (CD) C Benstead 3-8-8 ... J Matthias 7
12 0003 SUSAN'S SUNSET (B) S Woodman 5-8-4 ... P Cook 4
13 0-000 SPRIGHTLY WILLOW P M Taylor 4-8-1 ... R Fox 6

15-8 Red Zephyr, 7-2 Susan's Sunset, 5 Lord Scrap, 11-2 Leith Spring, 8 Young Inca, 16 others.

4.30 OAK HANDICAP (£1,618: 1m 4f) (5)

1 1044- AMBIANCE (D) R Hannon 4-10-0 ... L Jones 7 5
2 0433 NAUTEOUS (C,D) P Walwyn 4-8-12 ... J Mercer 4
4 0-002 CAMACHO (C,D) L Cottrell 8-7-11 ... R Hills 3 3
5 1300 NORTH BRITON (D) C Britain 4-7-10 ... W Carson 2
6 0-00 SLATE J Dunlop 4-7-9 ... R Fox 1

13-8 Nauteous, 5-2 Camacho, 4 Ambiance, 11-2 North Briton, 12 Slate.

Salisbury selections

My Michael Phillips

2.0 Triagonal. 2.30 Maida Vale. 3.0 First Phase. 3.30 Hoyer. 4.0 Susan's Sunset. 4.30 Nauteous.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Dancimmo. 2.30 Easterly Gael. 3.30 Hoyer. 4.30 North Briton.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: middle and high numbers best

6.45 UDDINGSTON HANDICAP (apprentices: £754: 6f) (8 runners)

1 0040 RUSSIAN WINTER (CDB) A W Jones 8-9-10 ... – 6
2 9-100 BETTABET GERAGHTY (DB) G Huffer 5-9-6 ... W Morris 5
5 0331 APRIL LUCKY (CD) C Crossley 10-8-11 (7 ex) ... P Doughty 8
6 0000 MARSHAL OSTHOFF T Craig 4-8-3 ... J Carroll 1
7 000-4 FINAL CAST D Chapman 4-7-12 ... M Fozzard 7
9 0083 BLOCHAIRN SKOLAR (CD) N Bycroft 5-7-10 ... M Richardson 2
10 4404 AMANDA MARY R Stubbs 5-7-9 ... J O'Reilly 4
13 0-000 HER EXCELLENCY R Morris 6-7-7 ... J Totall 3

7-4 April Lucky, 11-4 Bettabet Geraghty, 5 Russian Winter, 7 Blochairn Skolar, 10 Final Cast, 12 others.

7.15 BURNBANK STAKES (2-y-o selling: £577: 6f) (6)

1 4401 BROON'S LADY (D) G Lockerbie 8-13 ... M Fry 3 5
3 PERSIAN GILL Mrs A Bell 8-11 ... S Morris 3 3
5 0300 SOOTY'S PAL (B) J Parkes 8-11 ... – 6
7 24 YOUR CHOICE (B) W H Williams 8-11 ... E Johnson 2
8 4022 SINGLE PORTION M Pipe 8-8 ... G Duffield 4
9 0000 STACEY'S FOLLY D Chapman 8-8 ... O Gray 1

Evens Broons Lady, 9-4 Your Choice, 9-2 Single Portion, 7 Sooty's Pal, 10 others.

7.45 MONKLAND HANDICAP (£1,620: 1m 1f 10yd) (5)

1 0-100 CONCERT PITCH (CDB) Miss S Hall 4-9-12 ... O Gray 1
2 3-101 TENDER BENDER (D) G Pritchard-Gordon 3-8-8 ... G Duffield 4
3 000- HAVEN'S PRIDE M James 4-8-3 ... E Johnson 5
5 2300 ST CONAL J Parkes 4-8-0 ... Lynn Whitlen 7 3
7 030 THARALEOS F Watson 3-8-9 ... M Fry 3 2

4-6 Tender Bender, 11-4 Concert Pitch, 11-2 St Conal, 10 Tharaleos, 16 Haven's Pride.

8.15 MOTHERWELL STAKES (2-y-o: £694: 5f) (3)

1 4141 MISS BELLA (CD) J Berry 9-4 ... S Morris 3 2
2 211 MISS PLASI (D) M Prescott 9-4 ... G Duffield 1
5 0 GLOSSY TIPS R Stubbs 8-8 ... – 3

2-5 Miss Plasi, 9-4 Miss Bella, 10 Glossy Tips.

8.45 RUTHERGLEN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £727 1m 40yd) (8)

1 0343 BOCCACCIO S Norton 9-0 ... J Lowe
5 0-032 SABHAN G Huffer 9-0 ... J Bleasdale
6 0-0 SAMANDAR P Haslam 9-0 ... G Duffield
8 000 BEV'S GIRL M James 8-11 ... E Johnson
9 BIEN NOBLE D E Incisa 8-11 ... O Gray
10 000 HAGEN'S HOLLY (B) R Stubbs 8-11 ... –
11 40 JUST TAMARA G Richards 8-11 ... J Carroll 7
12 RUSTY BABY D E Incisa 8-11 ... C Dwyer

13-8 Sabhan, 11-4 Boccaccio, 6 Hagen's Holly, 8 Samandar, 10 Just Tamara, 12 others.

9.15 BLANTYRE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,230: 1m 4f) (5)

1 92-00 WANG FEIHOONG P Haslam 9-7 ... G Duffield 2
2 3141 RHYTHMIC PASTIMES (D) R J Williams 9-6 (4 ex) ... R Sidebottom 3 4
4 0040 BURGLARS WALK (B) R Stubbs 9-5 ... J Bleasdale 5
7 3-400 WALDRON HILL R Allan 8-1 ... C Dwyer 1
8 0311 FIORENZO M Camacho 8-5 (4 ex) ... J Lowe 3

15-8 Fiorenzo 5-2 Rhythmic Pastimes, 4 Wang Feihoong, 7 Burglars Walk, 10 Waldron Hill, 12 others.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

6.45 April Lucky. 7.15 Your Choice. 7.45 Tender Bender. 8.15 Miss Plasi. 8.45 Boccaccio. 9.15 Fiorenzo.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Bettabet Geraghty. 7.45 Tender Bender. 8.15 Miss Plasi. 8.45 Sabhan. 9.15 Rhythmic Pastimes.

● Continued support for Dick Hern's Oaks winner Sun Princess, has forced Corals to cut the filly to 3-1 joint favourite with Vincent O'Brien's stable. The firm then bet: 6-1 Stanerra, 7-1 Time Charter, and 10-1 Quilted. A recent introduction into the market is the french-trained filly, All Along, who comes in at 14-1.

The Open: Star billing for Europe's order of merit leader

Faldo the best British hope since Jacklin to capture title

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Nick Faldo, whether he likes it or not, will stand on the first tee of Royal Birkdale at 9.25 this morning as the best British hope for the Open championship since the golden days of Tony Jacklin a decade or so ago. He plays with Severiano Ballesteros and Larry Nelson, newly installed as US Open champion, a star billing that will surely test the strength of the gallery ropes.

Faldo has been inclined to dismiss his chances, probably for tactical reasons, but everything seems to point to the strong possibility of an improvement on his joint fourth place last year behind Tom Watson, Peter Oosterhuis, and Nick Price, a young South African.

Faldo, one year older and, it seems, several years wiser, came back from the United States with another encouraging tour record to win the first three tournaments he played over here, and has since then finished high up more often than not in other tournaments.

He is a runaway leader in the European Order of Merit, with more than £50,000 while his nearest pursuers hover around the £30,000 mark. He is, too, a course winner, as they would say on the turf, having succeeded in the PGA championship at Birkdale in 1978. And he prepared himself meticulously for the event last week with several quiet rounds away from the hullaballoo that has now invaded Birkdale.

Faldo is a little mettlesome of character and not therefore the type of man to be intimidated by the close prximity of Ballesteros, particlarly, and Nelson; playing at his side today and tomorrow in a match of more arresting appeal than any among the other 50.

He will be fortified by the thought that in his first tournament on returning from the United States, the French Open, he got the better of Ballesteros, playing in his third. In tournaments where they have both played, Faldo's record is clearly the better, with two wins to one and rather better subsidiary placings.

The doubt we must have about Faldo is whether he has the stomach for the big occasion. There is nothing in his record to suggest that he lacks heart, but until he has been put to the supreme test, as Price sadly was last year, we have to keep an open mind. Though he finished high up last year, not for the first time, Faldo was never in a position to win. Until he is, we shall not know what stuff he is really made of.

There has never been a doubt about Ballesteros's character since he finished runner up to John Miller on this same course in 1976 at the tender age of only 19. Since then, of course, he has won one Open and two Masters and gives the impression nowadays that simply nothing is beyond his gifted compass. Watching him play six holes from the ninth yesterday, was an awesome experience, as he hauled in three birdies.

Nelson may look like a dwarf between the tall willowy Faldo and the husky Ballesteros, but his victory at Oakmont, in the wake of a thoroughly depressing season, must have added 4 ft 3ins to his normal 5ft 9ins. But it we take Nelson's victory as a guide, almost anyone could win at Birdale. In 16 previous tournaments he has survived the 36-hole cut only six times, and it was not until his putter suddenly caught fire early in the third round that he overtook first Ballesteros and, at the death, Watson.

Watson, of course, is statistically no more than an each way bet, since he has won four times in the last eight years. He expanded his repertoire, so to speak, with his first victory in the United States at Pebble Beach last year, and would have retained it at Oakmont last month had it not been for Nelson's astonishing return from the dead.

Watson has been paired (8.45) rather oddly, with Mark James, a Briton with a good Open record who, however, is in no sort of form, and with Hugh Baiocchi, a South African of no particular distinction, who, however, sprang to the front with his victory last week at the Belfry.



Jack Nicklaus (top) and Tom Watson line up for success.

Tee-off times at Royal Birkdale

(First round) and Second round):
8.20: G Brand Jnr, B Rogers (US), D Graham (Aus).
8.45 and 1.30: T Watson (US), M James, H Baiocchi (SA).
9.25 and 2.15: N Faldo, L Nelson (US), S Ballesteros (Sp).
9.45 and 2.35: T Kite (US), *P Parkin, M kurnoto (Japan).
10.10 and 2.55: A Palmer (US), B Crenshaw (US), R Floyd (US).
10.30 and 3.20: Yu-Shu Hsieh (Taiwan), H Irwin (US), S Torrances.
12.40 and 8.20: Chien Soon Lu (Taiwan), P Oosterhuis, H Sutton (US).
1.0 and 8.45: A Jacklin, M Pinero (Sp), L Trevino (US).
1.20 and 9.5: B Langer (WG), P Way, C Stadler (US).
1.45 and 9.25: D Smyth, R Clampett (US), T Nakamura (Japan).
2.5 and 9.45: F Zoeller (US), A Lyle, G Norman (Aus).
2.25 and 10.10: G Player (SA), I Woosnam, L Wadkins (US).
3.0 and 10.40: J Nicklaus (US), K Brown, N Price (Zim).
3.20 and 11.0: B Gallacher, R Shearer (Aus), T Weiskopf (US).
GB and Ireland unless stated.
* Amateur.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	450	4	10	384	4
2	423	4	11	411	4
3	410	4	12	184	3
4	206	3	13	505	5
5	343	4	14	198	3
6	468	4	15	542	5
7	150	3	16	415	4
8	470	4	17	526	5
9	410	4	18	473	4
Out	3,330	34	In	3,638	37

The hard road is no crow's flight

Which hole at Royal Birkdale will prove to be the hardest par-four? Competition is keen for whereas a decade ago the prize must surely have gone to the sixth, two other strong contenders, the first and 18th, have come to join it. These three will be central to the championship. The first and the last with new tees and new par-rating have yet to be tested; the sixth is an old foe and Jack Nicklaus rates it as par four and a half.

In 1976 that hole yielded 15 birdies as against 270 fives and worse. In statistics kept since that year, it rates as the third most difficult hole of all championship courses, behind only the 15th at Royal Lytham and the Road Hole at St Andrews. The sixth hole has also been changed since last time, but it looks as though it will turn out to be an alteration without a difference.

The cross-hazard at about 260 yards from the tee has been reduced by removing the central track through it, and the left-hand dune, and extending the fairway so that its length down the left is unbroken. But the gap at its narrowest is no more than 15 paces, and with the stream lurking beside the left rough it is a risk the majority will not want to take.

☐ *The Press Centre is privileged to have six world clocks installed in its midst, one of which gives the time in Montevideo. The fact that out of 32 countries entered there is none from Uruguay suggests that another more suitable capital might be found. In years before the Falkland Islands became news, it used to be Buenos Aires. Perhaps it is time to revert to it; Argentina, after all, have a representative in the field, Vicente Fernandez, who failed to qualify but was required to play off in order to provide alternates in case of late scratchings. He was not at all keen, but was finally coaxed into continuing and now finds himself in the championship.*

● Do not get too excited about first round leaders; some of them have been entertaining rather than dangerous, and most of them come in late. No journalist is safe until the last threesome is in, as witness the occasion at Muirfield in 1972, when Peter Tupling walked off the course at the very end of the day with a 68 to lead the field. Turmoil in the Press Tent, one elegant writer bursting out: "You have ruined the something symmetry of my opening paragraph."

Tupling said he could not see what all the fuss was about; everyone knew he was not going to win. That was true enough for he finished in a tie for 45th. The United States Open has had its share of them. Mike Reid came in at the day's end to lead the Atlanta Open, which Jerry Pate won; to snatch the lead as an amateur. In an earlier year the name of Rivel McBee was known to every American golf writer, not for having won the Open, but for the steepness of the dive he took when as an anonymous golfer he took a first round lead.

☐ *It will take the stamina of a Foreign Legionnaire to follow a round for 18 holes, if the present weather lasts. Even though a gentle sea breeze helped yesterday, the temperature was again in the high eighties, and has not dropped below 68 degrees at night in the area. But for determined footsloggers, the recommended drill is nailed shoes, binoculars, and stick to the tracks. No use following the flight of the crow at Birkdale.*

Peter Ryde

Swinging into a woman's eye at practice

By John Hennessy

Some of the leading players in the Open came under penetrating female scrutiny on the Birkdale practice ground. Beverley Lewis, who rounds off a distinguished professional career with a post as teacher at the Warren Park Golf Centre, Chadwell Heath, as well as playing the women's circuit, was making a first inspection of this year's field. Reactions ranged from admiration for Tom Watson, sympathy for Bernard Langer and bewilderment in the case of Raymond Floyd.

She approved of Watson's long back swing and big wind-up but wondered about the left heel off the ground. "That's very unusual, on the take away, the most important part of the swing. If there are faults there you've got to work to correct it in the rest of the swing". With forearms like that, she thought, Watson could get out of any trouble at Birkdale. That was the differnece between men and women.

Langer, on the other hand, has a firm left heel, with "a flat swing, very powerful, with a strong grip". Obviously he would hit with draw to get extra length, but "what a shame the guy can't putt! When I've putted badly I've found it so frustrating. Yet he's had to live with it for years and just keeps plodding on. It shows great strength of character that he does so well."

Paul Way, one of the younger breed of British golfers, impressed her deeply with his solid "modern" golf swing. It was very much one piece with hand, arms and shoulders all moving away in one unit. Besides looking good it made golf so much simpler. He had got gorilla arms which he had worked hard to develop. But modern? "That's because his wrist is very flat at the top of the swing, wrist and forarm in one line. He makes good use of his legs". She would expect Gary Player, of much the same physique, to be Way's idol. "Look at that guy behind Paul Way", she remarked in a rare critical aside. "His swing's going hither and thither". Since his identity was unknown to both of us his anonymity is easily preserved.

During these deliberations Andy Bean arrived on the practice ground, a huge mountain of a man from Florida with humour to match. His club, she said, looked like a toy in his hand. Later they compared hands and her's now looked like a toy's against his, festooned with calouses. "Some of us have to work", he gently reminded her. Bean had a pure, simple, "kinkless" swing. He brandished his driver and after one shot she exploded: "What a shot! I'd go home after one like that".

Floyd's swing was not the prettiest of things, but you don't get marked for being pretty. He took away on the inside, but changed his arc at the top of the back swing ("quite unusual"). If he came down on the same plane as he took it back he'd still be on the Muni-Links (municipal course)".

Bobby Clampett, who did so well last year before fading towards the end, was well balanced in the hitting position against a strong left side but with a much bigger flail of the hands than most.

Nathaniel Crosby, who has been criticized for a manufactured swing, did not attract that kind of comment. The back swing, she thought, seemed rather too long and too loose, but it would serve him well if repeated consistently. It might look mechanical because it was so slow. If he did it fast you would say: "What a free-flowing swing." His hands were "amazingly" close to the body, but a closed stance probably helped to get the right side out of the way "so that it didn't collide. He has a very slow rhythm, perhaps he's like that in life."

Variation on a theme by Coe, Ovett and Co



A line-up to show the world four clean pairs of heels: Coe, Cram, Williamson and Ovett.

Quartet strike a familiar discord for Helsinki

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram's return to form has signalled a return of the problem, now aggravated, that the selectors had before the Olympci Games in Moscow: Whom to choose for the middle-distance races in the forthcoming world championships in Helsinki, particularly the trio for the 1,500 metres? The names remain the same as in 1980 – Coe, Cram, Ovett and Williamson – but the game is slightly different.

The world record-breaking form of Coe and Ovett before Moscow meant that their selection for both 800 metres and 1,500 metres was a formality. It was simply a case of "Cram or Williamson?" for the third 1,500 metres place. Times have changed. Cram is European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion and Williamson is the fourth fastest 1,500 metres runner in the world this year.

Coe has already been selected for 800 metres in Helsinki and Ovett has done enough to be nominated at 1,500 metres in the main body of selections which are to be made after the Talbot Games tomorrow. But Ovett has implied that he wants to run in the 800 metres in Helsinki as well, a distance at which he has hardly raced or had a top-class time since his Olympic victory.

Coe wants to be considered for the 1,500 metres, too, and is looking for a fast time in the Talbot Games. If he had won his 1,500 metres race in Paris two weeks ago there would not be so much questioning of his right to contest that distance in Helsinki. But he came second and showed the frailty in the finishing straight that he showed when losing the European 800 metres in Athens last September.

But Ovett's Olympic 800 metres and Coe's Olympic 1,500 metres titles are difficult to ignore. In any slow, tactical 800 metres, which championships often are, Ovett is a likely winner. Coe's competitive capabilities are still in doubt.

The time trials, the paced, runaway victories to world records have left Coe incompetent to deal with the pressures of a close finish, as Athens and Paris proved. He admits that he is still a naive 1,500 metres competitor. The Olympic victory must therefore, by his own standards, be adjudged his greatest performance. Should he be denied the opportunity to repeat that?

With Coe and Ovett not contesting 1,500 metres last year, Cram filled the gap with gold of his own. He established himself with a victory in Zurich over eight of the top 10 in the world and then won European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres titles. The absence of really fast times was simply due to Cram not getting the opportunity of the fast pacing that Coe and Ovett have enjoyed in all their world records.

Like the other gold medallists from last year, Cram was told that he only had to show optimum form this year to be selected for Helsinki. But a groin strain followed by an ankle injury at the start of the track season, coupled with the fast running of Ovett, Williamson and Coe, obscured his claim.

Cram and Williamson are opting for 1,500 metres only, although they have now done a world championship qualifying time for 800 metres, which Ovett has yet to do. Cram can evidently fo better than the 3 minutes 37.53 seconds of his 1,500 metres comeback race last week; and he saw Ovett's last-minute entry in his 1,500 metres race in the Netherlands two nights ago as an attempt to gain a psychological advantage over him while he was not fully fit.

Cram moved down to 800 metres, won easily and then reacted to the prospect of Coe and Ovett doubling up in Helsinki. "They are being judged on what they did two or three years ago and that makes me very angry", Cram said. He sees the prsopect of himself and Williamson having to run-off for the last place in the 1,500 metres, as they had to do in 1980, when Cram won.

Williamson has done 3 minutes 34.01 seconds, behind Ovett in Oslo two weeks ago, with two more times close to that, and the lever of an excellent second place in the 800 metres in the World Student Games, one of the premier championships in the world.

But despite his fast 1,500 metres time, Williamson still has the weakest case, since, unlike the other three, he has not yet proved himself a winner in the highest class. His fearless front-running is seen by many as an invitation to defeat; but he is as talented, if not more so than the others, and it is again injuries, the constant blight of the highly trained athlete, that have kept him from the superlative performance of which he is surely capable.

The question that the selectors must consider is whether Coe and Ovett are setting their sights too high for their current capabilities. They are being tempted by prestige and posterity. These first IAAF world championships in Helsinki will be the biggest track and field meeting ever, contested by around 140 countries, without danger of boycott.

That is at least 50 per cent more countries than have contested any Olympic track and field programme. Indeed the question has not yet been broached of how the certain success of the world championships will affect the future of the Olympics, which, unquestionably depend on track and field as their focus.

But Coe and Ovett have undergone long periods of illness and injury since Moscow, which makes suspect their ability to contest six races (heats, semi-finals and finals) in eight days. Ovett withdrew from the European 1,500 metres on the day the championship started last year; he was replaced by Coe, who, when he lost the 800 metres, also withdrew, leaving only two British representatives, Cram and Williamson, in the 1,500 metres. A repeat of that situation must be avoided at all costs.

That is evidently uppermost in the mind of Andy Norman, England's team manager and one of the selectors, when he says that Coe and Ovett should restrict themselves to one event. Norman, one of the architects of the move towards open athletics, carries a lot of weight in British selection procedures.

What everyone would love to see is a trial between all four, with selection for the first three across the line. That race should fill a stadium anywhere. For it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that any three of these four could win all the 1,500 metres medals in Helsinki.

MOTOR RACING

Round-the-clock team wheel out the extra Special

By John Blunsden

One of the most remarkable racing car design and construction projects undertaken was completed at Silverstone yesterday when two new Renault-powered John Player Specials were wheeled out of the Team Lotus transporter in preparation for the British Grand Prix, sponsored by RAC, on Saturday.

Designed by Gerard Ducarouge, the team's recently appointed chief engineer, they have been brought from conception to reality in just five weeks by the JPS work force, who have been working in shifts for 21 hours a day, seven days a week, in an effort to provide their drivers, Nigel Mansell and Elio De Angelis, with competitive cars for the team's most importand grand prix of the year.

The workshops have been idle only between 3-0 am and 6.0 am during the production period and the afternoon team have been undertaking a 13-hour shift from 2.0 pm in order to get the job done. The first car was completed on Sunday, run briefly at the Lotus test track at Hethel, then taken to Donington on Tuesday for its first tests while the second car was being completed at the factory.

This year the Lotus team have been in the doldrums, plagued by large and overweight cars which have handled badly on the tyres at their disposal. Their only championship point all season had been earned by Nigel Mansell, who finished sixth in Detroit. But by then Peter Warr, the team's manager, had already taken decisive action.

Determined to strengthen his design team, he had offerd the post of chief engineer to Ducarouge, who had recently resigned from a similar position with Alfa Romeo, during a discussion in the JPS motorhome in the paddock at Spa on the eve of the Belgian Grand Prix. The talented French desinger, who had previously worked with Matra and Ligier, had already received two other offers, and so asked Warr for a week in which to think things over.

After a visit to the Lotus facility at Ketteringham Hall in Norfolk with his wife, Ducarouge accepted the offer on May 29 and the following day he began work. Initially the plan was to modify the existing car, the 93T, but he was convinced that if Lotus were to win again that car should be scrapped and a replacement designed. He was given the go-ahead on the understanding that the new car would be ready for Silverstone.

By June 12 Ducarouge was able to telephone Warr – in Montreal for the Canadian Grand Prix – that all drawings had been completed two days ahead of schedule, apart from those for the outer bodywork, on which they were still debating. The following day he completed his bodywork drawings during a weekend home in Paris, then flew back to Norfolk where the double shift work pattern began that afternoon. It would take just 10 days to produce the carbon fibre and Kevlar chasis mouldings and bodywork.

Meanwhile, special components were ordered from England, France, Italy and the United States and all went well until June 25 when a vital consignment of a special alloy for suspension parts was omitted from a package from France. A dispatch rider travelled through the night to pick it up, survived being knocked off his bike twice and returned with the metal within 24 hours.

On July 4 two more days were lost when another outside supplier failed to meet a deadline with rear suspension components but again the time was made up and the finishing touches to the first 94T were applied last Sunday evening. Apart from the basic chasis mould the car is entirely new, right down to the pedals.

Warr said yesterday: "I just can't pay enough tribute to Gerard Ducarouge for the way he tackled the job, or to all the staff at Ketteringham Hall who have thrown everything into producing the car to a seemingly impossible and back-breaking schedule." The moment of truth will be at 10.0 this morning when Mansell and De Anelis steer their new-look cars on to the Silverstone circuit for the first official practice for Saturday's race.

No engine trouble

Tag Turbo Engines have announced the successful completion of the first in-car tests of the Tag P01 turbo engine. The first development engine fitted to the Marlboro MP4/1D development chassis, driven by John Watson and Niki Lauda, has now run for more than 1,000 kilometres.

Irresistible appeal of the man in the Noddy hat

Taylor asked teacher for a go with the gloves – and the rest is history

I must be getting soft. I had an interview all fixed up with Bob Taylor long before the Test team was announced, and in the week before the interview, the papers were full of speculation that he would lose his place to some bright-eyed young acrobat of a wicketkeeper. I was in line for a real heavy exclusive.

"Taylor's world lay in ruins. Ashen faced, the plimsol-shod midget maestro faced the fact that his life had been shattered. But the grey-haired master craftsman told me as we sat in the sun-drenched Bristol cricket ground: 'Make no mistake. England hasn't seen the last of Bob Taylor.'"

But dreams of writing such an impeccably tough story were dashed as the England selectors brought Taylor back into the international fold. And what is more, I rejoiced at the news.

There is something irresistably appealing about Taylor. Nor only does he keep wicket with awesome precision, but he wears a Noddy hat to do it in; when he is happy he breaks into a little skip; for years he understudied the chap with the exercises without a trace of bitchiness of resentment. When Knott went to join Kerry Packer, Taylor moved from understudy to star without a trace of swank; his joy in being the focal point for a fielding side communicates across all boundaries; his heady delight as a wicket falls is utterly infectious; and his efforts at meting out congratulations by trying to throw his arms all the way round Ian Botham can excite only admiration.

Perhaps it is his long acceptance of second place to Knott that inspires both sympathy and the belief that he is an unquestionably good bloke. A meek chap buffeted by the winds of fortune. That would be a little inaccurate: a good bloke, certainly, but by no means meek. Top class professional sportsmen do not tend to be wimpish. And Taylor is a genuine professional, in the non-perjorative sense of the word, as well as a genuine sportsman.

He has an absolute delight in his craft, and an action replay memory of the more significant incidents in more than 20 years of first class cricket...like a leg-side stumping off Lever of all people. You have to be a remarkably good 'keeper even to consider standing up to a bowler that quick, let alone to make a stumping. "It was in Pakistan, and the wicket wasn't too fast, Javad Miandad was using his feet, so I decided to keep him in his place by standing up. He played a shot on the walk, and I had the bails off at once, but the umpire was looking the other way!" Taylor is still furious about it. "I don't often lose my temper on a cricket field, but that time..."

His best dismissal actually allowed was a leg-side catch that dismissed Smith, of Middlesex, off Hendrick. The ball rocketed off an inside edge and Taylor changed direction in mid-air to take it.

These high spots were all made possible by Taylor's schoolboy impatience at the lack of involvement he felt when fielding at long leg. He asked teacher for a go with the gloves, and the rest is history.

Standing up is what it is all about, of course. "I judge a 'keeper by the way he stands up. Standing up shows whether you are a wicketkeeper or a bat-stop." He looks on goalkeeper-style batsmen-in-gauntlets with about as much tolerance as Rembrandt would regard painting by numbers. "A good 'keeper must create chances, like standing up to make the batsmen play differently. He must have impeccable concentration, be physically and mentally fit, and set an example to the fielders."

All good stuff, this, and one would accept no less from the man, but I am afraid he has totally disillusioned me. Last winter, standing up to Botham, he took a bouncer lovingly into his gloves about half an inch behind the batsman's ear, a phenomenal example of high class reaction. But he kenw it was going to be a bouncer all along, he said.

Best matches? No surprise: Headingley, 1981 was first on his lips "though that was only interesting on the final day". I have dim memories of the fourth day being not altogether without interest, but then I am not England's wicketkeeper with a blinkered delight in my trade. The following Test was also pretty interesting on the final day, when that burly Somerset chap took five wickets for one run even though the keeper damn near dropped one of them. "It dipped and hit me on the thumb. I was pretty relieved when it stuck the second time." He took it somersaulting in front of second slip.




Taylor: an absolute delight in his craft.

Melbourne last winter was, he decided, perhaps the best of all for sustained involvement, with the last rites performed as 18,000 people turned up to see a day's cricket that might have ended with the first ball. It didn't, and finished only after a jolly game of volleyball in the slips: "That's why Thomson is a No 11 batsman, he had no need to play that ball, he just lost concentration."

Which brings us to batting, and the fact that Taylor lacks his predecessor's near genius for improvisatory counter attack. Taylor has an average of 20 for England however, and not a few batsmen would envy that. But he said: "If I lost form as a batsman, I'd be concerned. But if I lost form as a wicketkeeper, I'd lose sleep."

Taylor will be 42 on Sunday, so happy birthday. He will be playing for Derbyshire next summer; his winter plans are flexible but he would not mind playing cricket in New Zealand if anyone asked him. After 1984 he is moving to what he mysteriously terms "new challenges."

I am not sorry I am unable to write: "Taylor – my agony. Test star's anguish. Dropped – and it hurts, says pocket dynamo." And I hope he gets 20 victims in the Test as a birthday present.

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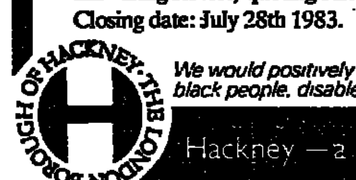
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The duties involve the supervision of the financial affairs of the eight Research Institutes directly controlled by the Council and the making of grants to the fourteen grant-aided Institutes in England and Wales supported by the Council. The Finance Officer is also responsible for the Council's Buildings and Supplies Branch; for the Administrative Computing Branch; and for Internal Audit.

Candidates should have extensive relevant experience in financial administration and budget control in Government or a Public Authority. An accountancy qualification would be an advantage.

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Applications should be sent to the Under-Secretary, Agricultural Research Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6DT, by 15 August. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Council, telephone 01-580 6655 extension 262.

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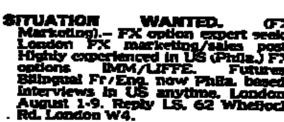
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For further details and application forms, which must be returned by 26th July 1983, telephone 01-633 1527. It is expected that interviews will be held on 1st August 1983.

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Super Secretaries

Public Appointments

The old girl network

Ann Hills examines the growing number of clubs for women in management

"Men are used to old boy networks, to picking up the phone, making contacts. Women are very reluctant to do the same." That is the view of Irene Harris, founder of Network, an association of women in the professions, industry, commerce and the arts designed to promote the kind of interchange men take for granted. It is one of a growing band of women's groups, including Women in Media, Women in Banking, City Women's Network, and Zonta. They are hardly noticed by the media because meetings tend to be peripatetic. Women don't, after all, have formal clubs with exclusive entrances, bars and restaurants.

Yet their clubs do attain similar exclusiveness. The Women's Advertising Club of London may be discovered holding a discussion around a vast boardroom table. This is one of the "grannies", formed exactly 60 years ago by women in top positions. The story goes that they were embarrassed about paying for men in restaurants – the club meant a signature sufficed long before the era of plastic money. Membership is still limited to a mere 50 women, under the presidency this year of Elizabeth Fallaw, director of Dorland Advertising.

Most of the networking associations have grown in the last five years in answer to increasing numbers of women feeling isolated in senior positions in specialist areas. A few, such as Women in Industry, flourished for a while, but without structures and regional interest, or a limited geographical brief (most seem to concentrate on London) they fall apart. Out of London, top career women still lack clubs and there are always problems of family commitments, or the tendency of women to become self-confessed workaholics. Both are time consuming – meetings can only be occasional. "I work all hours, even evenings, and don't have lunches out". Jean Denton, managing director of Herondrive and female Executive of the Year in 1982, says.

She allows some time for networking. "I tend to join to find expertise in others and to make useful contacts. I've found talent in the Marketing Group of Great Britain (which isn't just for women) and Network (which is), on the understanding that you don't let a girlfriend down. What worries me about women's groups is the danger of being introverted and the assumption that they are justified because things have been easy for men. They have not. We are forming organizations to play the contact game, as men do with their clubs."

Irene Harris of Network points out that the tone of meetings is not particularly feminist. She stresses that it is a refreshing way to meet and to develop links. "Women don't tend to keep friends from schooldays as men do. I have to tell members that it is acceptable to telephone other members listed in the directory – someone might want advice from a medical specialist, or suggestions on marketing from a top public relations officer. A phone call isn't asking a favour."

Membership (£35 per year) has led to useful developments through contacts – the case of an estate agent who discovered a member in a bank who could help finance the project. Lawyers in the association tend to be asked to work for other members, now totalling about 200.

Apart from the directory, newsletters and discount cards, Irene Harris arranges meetings with celebrity speakers, and is planning the first trip abroad – to the Champagne district of France in September. Weekends to beauty farms are occasional excursions and more ambitious links are being built with associate members as far apart as Singapore and New York. But there is still no regional branch in Britain.

Who can join? The official guideline is two years experience at senior level in a company, but criteria for self-employed members, and others in the arts, are based on different personal achievements. "Everything we do has to be the best. Why should women go to tacky restaurants. Men don't resent spending money on themselves – why should women?", Irene says.

Zonta has different motives. An international body which began in Buffalo, New York State in 1919, it has seven clubs in Britain with membership between 25 and 40. London II Club is one of the newest, like the others intended to encourage "high ethical standards in business and the professions" and to improve "the legal, political and professional status of women". Projects range from fund raising for disabled people, to helping East London schoolgirls obtain good jobs by visiting schools and through invitations to firms represented in Zonta. The clubs actively support the 300 Group, which is intending to raise the number of women in the House of Commons.

The National Organization for Women's Management Education (NOWME) wants women to aim for high qualifications, develop careers in management, help themselves to their potential. It provides information, training materials, hints on bursaries, all explained in an introductory leaflet.

Nickie Fonda of Brunel University, who has made a marked impact in encouraging women to succeed, especially in planning careers, regards networking as "invaluable, providing a chance to practise skills. Members of networking groups can become public speakers, find out about management training, how other companies work and who to contact within them". Networking for women is a highly practical activity, with precious little time spent lounging about or consuming port – the organizing career woman hasn't the time.

A short list of organizations of women in executive networks may be obtained by sending a SAE to Career Horizons, Room 137, The Times, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

MARKET PLACE

Philip Schofield's monthly column on job vacancies

The job market now appears to have entered a period of steady growth. The monthly number of job vacancies notified to Jobcentres has averaged 176,000 for the quarter ending June–almost 9 per cent up on last year. In the spring months, growth was just over 4 per cent. As Jobcentres handle only a third of all vacancies, the monthly total of jobs exceeds half a million.

Vacancies for management, professional and technical positions increased even more sharply. P.E.R.'s weekly job newspaper *Executive Post* carried 2,327 vacancies, an increase of 33 per cent on last year. Recruitment advertising volume in the seven "quality" national newspapers was up by almost 14 per cent.

In a survey of 1,260 employers, Manpower found that job prospects are at their most favourable for four years. More than twice as many plan to take extra staff in the third quarter of 1983 as are expecting cuts. This is the highest level of net increase forecast since mid-1979.

The survey indicates that in manufacturing, the most buoyant areas are private building, electrical engineering, clothing and vehicle manufacturing. Service companies are particularly optimistic, especially in retailing and banking.

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Appointments

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FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page. £5 a line.

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Moreover as for me, God forbid that I should sin against the LORD in ceasing to pray for you: but I will teach you the good and the right way 1 Samuel 12: 23

BIRTHS

BENISCH. - On June 14, 1983, in New York City to Christine (née Lucie-Smith) and Robert—a daughter, Justine Camilla

BROCK. On Saturday 2nd July, to Clare (née Gorst) and Jonathan - a son, Joseph Richard, a brother for Sam and Katie

BROOKS. On July 12th, to Juliet and Randle, a daughter

BROWNRIGG. On July 5th at Bath to Jane (Walker) and John - a son (Thomas Walker).

COLQUHOUN - On 11th July, 1983, to Rosie (née Colville) and Neil, a son [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS

RADCLIFFE. - On July 13 peacefully in Midhurst Charles Joseph Basil last surviving child of Sir Joseph Radcliffe 4th Bart dearest husband of Norah and father of Frances Anthony and Anne and much loved grandfather. Funeral at Catholic Church Midhurst on Monday 18th July at 12.00 noon. Flowers may be sent L. F. Lintott and Son, North Street, Midhurst

RUFFER, ON July 9th at Ipswich Hospital, Michael Roger Ernest Ruffer C.V.O., T.D., beloved husband of Cathy of 1 The Old Dispensary, Seckford St., Woodbridge, Suffolk, and lately of East Coker, Somerset. Funeral service at St Mary's Woodbridge on Friday July 15th at 2 30 pm. Flowers to funeral directors E. W Button, 24 St. John's St., Woodbridge. A service of thanksgiving will be held at Westminster Abbey in September

SHADFORTH. – On June 21st, at Hermanus, South Africa, Captain Harold Anthony Shadforth, OBE, MC, KPFSM, late of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Egyptian Army, Palestine Police, and formerly HM Consul in Aleppo

TEMPLETON. - On July 12th, 1983, Vera, aged 68 years of 3 The Folly, Cerne Abbas, Dorset, wife of the late Haydn Templeton, BSc, CEng, FRACS. Funeral service Weymouth Crematorium, Monday, July 18th at 10.30 am. No flowers by request but if desired small donations may be sent to the Clerk to the Parish Council, 30 Bark Lane, Cerne Abbas, Dorset, for tree planting

WARD. - On July 11th, 1983, in hospital, aged 83 years, Rowley Lascelles, beloved husband of Hilde and dear father of Lynda, loving grandfather of Jessica and Bethany. Funeral at St Mary's Church, Westerham Kent on Thursday, July 14th, 3.00pm

WARD. On July 8th, 1983, suddenly, Geoffrey Ernest. Cremation at Southend on Sea Friday July 15th 12.30. All friends welcome at cremation. No flowers, donations to Cancer Research.

WOOD. - On 11th July 1983 peacefully in New Zealand, William Wallace Wood, M.B., B.S. (London) aged 98 years, late of Enfield and [illegible]

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

MALLINSON. A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Terry Mallinson, National Officer, Confederation of Health Service Employees, will be held in the Royal Parish Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields, St Martin's Place, London, on Thursday, 21 July, 1983 at 1 pm.

TUDOR. In fond memory of Marianne Evelyn Forgacs Tudor, 14th July 1938 - 30th October 1982. Her loving and generous nature will never be forgotten by her god-daughter and many friends.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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[illegible]

BIRTHDAYS

HARRINGTON - ILLTYD

best wishes on your birthday

love M.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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[illegible]

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LAST MINUTE BARGAINS

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WANTED

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SERVICES

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YACHTS AND BOATS

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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EDUCATIONAL

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

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For further details and an application form write to, or telephone, Sheila Proudlock, Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1. Tel: 01 211 7723. Closing date for receipt of application forms is 29th July

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THE STOCK EXCHANGE

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Sales will be tender and you should apply for details, quoting Reference Dept T, by 12 August 1983 to Ministry of Defence, Sales Support 6a3, Room 1179, St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TD.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

POTATO MARKETING BOARD
ELECTION OF CERTAIN DISTRICT MEMBERS 1983

The Potato Marketing Board announces that the undermentioned elections will be held on Wednesday 26th October 1983, in accordance with the requirements of the Potato Marketing Scheme, 1955, as amended. Under the Scheme, the Board's electoral Districts are deemed still to comprise the counties as they were prior to 1st April 1974. Those Districts in which elections will be held are defined below

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather, traffic. This information service is available to anyone with a TV set.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough, Nick Ross. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.00 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); TV preview (7.15-7.30); The morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); This is America (7.45-8.00); Horoscope (8.30-8.45). Closedown at 9.00.

10.45 Golf: The Open. Live coverage of the first round of the 112th Championship, from Royal Birkdale Golf Club. Tom Watson is defending his title. The British challenge is led by Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle and Peter Oosterhuis. More coverage at 1.45 on BBC1, and on BBC 2 at 10.55 am (sharing with cricket) and at 10.00pm.

1.00 News: with Richard Whitmore; 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled headlines; 1.30 Bagpuss.

1.45 Golf: The Open. Harry Carpenter introduces further live coverage.

4.20 Play School: see BBC 2, 10.30am for details; 4.45 Heidi: Episode 15 of this 26-part serialization of the children's classic about an orphan girl. With English dialogue(r); 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.15 We are the Champions: Sports contest between Wybers Wood Middle School, Grimsby; St Clement's High School, Terrington St. Clements; King's Lynn; and North Kesteven School, Lincs.

5.40 News: with Moira Stuart; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide: includes Sue Lawley replying to points from viewers' letters.

7.00 Holiday Report: Helpful information from John Carter.

7.10 Best of the West: Comedy western. Could the grieving lady in the saloon really be the escaped leader of a cattle rustling gang? Marshall Best (Joel Higgins) decides to find out.

7.35 Top of the Pops: with Peter Powell and Andy Peebles.

8.10 Fame: The latest episode in this drama series about the students and teachers at the New York High School for Performing Arts finds Danny (Carlo Imperato) in such a state of sadness that his behaviour threatens to cause his expulsion from the school.

9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.

9.25 The Life and Times of David Lloyd George: All nine parts of Elaine Morgan's high-quality drama serial about the "Welsh Wizard" who had a way with women are being repeated. Philip Madoc has the title role; it is the part that made him a name to contend with. Episode one is devoted to Lloyd George's formative years in north Wales, leading to the parliamentary by-election in which he stood as a Liberal candidate (r).

10.25 Campus: Part two of this documentary series about life at Edinburgh University centres on four students at the faculty of medicine who are in their final testing year. They are Steven Garvie, Stuart McMain, Simon Mackenzie and Brian Kennedy.

10.55 Tom Jones Now! The Welsh singer's guest is Chaka Khan. 11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers up to his old army tricks* (r).

11.45 So You Want to Give Up Smoking: Making the decision to give up. With Dr Miriam Stoppard (r); 11.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain. With Nick Owen, Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, and 9.00; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop video at 7.55; Guess Who? at 8.05; Television preview at 8.35, Michael Barry's Recipe at 9.05; Mad Lizzie (keeping fit) at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. Followed by Sesame Street: With the Muppets. 10.25 Science International: Film about research; 10.35 Struggle Beneath the Sea: A film about the home-building snapping shrimp and the goby; 11.00 The Russian Dance Festival: Dance, song and music – with a cast of 178 entertainers.

12.00 Haggerty Haggerty: The storyteller is George Cole (see also 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm.

2.00 A Plus: Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks and Spencer is interviewed by Kay Avila; 2.30 Funny Man: Episode 7 of this drama serial about a show business family in the Thirties. With Jimmy Jewel (r). 3.30 Chintz: Domestic comedy series with Michele Dotrice and Richard Easton. Today, differing opinions about the use of the family car (r).

4.00 Children's ITV: Haggerty Haggerty (r); 4.15 Bugs Bunny: cartoon; 4.20 On Safari: Kenneth Williams is the guest star in this "jungle" game; 4.45 Home: drama series set in an Australian community welfare home; 5.15 Young Doctors: An initiation ceremony that goes wrong at the hospital.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Help! Privilege-price attractions for London's elderly.

6.40 Knight Rider: An old flame of Michael Knight (David Hasselhoff) is wrongly arrested.

7.40 Inside the Third Reich: Part one of a two-part adaptation (by Jack Neuman) of the memoirs of Albert Speer, Hitler's chief of armaments and war production. It was made for American television, and won high praise when screened in the US last year. The starting point is the prison in which Speer is awaiting sentence for war crimes. The Dutch actor Rutger Hauer plays Speer, with Derek Jacob as Hitler. Part 2 tomorrow night.

9.30 TV Eye: Death at the YOP. Denis Tuohy reports on the deaths of six young people (and injuries to 300 others) in the past six months while taking part in the youth opportunity programme. The cause: unregistered factories with inadequate safety precautions.

10.00 News at Ten. And Thames news headlines.

10.30 Shelley: With the prospect of fatherhood looming larger the jobless Shelley (Hywel Bennett) signs on at the Labour Exchange. Co-starring Belinda Sinclair as his wife (r).

11.00 A Sense of the Past: The importance of old family albums of photographs when re-painting a picture of what Manchester used to look like. With Graeme Garden (r).

11.30 Lou Grant: The trainee reporter and the case of the hit-and-run killer.

12.25 Close.



Hanging day: Alec Heggie in Boswell for the Defence (BBC2, 8pm)

CHOICE

● Fortuitously, the great hanging debate spills over into tonight's drama schedules on television. Aptly, too, for the renewed tug-of-war over capital punishment has been total drama from the word go, and there can scarcely have been a less impassive audience for any spectacle, real life or fictional. BOSWELL FOR THE DEFENCE (BBC2, 8.00 pm) is real life with fictional trappings. Inevitably, it is less gripping than the parliamentary drama that has just quitted centre stage. Although it culminates in a public hanging (to street vendors' cries of "Hot roast haggis", as the body creaks from the gallows), it is not essentially a tract either for or against capital punishment, except in so far as it reflects one of the tenets of the abolitionists' case: that, quite probably, many more innocent men and women have died by the rope than the cases that are known about. Boswell for the Defence has been adapted by Mark Harris from Boswell's own account of his courtroom attempt to clear a butcher of a charge of sheep stealing. Nothing earth-shattering about that, especially since Boswell is depicted as a better biographer than an advocate. What we are indebted to Mr Harris for is the reminder that although Boswell lost his fight in court, he finally hit on a plan by which his client, though hanged, might yet live on.

● THE DAY WAR BROKE OUT (BBC2, 9.30 pm) complements last week's Britain in the Thirties film about how Hitler was allowed to get away with it. It is, in fact, the reckoning and, despite a title which stirs happy memories of Robb Wilton and his Home Guard monologue, it provides a straight-faced conclusion to this unusually interesting Thursday night documentary season. Familiar faces from previous films in the series join unfamiliar witnesses as memories of September 3, 1939, are trotted out. There is the man who groaned "This is the end of the British Empire" when Bell Harry's 11 am chimes floated out of Canterbury; the man who grimly remembered he was on a No 13 bus when the air raid sirens first sounded; and the woman who thought "My golly, I must get my baby christened". And there is the black-and-black film of children at play between guns captured from the Germans at the end of what was to have been the war to end all wars.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (ends at 8.10); Maths. Flows and Exponential; 6.30 Digital Systems; 6.55 Perceptions of the IMF; 7.20 Conflict: strike news; 7.45 The Galbraithian Thesis.

9.40 Golf: The Open 1982 (last year's highlights).

10.30 Play School: Stan and Jan Berenstain's story Bears on Wheels (can also be seen of BBC 1, at 4.20pm).

10.55 Cricket/Golf. Live coverage of the first day of the England v New Zealand first Test, from The Oval, and of the 112th Championship of The Open, from Royal Birkdale Golf Club in Southport. The commentators at the Oval are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Tony Lewis and Tom Graveney. Highlights of the day's cricket can be seen on BBC 2 tonight at 11.30, and of the golf at 10.00pm, also on BBC 2.

6.55 Six Fifty-Five: A special French-flavoured edition of this programme, to commemorate Bastille Day. The international singing star Charles Aznavour provides the music in the Pebble Mill courtyard which assumes a French café atmosphere. The clientele includes Mark Kington, the Moreover columnist on *The Times*, an authority on Franglais.

7.30 News: with sub-titles.

7.30 Wheels of Fire: Another film in this documentary series about India today. Tonight, the Rajasthan project, a man-made water way, begun in 1958, which will eventually run for 250 miles bringing new agricultural hope to this area which was once just a desert.

8.00 Boswell for the Defence: Starring David McKail as Boswell, with Alec Heggie as John Reid, the man in the dock (see Choice).

9.30 Britain in the Thirties: The Day War Broke Out. In the final film in this series about a single decade in the nation's history, the events of Sunday, September 1, 1939, are recalled by military VIPs, servicemen and civilians. It was a dark and thundery morning – an appropriate beginning for the Second World War. (See Choice.)

10.00 Golf: Highlights from today's play in The Open at Royal Birkdale Golf Club, Southport. Introduced by Harry Carpenter.

10.40 Newsnight: Bulletins and comment.

11.30 Cricket: The best of the action in today's First Test at The Oval between England and New Zealand. Introduced by Richie Benaud.

12.00 Open University (Until 1.20am approximately).

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Car 54, Where Are You? American-made comedy series about two American police patrol officers (Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne). Tonight, Toody (Ross) believes a gypsy has put a curse on him for evicting her from a store.

6.00 Get Smart: Another film in this American comedy series about the secret service, starring Don Adams. Tonight's episode concerns the kidnapping, by the world's strongest counter-spy, of a Middle East prince.

6.30 The Good Food Show: Tonight's edition comes from the World Wine Fair in the heart of Bristol's dockland. The background to the programme is the fact that the United Kingdom is the world's fastest-growing wine market.

7.00 Channel Four News. Includes news headlines at 7.00 and 7.30 and Business News at 7.40.

7.50 Comment: Occupying the platform tonight is 19-year-old Mike Harskin, a parliamentary researcher who is working on a book on politics and young people.

8.00 Vanishing Tribes of Africa: The Last Days of the Afar Warriors. First of three films, made by Anglia Television's famous Survival unit. Tonight, explorer Wilfred Thesiger describes his journey to the Afar warriors who have lost control of their land – the forbidding Danakil desert in Ethiopia. The Afars used to be a fearsome people, with a reputation for disposing of all intruders. Today, they are struggling to maintain other aspects of their traditional way of life.

9.00 Soap: More misadventures of the crazy Tates and Campbells who tonight discuss possible suspects in the affair of Peter's murder.

9.30 Film: The Merchant of Four Seasons. (1971) The second film in the Channel 4 season of Rainer Werner Fassbinder films, stars Hans Hirschmüller as the man who falls foul of women (his mother, his girlfriend) and of urban life in general, and takes refuge in the Foreign Legion. Co-starring Irm Hermann, Hanna Schygulla (seen last week in The Marriage of Maria Braun), Klaus Lowitsch and, in a featured role, Fassbinder himself.

11.10 What the Papers Say: with Paul Foot of the Daily Mirror.

11.25 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: The Crystal Trench. Hitchcock not only presents, but directed this drama about a young widow (Patricia Owens) who remains faithful to the memory of her husband, killed in a mountaineering accident. But another man (James Donald) persists with his offers of marriage. Ends at 11.55.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Move or Mine (last in series). The world of housing and homes.
9.30 The Living World in China.
10.02 This Thing Called Love. Laurie Taylor continues his survey of romance in the 80s.
10.30 Morning Story: 'Love on the Run' by Nick Yapp.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Journey Into Hope. A celebration of the life of Lord Ritchie-Calder. Presented by his son Nigel Calder,
11.48 Ad Hoc Cookery with Bob Symes.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 What Ho! Jeeves: 'Joy in the Morning' by P. G. Wodehouse, starring Michael Hordern and Richard Briers. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes a visit to the sculpture studio at the Tate Gallery.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: 'Working in the Dark' by Paul Thain. What happens when a robot is installed in an engineering works.
4.00 News.
4.02 The Assize Sermon. A sermon by Bishop Trevor Huddleston.
4.40 Story Time: 'Judgement Day' by Penelope Lively (9).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983. A recording of Tuesday's broadcast.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude.
7.30 Northern Sinfonia of England direct from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester Part 1: Bach (Brandenburg Concerto No 4) and Schumann (Cello Concerto, played by Paul Tortelier.†
8.30 Any Answers?
8.35 Concert. Part 2: Vaughan Williams (The Lark Ascending) and Mendelssohn (Symphony No 4). †
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.58 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'The Pavilion on the Links' (4) by R. L. Stevenson.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND; VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Science and Society (2). 11.30-12.10am OPEN UNIVERSITY.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Mozart (Divertimento in F, K138) Tarrega, Tchaikovsky (Variations on a Rococo Theme, with Paul Tortelier, cello) Hindemith (five pieces for String Orchestra) Records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Handel (Concerto Grosso No 29 in F), Mozart (Recitative and Aria Ch'io mi scordi di te (K505) and Wieniawski's Violin Concerto No 2, Op 22.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Edmund Rubbra; records. Includes String Quartet No 2 in E flat, Op 73, and Three Psalms, Op 61.
10.00 Pitch a Wicket. John Arlott with words and music of cricket. Readers include Valentine Dyall.†
10.45 The Division Viol. Illustrated talk by Charles Medlam abut 17th-century English variation writing, with music by Christopher Simpson, William Young, Peter Philips, Nicholas a Kempis Godfried Keller.†
11.25 Scottish National Orchestra. Cherubini (Requiem in D minor) Schumann (Symphony No 4).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital. String Quartets by Haydn (in D, Op 64, No 5) and Delius (the Quartet 1916).†
2.00 William Walton. Choral works. Christopher Merrick (organ) and Choir of Westminster Abbey.†
3.05 Youth Orchestras of the World. National Youth Orchestra of Scotland: Strauss, Grieg, John McLeod, Mussorgsky orch. Ravel. Includes Grieg Piano Concerto and pictures from an Exhibition. Also the symphonic poem Don Juan.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Bastille Day celebration of revolutionary music.†
6.30 Bandstand (CWS Glasgow) Band: Maurice Johnstone, Howells (his suite Pageantry).†
7.00 Chopin Etudes Op. 10. Performed by Evelyne Brancart at the piano.†
7.30 The Seagull. Play by Chekov, with Gwen Watford, Petra Markham, James Laurenson and Michael Maloney. The translation is Elisaveta Fen's.†
9.30 Rachmaninov Symphony No 3; record. Played by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw.†
10.15 The Bucket Rider by Franz Kafka. The reader is Kenneth Cranham.
10.25 Music in Our Time. Peter Maxwell Davies. Includes the first UK performance of his Brass Quintet (by Albany Brass Ensemble).†
11.15 News.

Medium frequency/medium wave: as vhf above except: 10.45 am-6.30 Cricket: First Test. England v New Zealand.

VHF only – Open University: 11.20 pm to 12.00.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart†including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton†including 4.02. 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The Boston Pops†. 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton†. 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Know Your Place starring Roy Dotrice, Patricia Hayes. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am The David Francis Sound†. 1.30 The Organist Entertains†. 2.02-5.00 Richard Clegg†presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bate. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 pm Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel†. 12.00 midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Stories by Saki. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Letter from Everywhere. 10.00 The Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 World Today. 10.25 Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Simenon's Maigret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Fantastic Fiddler. 2.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. r 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 World Today. (All times in GMT)

BBC 1 BBC Wales: 1.27-1.30 pm News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. News of Wales headlines and weather. Close. Scotland: 9.15 am The New Shmoo. 9.40 Jackanory with Rodney Bewes. 9.55 Willo the Wisp. 10.00-10.30 Mag is Mog. 1.25-1.30 pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 Scottish news. Northern Ireland: 9.15 am The New Shmoo. 9.40 Jackanory with Rodney Bewes. 9.55 Willo the Wisp. 10.00-10.20 Take Hart. 1.27-1.30 pm News. 4.18-4.20 News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 11.55 Northern Ireland news headlines. England: 6.00-6.25 pm Regional news magazines. 12.00 midnight Close.

S4C 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.35 The Best of C. L. R. James. 4.00 Eastern Eye. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Ffiach Heulyn, Dino Bach. 5.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teulu Ffôn. 8.30 Blas Y Gorllennol, news headlines. 9.00 St Elsewhere. 9.55 Festival. 11.45 Gair Yn El Bryd. 11.50 Close.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 Channel News and Weather. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 A Chance to Meet . . . Noele Gordon and Tony Adams. 6.40 Gardens for All. 7.10-7.40 P.S. It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Channel News and Weather. 10.35 Bosom Buddies. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.30 News and Weather in French. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25-12.00 Film: Double Bunk (Ian Carmichael). Old houseboat in race with sleek yacht. 1.20 Border news. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround Thursday. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Me and My Camera. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.03 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE As London except: 9.25-9.30 Weather. 10.25 The Nature of Things. 10.50 Polar Regions: Hunters and Herders. 11.05 Sport Billy. 11.30 A Girl of Samoa. 11.55-12.00 The Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 1.20-1.30 Calendar news. 3.30-4.00 One Woman. 4.45 Home. 5.15-5.45 The Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Robin's Nest. 10.30 Me and My Camera. 11.00 Talking of Sport. 11.30 Star Class. 12.00 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25-9.30 North East news. 10.25 Tarzan. 11.15 Jumo. 11.30-12.00 The Groove Goolies. 1.20-1.30 North East news and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 The Great Yorkshire Show. 6.00 North East news. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 North East news. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Coming Up. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.35 Ladies Man. 12.00 Being Alive in God's World. 12.05 Closedown.

STV As London except: 10.25 Film: Operation Bullshine (Ronald Shiner) Wartime comedy about a remote gun site. 11.45 Halas and Batchelor Cartoon. 5.15 Tales Of Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35 Golf Doctor. 7.10-7.40 Benson. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Me And My Camera. 12.00 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25-9.30 TVS News. 10.25 Vicky the Viking. 10.50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20-1.30 TVS News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Carry on Laughing. 10.30 Ladies' Man. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.25 Company. Followed by Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.50 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Sport Billy. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30-1.00 House Calls. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Survival. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Me And My Camera. 12.00 Profile In Rock: Smokey Robinson. 12.35 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.30 Once Upon a Time. . . Man. 10.50 Film: Laurel and Hardy in From Soup To Nuts. 11.40 European Folk Tales, followed by Bill Peggy Royal and Friends. 1.20-1.30 TSW News Headlines. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Gardens For All. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.32 TSW News and Weather. 11.00 Me And My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: Downfall. 12.30 Postscript. 12.35 Weather and Shipping forecast. 12.38 Close.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25 Space 1999. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 3-2-1 Contact. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon Time. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 HTV News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 P.S. It's Paul Squire. 10.28 HTV News. 10.30 The Model Makers. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: Playback*. 12.30 Weather and Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-6.45 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.30 Castle on the Hill. 11.30-12.00 Me and My Camera. 12.00-12.30 Superstar Profile (Margot Kidder).

ANGLIA As London Except: 10.25 Cartoon Time. 10.40 Tarzan. 11.30-12.00 The Amazing Years of Cinema. 1.20-1.30 Anglia news. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30 Arena. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Look What We've Found. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30 Assessment and Anticipation, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 10.50 Tarzan. 11.50-12.00 Hallas and Bachelor. 1.20-1.30 North News. 5.15-5.45 The Electric Theatre Show. 6.00 Summer at Six and Weather. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 P.S. It's Paul Squires. 10.30 Nine to Five. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Doomsday. 12.00 North Headlines and Weather. 12.05 Closedown. end

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Gather Your Dreams. 10.30 Central Sport. 11.05-12.00 Tarzan. 12.30 1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 Central News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daugters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Central News. 7.10-7.40 England Their England. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.10 Central News. 11.15 Me And My Camera. 11.45 Making A Living. 12.15 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead. 10.30 The Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.40 The New Accelerators. 11.05 The New Fred and Barney Show. 11.30-12.00 3-2-1 Contact. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Cartoon. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.29 Ulster Weather. 10.30 Farming – Summer Special. 11.00 Me And My Camera. 11.30 News at Bedtime.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Labour left battle to control NEC

Continued from page 1

vote for Mr Neil Kinnock with Mr Roy Hattersley as deputy leader. Voting at branches produced a return of more than 50 per cent, with Mr Kinnock winning 70 per cent of those votes.

Left strategists have switched their attention from the leadership issue now that Mr Kinnock appears home and dry to winning control of the NEC and are lobbying hard for the votes of unions such as the POEU and the National Union of Railwaymen, which has moved significantly to the left.

The five trade unionists whose seats have been identified for attack by the left are Mr Golding, Mr Russell Tuck of the NUR, Mr David Williams, of the Confederation of Health Service union, Mr Roy Evans, of the steelworkers and Mr Denis Howell of the white-collar union, the Association of Professional Executive Clerical and Computer Staffs.

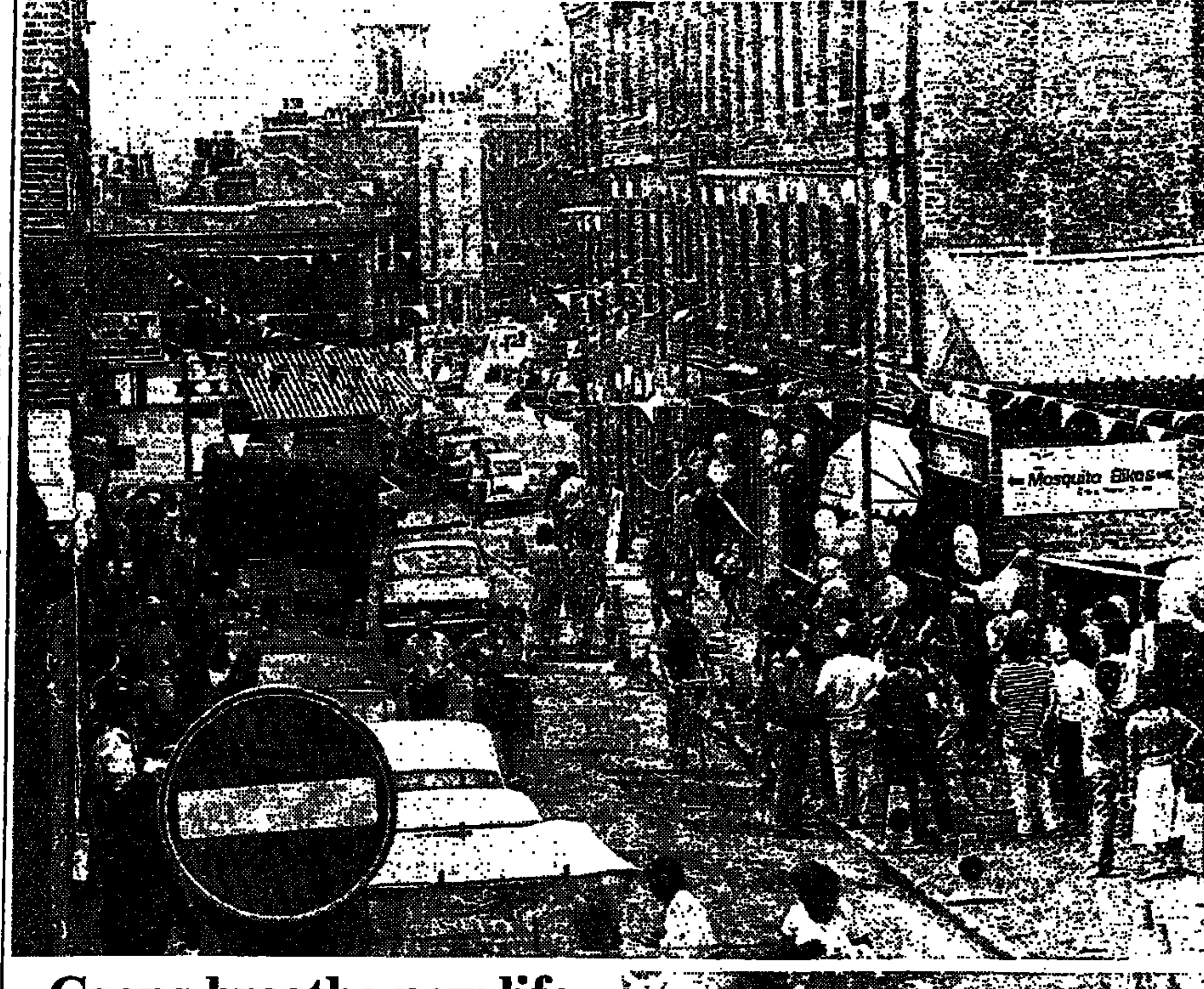
Mr Tuck and Mr Williams are retiring although under NUR practice their nominee will automatically be Mr Charles Turnock, the next most senior official in the union, who is more of a right winger than Mr Tuck.

Among the union nominees which the left are supporting are Mr Douglas Hoyle, from Mr Clive Jenkins, Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs, Mr Charles Kelly from the construction workers' union and Miss Barbara Switzer, of the white-collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section.

Mr Kinnock's victory as leader was virtually assured earlier this week when Mr Frank Chapple's electricians' union, which has a 180,000 block vote, decided to abstain because it disagreed with the method of electing the party leader.

● Mr Golding, the MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, who has been the wheeler-dealer linkman on the NEC between the unions and the politicians, and the soft left and the moderates, said that he thought his departure would make little difference (our Political Correspondent writes).

But the view is based on an assumption that the hard-left fail to make inroads into the national executive at the conference, and that the moderate majority increases to give greater authority to Mr Kinnock's expected leadership.



Coops breathe new life into derelict district

The first row of shops and workshops in Britain run entirely by workers' cooperatives (above) was formally opened yesterday in the London district of Hackney.

The 10 businesses, employing about 40 people, have been set up in Bradbury Street which has been virtually derelict for the past five years. Rebuilding was carried out by Hackney Cooperative Developments to provide concentrated retail outlets for the expanding number of coops in the area.

HCD leased the buildings from Hackney Borough Council and developed them with grants totalling £190,000 from the inner-city partnership at the Department of the Environment and the Borough Council itself. Grants totalling £80,000 for the next phase, developing more shops, offices and workshops in the row, have also been approved.

Mr Marshall Colman, of HCD, said the project would breathe new life into a run-down area and create new business for the employee-controlled firms, most of which have been in existence elsewhere for some time.

Only Buds'n'Blooms, a florist's, is in business for the first time. The partners are Mrs Betty Cooper and her daughter, Debbie (right). Both were employed in plant shops before and spent four years looking for premises. They finally decided to open in Bradbury Street as the rent of £35-a-week was affordable.

At Trojan Printing Services, where rents are higher, Ms Virginia Heywood said the development would improve the image of coops and help them be taken seriously. Coops being together, she said, would increase business and allow problems to be sorted out together. "For me, being in a coop means I have a voice in decisions. In private business, I'd just be minding a machine all day", she said.

Rents from the coops will go back to Hackney Cooperative Developments. In part, they will go into a "revolving loan fund" to provide small loans to cooperatives with formalities kept to a minimum.



Landmine kills four UDR men in convoy

Continued from page one

was reduced to a tangled wreckage on the edge of a 40 ft wide by 15 ft deep crater.

Telephone cables were destroyed, putting 1700 phones in the rural area out of order.

One of the soldiers died as he was being airlifted to hospital but the others were killed instantly.

Mr Noel Brown, assistant divisional fire officer, who was at the scene within minutes said: "There was just a huge crater and the vehicle was well alight with three bodies inside. My feeling was one of revulsion."

The Provisional IRA hiding in hills 400 yds away detonated the bomb by a command wire later discovered by security forces who carried out a huge search after sealing off the area.

The attack brings to six the number of UDR men killed this year and is the highest toll suffered by the regiment since 1980, when three men were killed in a similar explosion in co Down.

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, said that it was a black day and that no cause could justify a single killing.

As politicians condemned the attack, it was Unionists who proclaimed that the incident provided a great argument for bringing back the rope. The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said that massacre demonstrated that the innocent lost their lives but the guilty had their lives preserved.

The Rev William McCrea, Democratic Unionist MP for Mid-Ulster said that unless capital punishment was restored Northern Ireland would see nothing but more coffins. "If any man votes against capital punishment he will have the blood of the innocents on his hands", he said.

In South Armagh, police were investigating the double murder of two men found in an abandoned car three miles from Crossmaglen. The men, named locally as Mr Patrick Mackin and Mr Eamon McMahon, both in their thirties and from the area, were last seen alive in Dundalk, co Louth, on Tuesday night. It was several hours before police moved in as they feared the vehicle had been booby trapped.

The men were not connected with the security forces and no organization claimed responsibility for the killings.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Pray silence for the great debate

As it always did in the old days, capital punishment brought out the crowds yesterday.

The back benches filled up well in advance of the start. The public galleries were full. In the street outside, a large queue waited in hope of admittance. Figures from the House of Lords, itself used by some Prime Ministers as a form of capital punishment, filled the Peers' Gallery. The vast form of Lord Soames, for example, was draped over the railing. The only slightly less vast form of his son, Nicholas, a new MP, was draped over a back bench somewhere below. It was a reminder, for good or ill, on a day when death was the subject, of life's astonishing capacity to renew itself.

Scottish question time rasped to a close. It was time for the great debate. The new Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, rose and pronounced the words which bring terror to the most hardened of MPs: "Speeches must be brief, very brief." No fewer than 60 members had indicated their wish to take part in the debate, he said. He made it clear that some would be disappointed. "I ask them not to come to the Chair to assess their chances," he said. These are the traditional words spoken by a Speaker when he sentences men and women to silence in this place. How many of them were innocent? (Very few, actually.)

In fact, the Speaker's words momentarily drew attention to an even more pressing problem: the unusually large number of Conservative members who wanted to avoid speaking in this debate at all costs. These were the ones who had secured Conservative candidacies by coming out in favour of capital punishment, but who had since been cowed by liberal bishops, apostate prison governors, and Mr James Prior – in short, by the entire howling mob that moderate opinion forms itself into on these occasions.

For these wretched members, there was no refuge during the debate, except the loo. They could always plead that a lock proved faulty at the time of the crucial vote. One thing was certain: they could not say that they had to be away on constituency business at the time. In many Conservative associations, capital punishment is regarded as the *only* constituency business worth their member's attention.

A goodly proportion of Tory backbenchers, then, sat through the debate in complete misery – hoping for a speech which would prove that one could be both for capital punishment *and* acceptable in polite society: acceptable in both the constituency committee room and the London drawing room. No such speech ever came.

Sir Edward Gardner, the member for Fylde, who moved the main motion, did not seem to have the answer to this social issue. His speech putting the case for capital punishment was respectable, but stolid.

In keeping with all the canons of common sense, he refused to base his case on statistics. But this meant that his case could be easily mocked and "rebutted" by nimbler minds.

As the Home Secretary is expected to do in capital punishment debates, Mr Leon Brittan summed up the case for and against. He then came out in favour of death for terrorists – amid Labour hysteria. For the Opposition front bench, Mr Roy Hattersley kept on puffing out his cheeks and saying how totally, utterly, completely, unequivocally opposed to capital punishment he was – as if he were taking his career in his hands by doing so. His speech was a huge success with his party.

But a more effective speech for the anti-hangers came from Mr Edward Heath, who is serving a life sentence below the gangway. He mentioned the large number of mistaken convictions for murder in recent years. Then he said he understood some new Tory member had said he would be prepared to carry out an execution if necessary. "Is he prepared to be hanged by mistake?" he asked. Later research revealed this member to be a Mr Peter Bruinvels, of Leicester East. But he remained in anonymous silence at Mr Heath's question.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, attends a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard, 2.30.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends a service at Chailey Heritage Craft School to mark the eightieth anniversary of its foundation, 3.

The Duke of Kent takes the salute at the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, 7.20.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Royal Academy of Music, presents awards at the Academy's annual prizegiving, NW1, 2.25.

The Duke of Gloucester presides at the annual general meeting of the Cancer Research Campaign at St James's Palace, 2.50; and accompanied by the Duchess, attends the National Trust's Fete Champetre at Claremont, Esher, Surrey, 8.

Princess Alexandra visits the Isle of Man to open the new breakwater pier at Douglas Harbour 12; and opens Sulby Reservoir, 3.

New exhibitions

New paintings by John Copnall; large carborundum prints by Michael Heindorff; ceramic sculpture by Larry Mogridge; Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Aug 10).

Illustrative Images: Prints and drawings by artists from London's Thumb Gallery, at Collins Gallery, 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed next Monday (until July 30).

Exhibitions in progress

History of Warrington bridges and transport, Warrington Museum, Old Street; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5 (until Aug 20).

John Lavery's early career 1880-95, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 24).

Paintings and drawings by Jack Knox, Fruitmarket Gallery, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until Aug 6).

Edinburgh Group exhibition: paintings, drawings, ceramics, embroideries and books, City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 30).

Drawings and sculpture by John Doubleday; and drawings and etchings by Della Chapman; Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 3 to 6 (until July 22).

Talks, lectures

Rude dissertation on graffiti, by Nigel Rees, The Clarendon Press Centre, Walton Street, Oxford, 8.

Music

Concert by Landini Consort, Chapter House, York Minster, 8.

Band concert, Sea Terminal, Douglas, Isle of Man, 8.

Recital by Angela Tunstall (soprano) and Adrian Hobbs (piano), St Mary's Centre Aylesbury, 1.10.

Concert by Wheatsheaf Chorir, Doncaster Parish Church, 7.30.

Piano recital Richard Stalker, Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Guitar recital by Juan Martin, 6.30; concert by English Sinfonia with Nigel Kennedy (violin) Thaxted Parish Church, Essex, 8.30.

Concert by Alberni String Quartet, Blythburgh Church, Suffolk, 8.

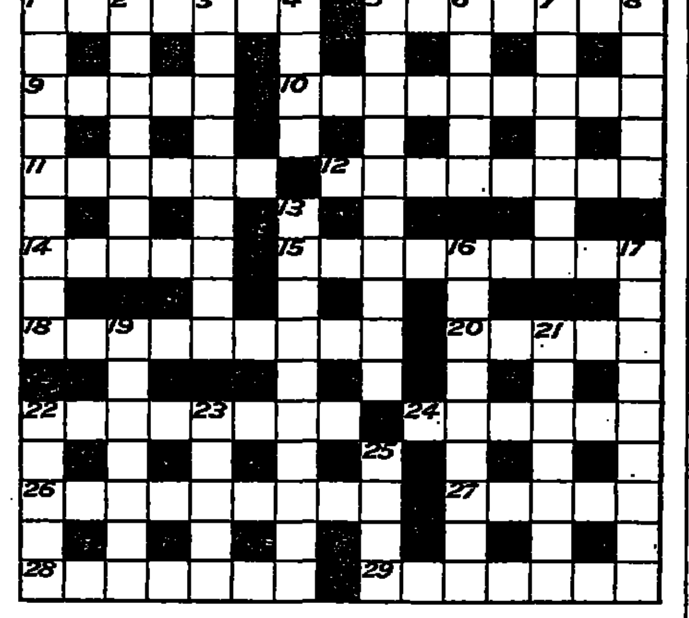
General

Royal Tournament, Warwick Road, Earls Court, SW5, 2.30 and 7.30.

The Times British Schools Chess Tournament finals, St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, SW1, 10.30 to 3.30.

Lincoln Antiques Fair, County Assembly Rooms, Bailgate, Lincoln, 2 to 8 today, 11 to 8 tomorrow, 11 to 5 Saturday.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,181



ACROSS

1 Penny once one to stick on her side (7).
5 It could be Ginger, or part of his Army bed (7).
9 Exclusive shovel (5).
10 He had a second Missus (9).
11 Newcastle wedges (6).
12 Flow in Eden endlessly, breaking loose from restraint (8).
14 Ready to be shot in attack (5).
15 Well equipped to look daggers? (5-4).
18 Breathe in, when distressed, and take a long sleep (9).
20 Optical illusions off the motorway cause storms (5).
22 Make out a prescription, perhaps, to solve the cryptic? (8).
24 Whither bus without difficulty returns city workers (6).
26 Many indisposed to take fashionable Eastern-line hats (9).
27 The bread-and-butter letter (5).
28 Staying asleep? Don't around Sandhurst! (7).
29 The average person can't stand going in here (4,3).

DOWN

1 Outwit the clergy – this should make them dry up! (9).
2 They may practise curing – or need it? (7).
3 Constituents of Cheam put a Tory in – farmer's wife perhaps (9).
4 The lot of a well-fed egghead (4).
5 Rickety vehicle – or performer in a Danse Macabre? (4-6).
6 One's personal steamer (5).
7 Immature, but prepared to support the United Nations (7).
8 Father's so-called herb (5).
13 Outlet intended, we hear, to help time-keeping (10).
16 Go round and round the point (9).
17 Instrument carrier had so drab an arrangement (9).
19 Shield that may crumple? (7).
21 Cheese right for guy to eat before finishing (7).
22 Like St Paul's, none the less condemned (5).
23 Formal in front of a first lady (5).
25 Get round this to show astonishment (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,180

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 10

Heat and pets

The RSPCA has issued an urgent appeal to pet owners to safeguard their animals during hot weather. Confining a dog in a stationary car can lead to its extreme distress and death in a short time.

Dogs should be exercised in the early morning or in the evening, not in the heat of the day. If an animal must be outside provide plenty of shade and fresh water. Violent thunderstorms cause fear and often panic in some animals: A dark corner under the stairs or in a cupboard can be a sanctuary.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Boy's Own Story, by Edmund White (Picador, £2.50)
An English Madam, by Paul Bailey (Fontana, £1.50)
County Library – a new series: A Poacher's Tale, by Fred Speakman; Adventures of an Artisan Hunter, by D. Brian Plummer; Early to Rise, by Hugh Barrett; The Shore Shooter, by Alan Savory (Boydell & Brewer, £4.45 each)
A Samuel Beckett Reader, edited by John Calder (Picador, £3.50)
Development in British Politics, edited by Henry Drucker (Macmillan, £5.95)
Lucian, by Christopher Robinson (Duckworth, £5.95)
Osip Mandel'Shtam, selected poems translated by David McDuff (Writers & Readers, £2.95)
What is Dance? edited by Roger Copeland and Marshall Cohen (Oxford, £9.95)
Who Dares Wins, revised for the Falklands, by Tony Geraghty (Fontana, £2.50) PH

National Day

The opening shots in the French Revolution of 1789 are commemorated today as France celebrate its National Day. After pillaging the armoury at Les Invalides, a small, angry mob descended on the Bastille which was stormed and subsequentl, dismantled by the revolutionary government. The vestiges of revolutionary spirit found expression several times during later centuries, and most recently in the 1981 election of the Socialist Government of M Francois Mitterrand, which presides over a country of rich deversity now preoccupied by economic problems.

Anniversaries

Births: Johannes Müller, physiologist, Koblenz, 1801; James McNeill Whistler, painter, Lowell, Massachusetts, 1834; Emmeline Pankhurst, suffragette, Manchester, 1858. Madame de Staël, writer, died in Paris, 1817.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, remaining stages.
Lords (3): Lotteries (Amendment) Bill, second reading. Appropriation (No 2) (Northern Ireland) Order. Debate on experiments on living animals.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.75
Austria Sch	28.95	27.40
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada $	1.94	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.75	14.05
Finland Mkk	8.92	8.42
France Fr	12.26	11.76
Germany DM	4.10	3.90
Greece Dr	136.00	126.00
Hongkong $	11.37	10.72
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.23
Italy Lira	2425.00	2305.00
Japan Yen	388.00	368.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.37
Norway Kr	11.62	11.07
Portugal Esc	185.00	174.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.96
Spain Pta	227.00	216.00
Sweden Kr	12.23	11.63
Switzerland Fr	3.36	3.19
USA $	1.57	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	142.00	134.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 333.9.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 5.2 at 676.9.

Roads

London and South-East: M4: Lane restrictions westbound between junctions 2 (Brentford) and 3 (Cranford). Royal Tournament, Earls Court, affecting one-way system. A307: Petersham Road, Richmond, closed near Star and Garter Hill; diversions; avoid Richmond Bridge at peak times.

Midlands and East Anglia: A1: One carriageway shared on Stangate Hill near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. A452: Fieldgate Lane, Kenilworth, closed to through traffic. M6: Northbound entry slip road closed at junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East); M69/M6 junction not affected.

North: Great Yorkshire Show, Hookstone Oval, Harrogate: extra traffic on A61, A658 and A661. British Open Golf, Royal Birkdale, Southport: Heavy trafficon A570 and A565. M6: Resurfacing northbound between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turn off to Lancaster South); diversions possible.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff). M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch) for three miles. A429: Temporary lights at Fossway north of Northleach.

Scotland: A72: Single lane only west of Peebles, Border. A8: Haymarket, Edinburgh, road narrower. A82: Resurfacing on Great Western Road, Glasgow, between Leicester Avenue and Anniesland Bridge.

Information supplied by the AA.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	high	3 to 6 pm*
Basildon	med	3 to 6 pm
Bath	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	high	noon to 3 pm
Brighton	high	3 to 6 pm
Carlisle	med	noon to 3 pm*
Darlington	high	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	high	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm*
Exeter	high	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	high	3 to 6 pm
Hull	high	noon to 3 pm
Leeds	high	noon to 3 pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm
Maidstone	med	3 to 6 pm
Norwich	high	3 to 6 pm
Preston	high	3 to 6 pm
Reading	high	3 to 6 pm
Rotherham	high	noon to 3 pm
Runcorn	high	3 to 6 pm
Salford	high	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	high	3 to 6 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	med	9am to noon
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 48 (low); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone will persist over England and Wales. A trough of low pressure will move SE across S Scotland and N Ireland.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Central N, SE, E England, East Anglia: Fog patches soon clearing, sunny periods, isolated thundery showers; wind variable, light; max 24 to 27C (75 to 81F)

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, Wales: Sunny periods, isolated thundery showers; wind variable, light; max 23 to 26C (73 to 79F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, GLASGOW, N Ireland: Mist, fog patches clearing, becoming cloudy, rain in places, brighter, mainly dry later; wind W, light or moderate; max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, NW Scotland: Sunny periods, dry; wind W moderate; max 16 to 19C (61 to 66F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, dry; wind W, moderate; max 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry, some rain over Scotland. Becoming somewhat cooler.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, light; sea smooth. English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 4.59am Sun sets: 9.15pm
Moon rises: 9.56pm Moon sets: 11.53am
Full Quarter July 17

Lighting-up time

London 9.43 pm to 4.30 am
Bristol 9.52 pm to 4.40 am
Edinburgh 10.21 pm to 4.17 am
Manchester 10.02 pm to 4.28 am
Penzance 9.58 pm to 4.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

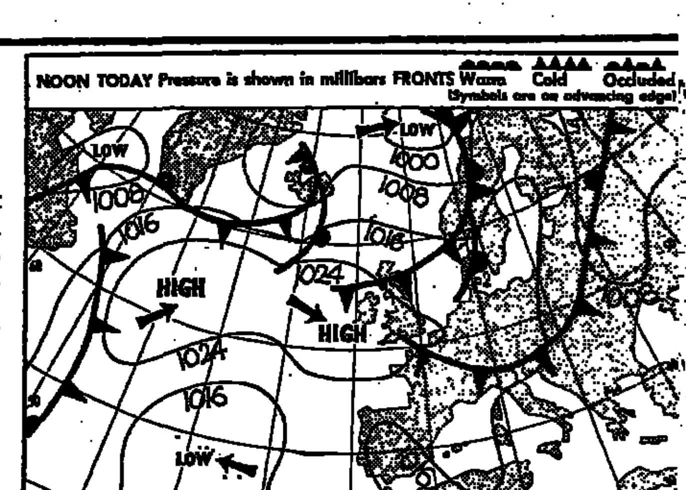
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	26	79	Guernsey	s	25	77
Birmingham	s	29	84	Inverness	s	17	63
Blackpool	s	23	73	Jersey	s	27	81
Bristol	s	30	86	London	s	31	88
Cardiff	s	30	86	Manchester	s	28	82
Edinburgh	s	16	61	Newcastle	c	18	64
Glasgow	s	20	68	Ronaldsway	s	23	73

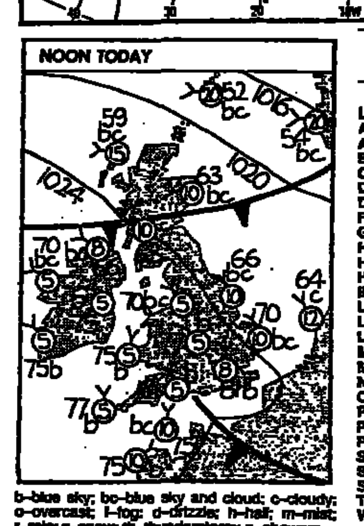
London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 31C (88F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 20C (68F). Humidity: 6 pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 12.0 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1021.7 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Liphook, Hants 33C (92F); lowest day max: Fair Isle 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Newcastle upon Tyne 0.04in; highest sunshine: Newquay 15hrs





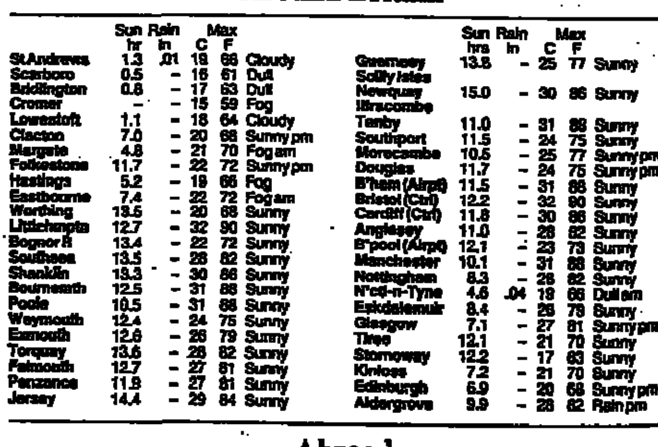
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.26	7.5	5.45	[illegible]
Aberdeen	4.45	4.4	5.31	[illegible]
Avonmouth	11.06	13.1	11.23	[illegible]
Belfast	2.21	3.8	2.58	[illegible]
Cardiff	10.49	12.0	11.06	[illegible]
Devonport	9.27	5.2	10.11	[illegible]
Dover	2.03	6.6	2.52	[illegible]
Falmouth	9.27	5.0	9.41	[illegible]
Glasgow	4.13	5.0	4.56	[illegible]
Harwich	3.25	4.1	3.46	[illegible]
Holyhead	1.39	5.8	2.13	[illegible]
Hull	9.47	7.5	10.27	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	9.49	9.1	10.08	[illegible]
Leith	6.9	5.6	6.40	[illegible]
Liverpool	2.38	9.5	3.08	[illegible]
Lowestoft	1.07	2.5	1.05	[illegible]
Margate	3.40	4.9	3.54	[illegible]
Milford Haven	10.01	6.9	10.22	[illegible]
Newquay	8.54	6.9	9.15	[illegible]
Oban	9.35	3.6	9.38	[illegible]
Penzance	9.04	5.3	9.19	[illegible]
Portland	10.58	2.0	10.59	[illegible]
Portsmouth	2.46	4.6	3.28	[illegible]
Shoreham	2.42	6.2	3.19	[illegible]
Southampton	2.12	4.4	2.50	[illegible]
Swansea	10.08	9.2	10.28	[illegible]
Tees	7.12	6.5	7.53	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	3.12	4.4	3.30	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	1.3	.01	19	66	Cloudy	Guernsey	13.8	-	25	77	Sunny
Scarboro	0.5	-	16	61	Dull	Scilly Isles					
Bridlington	0.8	-	17	63	Dull	Newquay	15.0	-	30	86	Sunny
Cromer	-	-	15	59	Fog	Ilfracombe					
Lowestoft	1.1	-	18	64	Cloudy	Tenby	11.0	-	31	88	Sunny
Clacton	7.0	-	20	68	Sunny pm	Southport	11.5	-	24	75	Sunny
Margate	4.8	-	21	70	Fog am	Morecambe	10.5	-	25	77	Sunny pm
Folkestone	11.7	-	22	72	Sunny pm	Douglas	11.7	-	24	75	Sunny pm
Hastings	5.2	-	19	66	Fog	B'ham (Airpt)	11.5	-	31	88	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.4	-	22	72	Fog am	Bristol (Ctrl)	12.2	-	32	90	Sunny
Worthing	13.5	-	20	68	Sunny	Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.8	-	30	86	Sunny
Littlehmptn	12.7	-	32	90	Sunny	Anglesey	11.0	-	28	82	Sunny
Bognor R	13.4	-	22	72	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	12.1	-	23	73	Sunny
Southsea	13.5	-	28	82	Sunny	Manchester	10.1	-	31	88	Sunny
Shanklin	13.3	-	30	86	Sunny	Nottingham	8.3	-	28	82	Sunny
Bournemouth	12.5	-	31	88	Sunny	N'cstl-n-Tyne	4.6	.04	19	66	Dull am
Poole	10.5	-	31	88	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	8.4	-	26	79	Sunny
Weymouth	12.4	-	24	75	Sunny	Glasgow	7.1	-	27	81	Sunny pm
Exmouth	12.6	-	26	79	Sunny	Tiree	12.1	-	21	70	Sunny
Torquay	13.6	-	28	82	Sunny	Stornoway	12.2	-	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	12.7	-	27	81	Sunny	Kinloss	7.2	-	21	70	Sunny
Penzance	11.8	-	27	81	Sunny	Edinburgh	6.9	-	20	68	Sunny pm
Jersey	14.4	-	29	84	Sunny	Aldergrove	9.9	-	28	82	Rain pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunderstorms.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Copenhgn	f	23	73	Majorca	s	30	86	Rio de Jan*	s	22	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	f	28	82	Malaga	s	25	77	Rome	s	28	[illegible]
Alexandria	s	29	84	Dallas*	s	32	90	Malta	s	31	88	Salzburg	f	26	[illegible]
Algiers	s	30	86	Dublin	s	26	79	Melbourne*	f	12	54	Sao Paulo*	s	28	[illegible]
Amsterdam	c	18	64	Dubrovnik	s	27	81	Mexico C*	c	19	66	S Francisco	s	23	[illegible]
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	25	77	Miami*	s	32	90	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	36	97	Florence	s	32	90	Milan	s	31	88	Seoul*	s	29	84
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	s	27	81	Montreal*	c	21	81	Singapore			
Barcelona	s	29	84	Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	c	27	81	Stockholm	c	17	[illegible]
Beirut	f	28	82	Geneva	s	28	82	Munich	f	27	81	Strasbourg	f	28	[illegible]
Belgrade	th	25	77	Gibraltar	s	30	86	Nairobi	f	25	77	Sydney	s	15	[illegible]
Berlin	s	25	77	Helsinki	th	20	68	Naples	s	31	88	Tangier	s	25	77
Bermuda*	s	29	84	Hongkong	f	30	86	New Delhi	th	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Biarritz	c	24	75	Innsbruck	th	23	73	New York*	s	33	91	Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne	s	20	68	Istanbul	s	27	81	Nice	s	28	82	Tokyo	s	23	73
Bordeaux	s	29	84	Jeddah	s	34	93	Oslo	f	23	73	Toronto*	f	31	88
Brussels	s	22	72	Jo'burg	f	20	68	Ottawa				Tunis	s	31	88
Budapest	f	27	81	Karachi	s	36	97	Paris	s	26	79	Valencia	s	32	90
Buen Aires*	s	15	59	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Peking	r	23	73	Vancouver*		18	64
Cairo	s	33	91	Lisbon	s	26	79	Perth	c	15	59	Venice	s	30	86
Cape Tn	r	14	57	Locarno	s	30	86	Prague	f	26	79	Vienna	s	28	82
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	s	28	82	Reykjavik	d	8	46	Warsaw	f	26	79
Chicago*	s	28	82	Luxembg	s	25	77	Rhodes	s	28	82	Washington*	f	29	84
Cologne	s	23	73	Madrid	s	34	93	Riyadh	s	44	111	Zurich	f	28	82

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available